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GEORGE VERTUE, ENGRAVER.

Born in 1684, died in 1756.

From an Original Drawing by Richardson, in the Poſſeſſion of W.m Stevenson Esq.re F.S.A.

Published by J. Nichols & Son

LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY;

COMPRIZING

Biographical Memoirs

OF

WILLIAM BOWYER, PRINTER, F.S.A.

AND MANY OF HIS LEARNED FRIENDS;

AN INCIDENTAL VIEW

OF THE PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE

IN THIS KINGDOM DURING THE LAST CENTURY;

AND

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BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES

OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF

EMINENT WRITERS AND INGENIOUS ARTISTS;

WITH A VERY COPIOUS INDEX.

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BY JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOLUME VI. PART I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY NICHOLS, SON, AND BENTLEY, AT CICERO'S HEAD,

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1812.

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CONTENTS

OF THE

SIXTH VOLUME.

No. I. Account of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding .. P. 1
List of the Members, with Biographical Notices 69
History of the Peterborough Society 136
Letters on the Origin of the Society of Antiquaries in London 140
II. Memoirs of Archdeacon Robert Johnson 163
III. ——— Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton 168
——— Rev. Thomas Warton 175
IV. ——— Dr. Browne Willis 186
V. ——— Dr. Richard Mead 212
VI. ——— Rev. Dr. Samuel Pegge 224
——— Samuel Pegge, Esq. 258
VII. ——— Richard Gough, Esq. [see p. 613.] .. 262
VIII. ——— James West, Esq. 344
IX. ——— William Hay, Esq. 346
X. ——— Rev. Richard Southgate 359
XI. ——— Dr. Andrew Coltée Ducarel 380
XII. ——— Rev. John Hutchins 406
XIII. ——— Mr. Thomas Davies 421
——— Mr. Thomas Evans 434
——— Mr. Lockyer Davis 436
——— Mr. James Dodsley 437
——— Mr. Thomas Longman 439
——— Mr. Thomas Payne 439
——— Mr. Peter Elmsly 440
——— Mr. Alderman Cadell 441
——— Mr. John Walter 443
——— Mr. Robert Baldwin ..... ibid.

XIV. Memoirs of John Lord Viscount Barrington..... 444
XV. ———— List of Preachers of Boyle's Lectures 453
XVI. ———— George Lord Lyttelton..... 457
XVII. ———— Bishop Hurd..... 468
XVIII. Additions to the Memoirs of Mr. Gough..... 613
XIX. Brief Memoirs of the Author of these Volumes .. 627
XX. Additions and Corrections ..... 639—645

[After p. 496, the next page is erroneously numbered 597; but there is no Omission.]

*** A GENERAL INDEX to the whole Work is printing, as a separate Part of the SIXTH VOLUME.

June 11, 1812.

ESSAYS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

REFERRED TO IN THE

LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

No. I.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE

GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY AT SPALDING,

BY MR. GOUGH AND J. NICHOLS.

THE progress of Literature is one of the interesting parts of History. Its connexion with the civilization of mankind, and the cultivation of the human mind, recommends it to every philosophic inquirer in a general point of view: but, considered in a national view, our curiosity is prompted to inquire into every vestige of it in our own country, and to record our obligations to every individual or body of men who have contributed to extend and enlarge it.

The first public establishment of this kind in this kingdom, after the Universities, was the Royal Society, "not by favour of the many, but by the wisdom and energy of a few *," begun at Ox-

* Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, p. 20.

ford, in the chambers of a few Virtuosi, in the middle of the sixteenth century. It soon emerged into light under Royal patronage; and, by uninterruptedly diffusing knowledge in its regular publications, it has maintained a reputation proof against the ridicule or restlessness of a few discontented individuals.

The Society of Antiquaries, considered as a private meeting of a few learned men, is of prior establishment. But the times were not sufficiently favourable to it to keep it alive from the sixteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century; when it was revived, with the highest lustre, by many of the greatest names in that walk of literature; and, under royal protection, it has maintained some degree of eminence.

While these two learned Societies flourished in the capital, others were set on foot in different parts of the kingdom, not subordinate to the others, but corresponding with them. Among these the GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY at SPALDING took the lead. It may even boast a principal share in the revival of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and it outlived the lesser Societies which surrounded it, and may be said to have merged in it.

A regular communication of Minutes took place between this Society and that of the Antiquaries, particularly while Dr. Stukeley was secretary to the latter. But with such care and exactness were their Minutes kept by some succeeding secretaries, that scarcely a trace of these communications remain on their books, while the Spalding Minute-books, kept by their indefatigable Founder, have preserved a variety of curious matter from the wreck of Time.

Dr. Mortimer's vanity prompted him to write the History of the Literary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, to have been prefixed to a volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Ample memoirs of this Society were transmitted to him *; but his

* "Dr. Mortimer has for some years, and at his own instance, had from me (who had been so fortunate, by the encouragement of Secretary Addison and Captain Steele, to set up and conduct this Society)

indolence got the better of his vanity; and these memoirs, with whatever others he obtained or compiled, are not now to be recovered.

The pleasing task of doing justice to the Literary Society at Spalding has therefore, by a train of accidents, fallen into other hands. How it has been executed must be submitted to the judgement of the impartial publick. No want of materials can be

Society) a true, succinct, historical account thereof; and also of the restoring our Antiquarian Society of London *(cujus pars non parva fui)*, under assured promise of publishing them, and so introducing the better and fuller knowledge of us to the learned world, in a dedication, preface, or preamble, to some volume of the Philosophical Transactions, wherein he proposed to give an account of all Societies in Great Britain and Ireland restored, re-established, or founded since the Royal Society; and the rather did I take the trouble at this time, as it were to be wished his present Majesty and the Parliament would so fix the Royal and Cotton Libraries as to render them useful, and put them on a permanent establishment; but, to our detriment, the Doctor has hitherto, *maugre* many solicitations I have repeatedly made to him, sometimes in person, at other times by or through members of all three *(i. e.* the Royal and Antiquarian, and this their humble, but, I thank Providence, by them respected, little Cell), injuriously neglected or deferred doing us that justice and piece of service, I may say we deserved, as some pains were taken to give him sufficient instructions for the purpose, as he himself requested, and he has had leave to model the same as Mr. Folkes might judge properest. Other Authors and Editors have long since and frequently on occasions requested, but never obtained, the copies of those historical accounts of these literary institutions, to publish. We denied them, having as it were (before the Antiquary Society was so restored) put ourselves under the protection of the Royal Society of London, from our first fixing; and had the happiness of their regard. Then Sir Isaac Newton held their chair, and my tutor Dr. Jurin was their secretary, with whom I kept correspondence. I wish you, Sir, could and would prevail at least to have these, though but in abstract, so ushered into the world: for, relying on Dr. Mortimer's honour, I have pledged my own to many men of worth, that they should so see them come forth." It appears the Society of Antiquaries were pleased with this account, and desired a copy of it; that, when it was laid before the Royal Society in 1738, they sent their Transactions, and desired copies of the Minutes every three or six months, as formerly from the Dublin Society; and Mr. Johnson understood that Dr. Mortimer prefixed it to the Philosophical Transactions for 1744; but no such thing appears.

complained of; and it would be the highest ingratitude to withhold the tribute of acknowledgment from the present Representatives of its Founder, who, while they wish to revive it as a philosophic and experimental Society, do not attempt to conceal the figure it made on its original more extended plan.

The spirit of emulation and communication which prevailed among the Establishers; or, to speak more properly, the Revivers of the Society of Antiquaries of London in the beginning of the eighteenth century *, produced two or three congenial establishments †, whose object was to extend their en-

* This is to be understood of the first meetings of those gentlemen, eminent for their affection to the advances in the science of Antiquity, in 1707; which continued till they made a regular election of officers, 1717-18. See Mr. Gough's Introduction to the Archæologia, vol. I. p. xxv. See also Mr. Johnson's Answer to Dr. Ducarel's Inquiry, in the name of the Society of Antiquaries, 1754, at the end of the present article.

† The three literary Societies at Peterborough, Stamford, and Doncaster, are here alluded to. Of them see more in the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ," which forms No II. of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, p. 98. The former, called "The Gentlemen's Society ‡," was founded jointly by the Rev. Joseph Sparke and the Rev. Timothy Neve. John Rowell, esq. LL. D. was its first president. Of this Society were members, Charles Balguy, M. D. of Peterborough, where he practised, and died; and Dr. Thomas Robinson, prebendary of the church 1730, and editor of Hesiod 1737. In 1743 Mr. Neve, their secretary, who was long schoolmaster at Spalding. treasurer to the Spalding Society, and thence Founder of the other, had prevailed on Bishop Clavering to bestow on them the use of the old Saxon gate chamber, in the Minster-yard, leading to his palace, for their meeting; but had not yet been able to prevail on that Prelate to countenance them with his company. They made an ordinance, that, in case their Society dropped, and their meetings were but very thin, their books and *supellex* should then be lodged in the Library of the Dean and Chapter. Dr. Thomas, their dean, and then bishop of Lincoln, was their president. The Stamford Society was founded about 1721, on the rules of that of Spalding, by John Earl of Exeter, recorder, Maurice Johnson, his deputy, Cecil and Bertie, the representatives in parliament, Dr. Atwood, his Lordship's chaplain, J. Blackwell, esq. Dixon Colby, M.D. J. Hepburn, surgeon, and Mr. Richards, who wrote for them. On the decline of this Society, in 1745, Dr. Stukeley, rector of St. Peter's, vicar of All Saints, and mas-

‡ By which name also the Spalding Society went, who called this their daughter. See the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 404; and Mr. Johnson's letter to Dr. Ducarel, 1754, at the end of this article.

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quiries into the History and Antiquities of this kingdom by mutual correspondence.

With this very laudable view was established, in the year 1710 *, at Spalding in Lincolnshire, a Society of Gentlemen, who, in the true style of monastic antiquity, assumed to themselves the mo-

ter of Brown's hospital in Stamford, founded the Brazen Nose Society, so called in memory of the famous University there, on whose site they met weekly on Saturdays, and quarterly on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon; and adjourned in summer, for convenience of members, to Deeping. Dr. Stukeley's associates were the above members of the old Society, together with William Ash, esq. Rev. E. Bertie, rector of Uffington, George Boulton, M.D. Beaupré Bell, M.A. Samuel Buck, John Catlin, R. Taylor, Henry Lord Colrane, George Denshire, clerk of the peace, Joseph Eayre, Thomas Eayre of Kettering, John Grundy, engineer, Samuel and Roger Gale, William Johnson, esq. Edward Laurence, surveyor, George Lynn, Tycho Wing and Edmund Weaver, astronomers, John Macklin, mathematician, R. S. secretary, Rev. John Lynn, Noah Neale, esq M. Terry, B. Ray, Rev. Henry Owen, Jonathan Sisson, Robert Stephenson, Dr. William Lynn, Dean Richard Pocock, LL.D. Dr. A. Wagstaffe, Rev. W. Warburton, &c. Other literary Societies subsisted at Wisbeach, Lincoln, Worcester, and Dublin. (Mr. Johnson's Letter to Dr. Ducarel, 1754.) Mr. Johnson lived to see the Stamford and Peterborough Societies sunk into mere taverns and clubs. (Letter to Mr. Neve, 1753, Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 434.) Mr. Smith of Woodstone laboured to revive the spirit of the latter in 1753, (ibid. p. 432.) He laments, in a letter dated August 10, 1752 that it was altered to a monthly meeting at a public house, which must reduce it to a common pipe-meeting; and in 1748 he deplored their conduct in taking in worthless books. A Society was forming in 1750 at Boston, on a literary design, successor to a book club (ibid. p. 432.) The Doncaster Society was held by adjournment at Blythe and Bawtry, 1746.

* This is the date on the device hereafter mentioned, p. 12. The first statutes, of which a copy is herewith given (see p. 28), date it 1712. So does Dr. Stukeley in his panegyric on the Founder. In a letter from Mr. Johnson to Mr. T. Neve, dated 1746, he says, "Such institutes in England have been so rare, that ours here, begun but in 1709-10, and fixed on rules in 1712, which it has been upheld by ever since, is the oldest we know of out of London and the Universities." Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 421. See a letter of Maurice Johnson's about its progress, 1729, ibid. p. 52. Another, 1745, p. 418, wherein he says it had stood 35 years since its institution; and in another to Dr. Birch, 1750, he says it had subsisted 40 years. Dr. Stukeley, in his History of Carausius, I. 110, 1757, mentions it as having "*now* subsisted *above* 40 *years* with the greatest reputation."

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dest denomination of a *Cell* to that of London; at once expressing their relation and connexion with that respectable Body, of which most of them were also members *, and with which they kept up an uninterrupted correspondence, and communication of their Minutes, for upwards of forty years †.

This Society, which took its rise from a few gentlemen of the town, who met at a coffee-house to pass away an hour in literary conversation, and reading some new publications ‡, may be considered as one of the extraordinary efforts of an active mind, whose intimate acquaintance with the various branches of English History and Jurisprudence supported for so long a time a plan which himself had digested, and extended its views to other parts of science.

They did not confine their enquiries to Antiquities; but made discoveries in Natural History, and improvements in Arts and Sciences in general their object. "We deal," says Mr. Johnson to Mr. Neve,

* A learned Foreigner, who drew up and published a short account of the Society of Antiquaries of London, at which he was present 1730, scruples not to ascribe its revival almost entirely to Mr. Johnson: "Quum enim vir maximæ existimationis JOHNSONIUS AN. CIↃIↃCCXVIII Societatis Antiquariæ Acta manibus tereret ipse, et oculis subjiceret suis, ut altius illa extollere possit caput, et majorem cultum capessere, resuscitavit prope extinctam conatu honestissimo et felici admodum successu. Ab eodem JOHNSONIO majora expectare potest emolumenta dicta Societas, propterea quod adhuc superstes Spaldingi in Lincolnshire agit, ubi Mæcenas nunquam sine laude nominandus Societatem Literariam ductu auspicioque suo consecravit, cujus consors est Hans Sloane supra nobis jam celebratus eques." Kortholt, Epist. ad Kappium de Soc. Ant. Lond. Lips. 1730, 4to, p. 6.

† They collected the history of the original of the Society of Antiquaries at London, 1735, Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 62.—The last communication of Minutes to them was in February 1753, by George Vertue, their engraver.

‡ They began with the Tatler, then a new periodical paper; and the reading of such and other publications, as well as of MSS. intended for the press, made part of their entertainment to the last. Mr. Johnson says (see p. 2), this Society was founded with the encouragement of Secretary Addison, Captain Steele, and others of Button's club. See also the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, 1411.

1745-6,

1745-6, "in all arts and sciences, and exclude nothing from our conversation but politics, which would throw us all into confusion and disorder."

The Founder of this Society was MAURICE JOHNSON, esq. a native of Spalding, of the Inner Temple, London, and steward of the soke or manor of Spalding *, which belonged to the Duke of Buccleugh in 1755 †; and of that of Kirketon, the property of the Earl of Exeter ‡.

Their Founder was only occasionally their President §. He was their Secretary thirty-five years, with indefatigable industry and pleasure, and filled four large folio volumes with their acts and observations ||; which, after he resigned the secretaryship to his son-in-law Dr. Green, he found time to index, and was proceeding to the Dissertations and other valuable papers, in 1750 **. These last, being original, were not bound in 1750, nor trusted out of the Secretary's hands ††.

In these volumes Mr. Johnson caused the Registrar to insert, by way of extract, but pretty fully, all the Minutes of the Peterborough Society, from its foundation, so long as Dr. Neve was the diligent and able Secretary ‡‡, and all the first volume of those of Stamford, Societas Æneanasensis, from Dr. Stukeley, Founder and Secretary thereof, to 1736.

* Reliquiæ Galeanæ, pp. 98. 104.

† In Mr. Johnson's letter to Dr. Birch he styles the Duke of Buccleugh patron and liberal benefactor of this Society. In a letter, ibid. p. 55, he calls himself Counsel to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, perhaps having been employed by them in some occasional law-suit.

‡ Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 94.

§ Mr. Johnson's letter to Dr. Birch, 1750. He was elected President on the death of Mr. Lyon, 1747-8, and the Rev. John Johnson Secretary in his room.

|| A Specimen of their Minutes will be given hereafter.

** Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 104.

†† Ibid. p. 431, 432. Mr. Bogdani gave, 1744, two elegant folios, ruled for future minutes, he having been pleased to table or index greatest part of the former, and bind them up. He also sorted their impressions, &c. ibid. p. 61.

‡‡ Ibid. p. 420.

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The first of these volumes begins in 1710, and ends in 1729. The motto to it, Ecclesiasticus, xxv. 3. "If thou hast gathered nothing in thy youth, how canst thou find any thing in thine age?"

Vol. II. 1729—1738, dedicated to Sir Isaac Newton, master of the Mint, and F.R.S. Motto, Job, xxviii. 1. "Surely there is a vein for the silver, &c."

Vol. III. 1738—1745.

Vol. IV. 1745—1748. Motto, "Antiquities, or remnants of history, are when industrious persons, by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observations, out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books that concern not story, and the like, deserve and recover somewhat from the deluge of time *."

The fifth volume of their Observations, which begins in 1750, ended Dec. 23, 1753.

These volumes, written in a variety of hands by Mr. Johnson himself, contain a fund of discoveries foreign and domestic, in Antiquities, History, and Natural Philosophy, interspersed with transcripts of deeds at length, anecdotes, poems, &c. and adorned with drawings, by Mr. Johnson and his daughter Anne Alethea, and others, and the marginal references very distinct.

Their plans, prints, and drawings, were arranged in 1735, and filled four great portfolios; vol. I. containing Statues and Portraits; II. Architecture and Sculpture; III. Plans, Charts, and Designs; IV. Miscellanies.

The mode of election was, by proposing the candidate during three meeting-days, and balloting for him on the third †. They had two Secretaries,

* Bacon de Augm. Scient. II. c. 6.

† According to the following form: "A. B. was, at his own instance, proposed a regular [or honorary] member of this Society, by C. D. who signs it." Two more members recommended, and the candidate was elected on the third meeting.

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and a Treasurer *; and their meetings were held weekly, on Thursdays, throughout the year † 1712; first at Younger's coffee-house, in the Abbey-yard, then in a private house belonging to Mr. Everard; in 1743 at a house late Mr. Ambler's ‡; and afterwards, in an evening, in a part of the old monastery of Spalding, which was fitted up with a library and museum §; and, lastly, in a room hired in a private house, not far from the High-bridge, where they still remain. In 1750 their meetings began at four, and lasted till ten; but their readings and shew began about eight, or somewhat sooner ||.

Members on their admission presented some valuable book to the Society; and paid twelve shillings a year, besides a shilling at each meeting. By this means they had formed a valuable library. In 1743 the Divinity part, in five large classes and one less, was given to the church, and placed in cases in the vestry, where it still remains; the Grammatical, in one large class and one less, to the school, where it still is; but both reserved for the Society's use till

* Mr. Stagg, who was clerk to Mr. Johnson, is styled the Society's *Coadjutor;* and Mr. Cox, who was an eminent surgeon, their *Operator;* and in another place the Coadjutor and Gardener are united.—The apothecaries had a physic-garden in Spalding, 1745. Of the Society's *Hortus Siccus*, see the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 59.

† See the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 404.

‡ Afterwards inhabited by Mr. Johnson's son Walter, and now by his son Mr Fairfax Johnson, who fitted up the old building in 1782.

§ See it described hereafter.

|| "Our meetings are continued constant on every Thursday evening; and well frequented as I find it possible to make the place bear, for the number of people here or hereabouts who can be induced to attend a thing of that nature, where neither politics, in which every man thinks himself wise, can have part, nor any sort of gaming goes forward, which most young men esteem as their beloved evening's recreation. But, under God, I depend chiefly on the strength of my own children, and my near relations, whom I have taken care to train up to a liking of it from their infancy; and, I trust, will keep it up when I shall leave them." Mr. Johnson's letter to Mr. Gale, 1743, in the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 390.

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dissolved; and then these, and all in the meeting-room, to be for public use.

Their statutes being altered and modified according to circumstances, we have endeavoured to comprehend the substance of all in several different copies *.

The following letter, ascertaining a new fact in the life of the famous Dr. Bentley, will serve to shew how exactly the Registers of this Society were kept.

"To William Graves †, Esq. at Fulborn, near Cambridge.

"SIR,

"You seemed desirous, when at Spalding, to know when Dr. Bentley was chosen master of the grammar-school here. I applied to Mr. Johnson, who tells me his accounts of admission do not go so far back, but referred me to the Society; where, I find, we have a most minute detail of things memorable both here and in the neighbourhood. What relates to the Doctor runs thus:

About two years after [viz. in the year 1681], that great light of learning Richard Bentley [now D.D. Regius professor of Divinity, master of Trinity College, Royal librarian, &c.] supplied his place; who, being soon taken from us by the learned Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Stillingfleet, to be his amanuensis ‡, Walter Johnson, of Peter-house, in

* See pp. 28—33.

† Mr. Graves, who had been much obliged to Dr. Bentley, who pushed him forward when a young man, made him steward of the College estates, and sent a picture of the Doctor to the Spalding Society, now hanging up in the meeting-room. Mr. Graves was elected by the University of Cambridge their Commissary, 1726; which office he resigned, in a handsome manner, about 1781, when he presented a piece of plate value 50*l.* to his College.

‡ Notwithstanding this entry, the Doctor denied his ever having served the Bishop in that capacity; so it is probably a mistake for tutor to the Bishop's son. See Preface to his Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, p. 78, edit. 1699, where are these words: "I should never account it any disgrace to have served the Right Reverend the Bishop of Worcester in any capacity

Cambridge, was elected in his place [viz. in the year 1682].

"I take this opportunity to acquaint you, that we have the honour of having you a member of our Society. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

J. ROWNING."

Their anniversary was celebrated on the last Thursday in August, in a public manner, with music and a polite audience, from the year 1730, when there was sung an Ode composed by Mr. Johnson, beginning "To love and social joys, &c." At the anniversary, 1738, there was a miscellaneous concert by Dr. Heighington of Yarmouth, his wife, and son. The following Ode was written and composed for the occasion, 1739. The music became afterwards more miscellaneous; and, after 15 years continuance, was, in 1747, entirely laid aside for want of resident performers, as it did not suit the finances of the Society to hire others.

Ode at the Anniversary the last Thursday in August 1739, performed at Mr. Everard's, set to Music by Musgrave Heighington, Doctor of Music, Member of the Society, and Organist of Leicester, performed by himself and Gentlemen of the concert there.

OVERTURE. Chorus for three voices.

I.

Sung by the Doctor, and repeated at the end.

The fairest glory of the blest abodes,
Great parent and delight of men and Gods,

city of a scholar; but I never was amanuensis to his Lordship, nor to any body else; neither did his Lordship ever make use of any amanuensis. So little regard has this Examiner to decency or truth. I was first tutor to his Lordship's son, and afterwards chaplain to himself: and I shall always esteem it both my honour and my happiness to have spent fourteen years of my life in his family and acquaintance, whom even envy itself will allow to be the glory of our Church and Nation, &c."

Through

Through different ages here addrest
Under a varied name,
Has been invok'd as patroness,
Her votaries the same.

II.

Sung by Mrs. Heighington.

'Twas Love inspir'd them to adore her power,
Love from which Friendship comes,
As from the genial shower
The fragrant blossom blooms.

III.

By Master Heighington.

From foaming waves when Beauty sprung,
Tritons with vocal shells proclaim'd
Her charms, which every lyre has sung
Thro' Greece and thro' Britannia fam'd;
Where all who felt her influence own'd her sway,
Which, as our sires, their offspring must obey.

In 1740 it was held in the great parlour of the house of Beaupré Bell, late Sir John Oldfield's, in tenure of Mrs. Coy:—now the workhouse!

It was proposed to have an annual sermon on social love and social virtues, by the Rev. Robert Whatley, who offered to preach it *gratis*; but this offer does not appear to have been accepted.

The anniversary in 1727 was celebrated by a dinner and concert, the first Thursday in January.

The device of this Society, designed by Mr. Johnson, and executed by Vertue, and subscribed Soc. Gen. Spalding. Instituta mdccx. was two Tritons supporting a conch, in which sits a naked female, representing Truth, a flaming heart on her girdle, a star on her head; in her right hand a dove, in her left a lily *.

Their first President was the Rev. Stephen Lyon, for November and December 1712.

* See the note in p. 5. This device was copied from one in the Palace Matthei in the Admiranda Romæ, and Montfaucon's Antiq. I. III. 17. 101. pl. L. No 9.

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The complete list of their members, both regular and honorary, from their first institution to 1753 *, subjoined to this account, at the same time that it marks the extensive acquaintance and influence of the founder, will shew what a number of eminent scholars were then planted in the county of Lincoln, and in the South-east province in particular †. The names of Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir John Clerk, Sir Richard Ellis, Sir Charles Frederic, Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Sir John Evelyn, Henry Earl of Colrane, Doctors Jurin, Taylor, Bentley, Knight, Stukeley, Birch, Bishops Pearce, Pococke, Lyttelton, Mr. Pope, Mr. Gay, Roger and Samuel Gale, Mr. Clarke, Martin Folkes, Professor Ward, Browne Willis, Mr. Anstis, Mr. Drake, Thomas Martin, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Sparke, Mr. Vertue, Mr. Bogdani, Mr. Pegge, the two Bucks, Mr. Bowyer, George Edwards, Mr. Smith of Woodston, George Lynn, esq. of Southwick, the two Wesleys, father and son, Doctors King, Bolton, and Green, physicians at Boston, Stamford, and Spalding, Mr. Southgate, Commissary Graves, Beaupré Bell, esq. Dr. Middleton Massey, Mr. Chapman, master of the free grammar school of Moulton near Spalding, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Timothy Neve, Mr. John Rowning, Mr. Ray, Mr. Falkner, Mr. Button, Hon. Mr. Bertie, Mr. Rand, Mr. Atkinson, are too respectable to be passed over in silence, and not to have given weight and lustre to the proceedings of this learned body.

* The latest list in the three Minute books. The Founder died within two years after. Dr. Ducarel, who presented his "Anglo-Norman Antiquities" to the Society, had notice that he was elected a member July 20, 1757.

† In 1729, Mr. Johnson tells Mr. Gale, they had admitted two doctors in divinity, one of them the head of Queen's College, Oxford, Dr. John Gibson, prebendary of Peterborough and Lincoln, and rector of Farthingstone, in Northamptonshire, who died in 1730, two seamen, one lawyer, a captain, two surgeons, and five other gentlemen, whereby they were enabled to carry on a correspondence in most parts of the world; but he would confine himself to a few, and leave the new to his brother.

The

The county of Lincoln is perhaps one of the most fertile in Antiquities of any in the kingdom: whether we refer to the numerous monastic remains, among which the beautiful cathedral of the metropolis, and the fragments of Croyland abbey church*, stand foremost, or to the Roman stations and the military works of succeeding ages, the mansions of the nobility at Burleigh, Grimsthorpe, and Belvoir, the cemeteries of antient and noble families at Bottesford, Stamford, Spilsby, &c. the stupendous works of art in the drainage of so large a tract of fen country, &c. &c.

It is to be lamented, that so little has been done towards a methodical illustration of such a copious field. We are indeed told of materials left for Lincoln city by William Pownal, esq.†; and that Maurice Johnson himself‡ meditated an account of Spalding, which he afterwards completed, and for which he must have been perfectly qualified. He had given an account of the town in a plan taken by Grundy, 1722. From one of his letters, dated 1750, we learn, that he had "indexed all the MSS. of his own composing or collecting, chiefly of law and history, very full as to this place, much about Boston, Stamford, Hitchin§, Croyland, Peterborough, and some other towns and places where his business had lain, as counsel, steward, or recorder of the soke or manor."

Dr. Stukeley says that Mr. Johnson intended to have written something on Carausius, which the Doctor himself took up; and, if he did not anticipate his friend, may be fairly said to have exhausted the subject, in his two copious quartos, published 1757 and 1759. It appears that Mr. Johnson en-

* The beautiful West front of this church was engraved in 1782 by Mr. Basire, from a drawing made in 1780 by Mr. John Carter, then "an ingenious young artist."

† Stukeley's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 86.

‡ Ibid. p. 22.

§ Mr. Johnson was steward of this manor, which in 1782 was held under the Crown by James Bogdani, esq.

tertained

tertained the cell with a numismatic history of the Kings in Britain from Julius Cæsar to the end of the Western empire: a plan for disposing coins to answer his design of illustrating the British History, reduced to 15 chards.

1. From Cassivelan to Boadicea.
2. From Boadicea to Adrian.
3. From Adrian to Severus.
4. From Severus to Carausius.
5. From Carausius to Constantius.
6. From Constantius to Maximus.
7. From Maximus to Vortigern.
8. From Vortigern to Egbert.
9. From Egbert to William the Conqueror.
10. From William the Conqueror to Henry VIII.
11. From Henry VIII. to Elizabeth.
12. From Elizabeth to the Commonwealth.
13. From the Commonwealth to the Revolution.
14. From the Revolution to Queen Anne.
15. From Queen Anne to the accession of the House of Hanover.

Mr. Johnson's communications to the Society of Antiquaries of London were frequent and numerous. Transcripts of the Minutes of the Spalding Society were regularly sent up and read to them; and if they do not appear fairly entered on the Register of the latter, it must be owing to the negligence of the then Secretaries*. Where on the Spalding minutes almost yearly occurs this entry, "Thus far transcribed and communicated to the Societies of London and Peterborough;" only the following occur on the Minute-books at London, as communications from Mr. Johnson.

1721-2. A family medal on the marriage of Sir William Seymour, Earl of Hertford and Lord Beauchamp, with Lady Frances Devereux. FOY POUR DEVOIR. Another with the phœ-

* In the years 1750 and 1751 the Spalding Society were entertained for 25 meetings with Dr. Stukeley's account *memoriter* of the transactions of the Royal Society.

nix on a coronet. Rev. a bull running, and chained. Same motto.

An enamel of Fabian Philips, antiquary and great lawyer, filazer of London and Middlesex; author of an Essay on Royal Purveyance.

1722. Portraits of Sir Walter Raleigh, the great Lord Falkland in the time of Charles I. Sir Francis Drake, and four of the Cary family playing at cards together, painted in the time of Henry VIII. in Lord Falkland's house, Hanover-square, very perfect. Brook Lord Cobham, in the hands of Henry Heron, esq. his descendant, at Cressy-hall, Lincolnshire. Also Sir Henry Heron, K.B. and cup-bearer to Queen Henrietta, and father to Henry Heron.

1724. Hadrian, middle brass. Rev. BRITANNIA S. C. PONT. MAX. TR. P. COS. III.

1728. A piece of bone found in Mr. Johnson's garden at Spalding, where formerly stood a chapel, on which was carved a priest joining a man and woman's hand.

The brass Celt found near Borstall at Brill, Bucks *.

The fragment of Spalding-abbey seal, from the Augmentation-office, described and engraved in the *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, p. 100, Pl. IV. fig. 2.

1729. A shoe found nine feet deep in Ince moss near Wigan, of a very tough thick leather, like the *Calceus niger rusticorum et venatorum Romanorum* of Ferrarius.

1733. A vase of earth found under the root of an old elm, near the old sea bank on the North side of Spalding in Holland, in the grounds of Mr. Henry Everard, very deep.

1736. He described and sketched a portrait of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, at the

* Archæologia, vol. V. p. 116.

house

house of George Lynn, esq. at Southwick, near Oundle. Over it this inscription:

CAROLUS DUX SUFFOLCIAE SERE. ANGLIAE REGIS ARPRÆFECTUS CURIAE.

Under it, "Ætatis suæ 64, anno 1544."

He has the collar of the Garter and George, a glove in his right hand, a nosegay in his left, the four round pomels of his chair and ornaments of his order gilt with gold, the curtain green, his complexion fair, eyes light, beard white, his close coat red velvet, his tabard and gloves dark brown, his bonnet black velvet, a little linen appears at the gathering of his shirt round his neck.

1736-7. An oblong triangular piece of crystal dug up at Moulton in Lincolnshire, supposed by some an amulet, by Dr. Woodward a conjuring glass, by others a British ornament for horse-trappings, set in tin, like one in Sir Hans Sloane's collection.

1738. A portrait of Lady Arabella Wallop in water-colours, 1595, in crimson silk, embroidered stomacher, high crowned hat of the same with the clothes, and embroidered, with a peacock's feather in it.

1740. Two Roman swords, two daggers, and the iron frame of the tablet of a Vexillum, found in the Welland at Deeping. Also a drawing of an antique carving over St. Martin's church door at Lincoln.

1743. Portrait of a young lady; 1573, with arms.

1745. Pertinax, large brass, found in the bed of the Welland, with other older Greek and Roman coins.

A curious brass chain, weight four ounces and a half, and sixteen inches long, with one of the pins, dug up in the Welland.

1752. Nero: small brass NERO CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS GER. PRINCEPS IVVENT. found at Gogmagog hills.

Mr. Johnson, who seems never to have lost sight of his own profession as a Lawyer amid his antiquarian pursuits, shewed the Antiquarian Society, 1730, a dissertation in Latin, drawn up by him at the instance of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, 1727, intituled "Jurisprudentia Jobi," with critical notes, and drawings of the Διφρος*; from the title of which†, one may presume, he gave the Law as high antiquity as he could claim for it; or, if he acquiesced in the decision that brings the book of Job as low as the Babylonish captivity, he may be presumed to have detailed a system of Eastern Legislation from the time of Moses to that of Ezra.

A paper of his on contorniate medals with drawings, was read at the same Society 1734.

Also a Dissertation on the Antiquity of Seals, occasioned by a privy-seal of amethyst, set on a large silver ring gilt, with a camel, inscribed

SECRETV. SECRETOR.

on which a long and learned letter was addressed on the owner's name or crest, to Mr. Johnson, who left something on this subject in MS. ‡

In 1745 he read to his own Society a dissertation on the statue of Aylwin at Ramsay, in which he supposed Aylwin was rather Lord High Chamberlain than Lord Chief Justice or Treasurer, as Camden and others conceived.

In 1747 another, on an hour-glass dug out of a grave at Clerkenwell; and another on burial gar-

* Or seat from whence Job administered justice: εν τε πλατειαις επιθειο μου ὁ ΔΙΦΡΟΣ. Job xxix. 7. LXX. "When I prepared my seat in the street."

† The dissertation on this article is very short in Mr. Wesley's book, p. 258—260: perhaps an abridgment of Mr. Johnson's, whose assistance is thus acknowledged in the preface, p. 5.

"Neque animi ingrati notam effugere potuissem nisi libentissimè agnoscerem beneficia quamplurima et auxilia proposito nostro allata à viro doctissimo Maur. Johnson armigero, fundatore Societatis Generosorum Spaldingiæ, eisque per annos viginti jam ab epistolis."

‡ British Topography, Preface, p. xvi. And see Bibl. Top. Brit. No XX. p. 36.

lands

lands. He had an hour-glass two inches high, taken out of the ruins of Rosamond's bower at Woodstock, containing the smallest sand, of a brown grayish colour.

He made a chorographical table of England under the Romans, Saxons, &c. with the jurisdictions civil and ecclesiastical, judges' circuits, &c.*

Collections from various authors relative to Baynard's Castle, London.

Dissertation on the coins of Geta, sent to Mr. Roger Gale, 1737.

Account of five painted windows and arms in Bennington church, 1734.

Dissertation in Latin on the office of Prothonotary of the court of Chancery.

Memoirs on a MS. of St. Paul's Epistles: in which is a copy of the pleadings at Pinenden, different from that published by Mr. Selden from a MS. at Rochester.

On glass and murrhine vessels.

On franchises and counties palatine.

On our sepulchral monuments.

On the assize of bread.

On the mint at Lincoln, the mint wall, an antient Roman bas-relief in the church of St. Martin Magnus there, now lost, by rebuilding the church; and the Roman and other coins minted there, exclusive of the ample illustrations he has bestowed on his native town and favourite residence.

Account of the priors of Spalding, from chartularies and ledgers.

History of the state of learning in Spalding.

Such of these as were entered at large in the Society's Minute-books we were enabled, in 1782, by favour of Mr. Johnson's nephew, then Treasurer to this Society, to annex to the "History of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding" which forms N° XI. of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, and furnishes the present article.

* Something like this was engraved by Rocque, in four sheets. British Topography, vol. I. p. 97.

His history of England by coins, &c. from the Conquest to the Dissolution, including an history of Spalding, occupies a great part of the fourth volume of the Minutes.

By these communications Mr. Johnson endeavoured to excite a spirit of enquiry, though he laments, about ten years before his death *, the difficulty of keeping up such an institution in the corner of a County where he had established it, and of inducing the members to give their own thoughts on any subject, either in the way of their own profession, or their more relaxed studies. A melancholy truth, too applicable, with the rest of his observations in the same letter, to some other literary Societies.

All that has hitherto been published of his compositions is in the Phil. Trans. No. 461, vol. XLI. p. 804, his account of an earthquake at Scarborough, Dec. 29, 1737.

In the Archæologia, vol. I. p. 30, 31, are printed his letter to Mr. New, giving an account of the Registers of the See of Lincoln, which begin earlier than those of our metropolitical churches, viz. at 1209, and reaching to 1608, in good preservation and order, and those of the dean and chapter from 1304 downwards: and his letter to Mr. Bogdani, Oct. 7, 1741, on an extraordinary interment of a human body in leather found at the West end of the cathedral of Lincoln, Sept. 28, that year. The enquiries from Lincoln addressed to the Spalding Society produced there a discourse on the various methods of preserving dead bodies in different nations †. From the Spalding Minutes it appears that this discourse was drawn up by Mr. Johnson.

Dr. Stukeley inscribes the first Iter in his Itinerarium Curiosum, which he styles *Iter Domesticum*, to Maurice Johnson, "on account," says he, "of an early acquaintance and sameness of disposition, which advanced our friendship into that confidence which induces me to prefix your name to this little

* See letter to Dr. Birch, in the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 402.

† Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, 1746.

summary

summary of what has occurred to me worth mentioning in our native country, *Holland* in Lincolnshire; but chiefly intended to provoke you to pursue a full history thereof, who have so large a fund of valuable papers and collections relating thereto, and every qualification necessary for the work *." He adds, that Mr. Johnson first introduced him to the Society at London. A copy of the Itinerary, with considerable MS additions by Mr. Johnson, is supposed to be still in the hands of his family. The annexed not inelegant copy of verses, written by Mr. Johnson, in the note below †,

* Itinerarium Curiosum, I. 1. 3.

† In Itinerarium Curiosum amici sui charissimi viri doctissimi et Cl. Domini Gulielmi Stukeleii, M. D. C. M. L. S. R. S. et Antiquar. Secretar.

O Jane bifrons! Temporis inclyte
Vindex remoti, de superis videns
  Post terga solus, nunc adesto, et
  Egregium tueare amicum,
Opusque. Templi janua sit tua
Serata, dum ex his nostra quietior
  Discat juventus quid avorum
  Indomitæ potuere dextræ.
Quicquid Britannus ferre recusans
Servile collo Romulidum jugum,
  Terra sua contentus egit,
  Artibus ingenitis beatus.
Quicquid Quirites gentibus asperis
Cultus renidens tradere providi.
  Victoriam, Musasque et artes,
  Arma simul rapiente dextra.
Nec vestra omittit pagina Saxonem,
Sica timendum, relligionibus
  Valde revinctum: bellicosis
  Horribilemve Dacum carinis.
Nec tu recondis facta silentio
Præclara Normanni immemor inclyti;
  Quorum omnium est imbutus Anglus
  Sanguine, moribus, et vigore.
Quæ mira doctus condidit artifex
Excelsa prisci mœnia seculi,
  Quæ strata, pontes, templa, castra,
  Amphitheatra, asarota, turres
Plaudit sibi jam magna Britannia;
Antiqua splendet gloria denuo.
  Chartis resurgit Stivecleij,
  Celsa canens iterum triumphos.

is among the other tributes of friendship prefixed to the Itinerary.

Mr. Johnson acquired general esteem from the frankness and benevolence of his character, which displayed itself not less in social life than in the communication of his literary researches. Strangers who applied to him for information, though without any introduction, except what arose from a genuine thirst for knowledge congenial with his own, failed not to experience the hospitality of his board. Whilst their spirit of curiosity was feasted by the liberal conversation of the man of letters, their social powers were at the same time gratified by the hospitable frankness of the benevolent Englishman. A trifling anecdote, of the truth of which I have been well assured, may serve to illustrate the justice of this remark. Pl. XX. of Simon's seals, &c. engraved by Vertue, consists of medals of Generals Lambert and Rossiter *, James Ash and Charles Seton, second Earl of Dumfermline. These were in the possession of Mr. Johnson. A gentleman from London, unknown to the possessor, took a journey to Spalding on purpose to be gratified with the inspection of one of these medals; which he ever after mentioned with pleasure, and considered himself most amply repaid for the trouble of his journey by his introduction to so polite and universal a scholar, and by the very kind reception he met with during his residence at Spalding. It appears also, from the Minutes of the Society, that Mr. Johnson gave the original medal of General Lambert, by old Symons, having behind the head J. LAMBERT, and engraved by Vertue, to a gentleman of his name and family, 1712.

The following elogium on him by Dr. Stukeley is transcribed from the original, in the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries;

* Rossiter was a Lincolnshire man, born at Somerby.

"Maurice

"Maurice Johnson, esq. of Spalding in Lincolnshire, counsellor at law, a fluent orator, and of eminence in his profession, one of the last of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries 1717, except Browne Willis and W. Stukeley; founder of the literary Society of Spalding, Nov. 3, 1712, which, by his unwearied endeavours, interest, and applications in every kind, infinite labours in writing, collecting, methodizing, has now [1755] subsisted 40 years in great reputation, and excited a great spirit of learning and curiosity in South Holland. They have a public library, and all conveniences for their weekly meeting. Mr. Johnson was a great lover of gardening, and had a fine collection of plants, and an excellent cabinet of medals. He collected large memoirs for the History of Carausius; all which, with his coins of that Prince, he sent to me; particularly a brass one, which he supposed his son, resembling those of young Tetricus. A good radiated CAES SPFA. Rev. a woman holds a cornucopiæ, resting her right hand on a pillar or rudder LOCIS or CISLO. In general the antiquities of the great mitred priory of Spalding, and of this part of Lincolnshire, are for ever obliged to the care and diligence of Maurice Johnson, who has rescued them from oblivion."

Maurice Johnson, esq. was in the latter part of his life attacked with a vertiginous disorder in his head, which frequently interrupted his studies, and at last put a period to his life, on the 6th day of February, 1755.

Mr. Johnson's arms, consisting of 12 quarterings, with an escutcheon of pretence of four coats: Crest, a pair of wings issuing from a coronet; supported by Mercury, holding his caduceus and plummet, and a female figure, holding the fasces and a mural crown: Motto, EXCITENT, and inscription ΙΔΡΕΙΗ δοκιμοις ὁ καὶ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΑ; engraved by Vertue, has this subscription,

"M. Johnson, Hon. Soc. I. Templi et Antiq. Lond. S. & Gen-Spald. S. Inst. & Sec. 1735."

The

The family of Johnson was much distinguished in the seventeenth century*. Maurice's great uncle, William, was registrar of the ecclesiastical court at Bedford, and created a notary public by Archbishop Juxon, 1661. Mr. Henry Johnson, of the same family, had a handsome seat at Great Berkhamstead, co. Herts; was bailiff of that honor, under the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, and gamekeeper to several of the Prince's royalties. At Berkhamstead were half-length portraits of his grandfather, *old* Henry Johnson, and his lady, and Sir Charles and Lady Bickerstaff, and their daughter, who was mother to Sir Henry Johnson, and to Benjamin Johnson, esq. † poet laureat to James I. Sir Henry is painted in a red velvet chair, with books about him, a fluted column at his right hand, festoons of vines and grapes at his left, and a gold curtain drawn behind him, a half-length, by Frederick Zuccharo; esteemed capital.

The family of Johnson were also allied to Sir Matthew Gamlin, to Sir John Oldfield, to the Wingfields of Tickencoat‡, to the Lynns of Southwick§, and to many other families of note and consideration in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Johnson married early in life a daughter of Joshua Ambler, esq. of Spalding. She was the

* R. Johnson, citizen and merchant of Lincoln, founded, 3 kal. Jan. 1347, a chauntry in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, built by him in the South side of the chancel of St. Peter Wykford, Lincoln, for one chaplain, to say daily mass for him and his wives, Anne and Cicely. Richard Johnson was sheriff of Lincoln 1506.

† See notes A and C in his article in Biographia Britannica. The poet spelt his name *Jonson*, agreeable to the orthography of that age.

‡ John Wingfield, lord of the manor of Spalding, was of Hertford College, 1753.

§ George Lynn, esq. of Southwick, co. Northampton, and of Frinton, co. Essex, married a daughter of Sir Edward Bellamy, knt. lord mayor of London 1735, by whom he became possessed of Frinton, now or late in the hands of Mrs. Bellamy. (Morant's Essex, vol. I. p. 480.) Another of Sir Edward's daughters married Maurice Johnson, esq. (Ibid. vol. II. p. 192.)

grand-

grand-daughter of Sir Anthony Oldfield, and lineally descended from Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of Gresham College and of the Royal Exchange, London. By this lady he had 26 children, of whom 16 sat down together to his table. Of his sons, the eldest, Maurice, was a lieutenant in the Duke of Cumberland's regiment of foot guards, and served under his Royal Highness, in 1746-7, in Flanders; from whence he, being a good draughtsman *, sent to his father, and to the Society, whereof he was a member, several drawings of coins, &c. some drawings of Roman antiquities at Nimeguen, three statues, in length about twenty inches, of Jupiter sitting between Æsculapius and Minerva, five sepulchral inscriptions for soldiers of *Leg. X. Germ.* two votive altars to Jupiter, one to Minerva by a *IIvir. colon. Morinorum, sacerdos Romæ & Aug.* one in honour of Trajan; also an antient painting of Mars, in Batoburg castle, five miles from Grave, taken out of his temple there. He was afterwards a colonel in the same regiment of foot-guards, and now resides at Spalding †, and has two sons and three daughters.

Walter, the second son of the founder of this Society, was called to the degree of barrister-at-law, and admitted F. A. S. 1749, and treasurer of the Society at Spalding, where he practised in full business; and died 1779; leaving only one son, Fairfax, who in 1782 was living at Spalding, to whom we are obliged for this account of his family. The third, Martin, was in the Navy, and died young. The fourth, John, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge ‡, ordained deacon and curate of Ram-

* Mr. Johnson taught all his children to draw at the same time that he taught them to write. Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 407.

† His eldest son, Maurice, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A. was in 1782 minister of Spalding, and vicar of Moulton, near Spalding. His youngest son, Walter, was at that period a lieutenant in the third, or Prince of Wales's regiment, of Dragoon Guards.

‡ When Mr. Johnson brought him to be admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, in October 1740, he was shewn the Public Library, by Dr. Taylor, their registrar, and, among the rest, the Paris

sey, in the county of Huntingdon, 1745 (of which church he then sent an account to the Society), afterwards vicar of Moulton, which is in the gift of the family, minister of Spalding, and F.A.S. 1748, and president of this Society 1757, about which time he died. His fifth and youngest son, Henry-Eustace, was a factor in the service of the East-India Company, and F.A.S. 1750, and died at the island of St. Helena.

He had also six daughters, who lived to maturity, five of whom were married. Jane, the eldest, married Dr. Green *, who practised physic with great eminence at Spalding.

The second married Mr. Butter, a merchant, who retired to Spalding, and died there. Catharine married Mr. Lodge, vicar of Moulton. Henrietta died single. Mary married Mr. Maclellan, rector of Stratton, in the county of Durham, and schoolmaster of Spalding; and Anne-Alethea † married Mr. Wallen, of Jamaica, and left a daughter, married to Mr. Stuart, of Long Melford, in the county of Suffolk.

The founder's uncle, Martin Johnson, esq. of Spalding, married a daughter of John Lynn, esq. of Southwick, in the county of Northampton, by whom he had a son and a daughter. His son

Paris Bible of 1476, in which the date had been artfully altered to 1464, without having occasioned any doubt. Dr. Taylor wrote a letter about it to Lord Oxford, stating and debating the date, and restoring the Colophon, which was rased, its true date being 1475-6. Mr. Johnson apprised the Society of Antiquaries of it; and Mr. Ames, to whom he gave a copy, with his own, Mr. Bell's, and other MS notes. See Clement, Biblioth. Curieuse. Mr. Johnson, who to the abilities of a scholar and antiquary joined the *coup d'œil vif et lumineux* of a man of business, immediately cried out, "A rank and palpable forgery!" and from that moment neither Dr. Taylor, nor any one else, had the least doubt. Since that time the two editions have lain together; and the late Under Librarian regularly told the story to all visitors. See the Origin of Printing, pp. 106. 172. 279.

* They had one son.

† Many neat specimens of this lady's drawings appear in the Minutes.

Walter

Walter was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, took the degree of LL. B. and was promoted, 1737, to the rectory of Redmarshall, in the county of Durham, where he died. He was one of the original members of the Spalding Society, 1712. He left one daughter and one son, George, who is living, and an honorary member of the same Society. He was educated at Durham school, and Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was fellow; and has since been promoted to the vicarage of Norton, in the county of Durham, and to the rectory of Lofthouse, in Yorkshire; and in 1781 collated, by Bishop Thurlow, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Lincoln *.

Another of Mr. Johnson's relations was president of the Assiento at Panama †.

Mr. Johnson also claimed a relation in blood to that most excellent and learned Divine the Rev. Robert Johnson, S. T. B. archdeacon of Leicester, canon of Windsor, and sometime prebendary of Rochester and Norwich, and honorary fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, though bred in Sidney College, Cambridge; rector of North Luffenham, in Rutlandshire; and founder of the free grammar-school of Oakham and Uppingham, in the said county ‡. This munificent gentleman was son of Maurice Johnson, esq. thrice alderman (the title of the then chief magistrate) of the corporation of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, and representative in parliament for that borough with David Cecil, Lord Treasurer Burleigh's grandfather, 14 Henry VIII. 1523 §. This reverend person stopped not at founding these costly seminaries, wherein

* He sent the Society, 1753, an account of an inundation at Yarm, in the county of Durham, 1753.

† See the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 290.

‡ Of whom some farther particulars shall be given.

§ Browne Willis's MS Collections Not. Parl. pences M. Johnson, Wood's Fasti Ox. 722, sub anno 1569. Fuller's Worth. Linc. p. 169, A. D. 1616. Burton's Leicestershire, p. 5. MS Mem. of Johnson. MS Coll. M. Johnson, sub eisd. temp. Wright's Rutland, p. 38.

Hebrew,

Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, were taught, but entirely at his own cost gave and settled four exhibitions in Sidney College, for the most deserving youth educated in these schools. He founded also and endowed an hospital for poor at each of the said towns of Oakham and Uppingham, and settled an annual stipend on a preacher at St. Paul's, and left his son and heir an estate of 1000*l.* a year.

The common seal of the governors of these free grammar-schools represents a school-master sitting at a table surrounded by his scholars, and circumscribed

SIG. COM. GVBERN. SCHOLARIVM. OKEHAM. ET. VPPINGHAM. IN. COM. RVTL.

STATUTES OF THE SPALDING SOCIETY.

Proposals for establishing a Society of Gentlemen for the supporting of mutual Benevolence, and their Improvement in the Liberal Sciences and Polite Learning.

That the persons who sign these Proposals, and *none other* *, be esteemed of the Society.

That they choose a President monthly, to moderate in all disputes, and read all papers whatsoever aloud †.

That they meet every *Monday* ‡ at *Mr. Younger's* § *coffee-house* in Spalding, at *two* || in the afternoon, from September to May, and in the other months at *four*, unless detained by business of moment or indisposition, under pain of forfeiting two-pence a time for a fund for books, &c. except those who live three miles off from Spalding.

ALTERATIONS MADE FROM TIME TO TIME.

* Members enlarged to such as conform to the rules.
† Reading became the business of the first Secretary.
‡ Changes to Wednesday, and afterwards to Thursday.
§ Removed as occasion required.
|| Altered to *four*.

That

That he who is absent four Mondays together * shall on the fifth communicate to the Society something new or curious, with an excuse for absenting, upon pain of being struck out of this establishment, if the majority of gentlemen then present vote it so; or pay six-pence †, to be put to a fund to buy books, &c.

November 3, 1712. We do approve of these Proposals, and agree to observe them as Members of the Society.

WILLIAM AMBLER,	JOHN BRITTAIN,
WALTER JOHNSON,	STEPHEN LYON,
JOSHUA AMBLER,	MAURICE JOHNSON,
JOHN JOHNSON,	EDWARD MOLESWORTH,
FRANCIS BELLINGER,	MAURICE JOHNSON, jun.
AARON LYNN,	JOHN WARING.

The mutual injunctions of the Society agreed to on Wednesday January 13, 1713-14.

The Society thus formed, elected the Rev. Stephen Lyon first President for the month of November 1712.

Mr. Ambler took up the Proposals from off the table on which they lay, and delivered them to him in the name of the Society.

January 26, 1712-13, William Ambler, esq. President, elected for the month of January now expiring.

Rev. Mr. Waring President for February.

RULES AND ORDERS MADE 1725.

The regular members are obliged in all things by the rules and orders, whether present or absent.

The honorary only when present at the place where the Society meet, every Thursday afternoon, from four to ten in winter, and five to ten in summer.

* Afterwards abolished; only, on Sir Isaac Newton's earnest recommendation, every member urged to be communicative.

† Penalty abolished afterwards.

The

The members names present to be entered by the Secretary and Treasurer: every person (except for the first time, and except the lecturer) to pay one shilling at each Society for defraying common expences, viz. of the room, garden, coffee, tea, chocolate, wine, cyder, ale, coals, candles, pipes and tobacco, snuff, and attendance.

The regular members to pay moreover one shilling *per* month to the fund, to be employed as ordered by the Society; the Treasurer to collect this annually, and to account the first Society in January.

Any five regular members, within due hours, and at the proper place, make a Society for doing any thing material.

These rules and orders not to be altered, no new to be made, nor any gentleman to be admitted a member, nor any thing material to be determined, but by ballot only.

Any thing material therefore desired to be done by the Society, must be proposed first by some regular member, and the proposition entered by the Secretary; and at the next Society the proposition must be by him made plainly, and in few words, and ever in the affirmative, and then balloted by every regular member only then present; and if it be for a new member, in his absence; and when the number of regular members present is even, the President or Vice-president to have two balls, and first of all to put both into the balloting-box.

Every person admitted a member to present the library with some book or books, and therein his name and title or addition to be entered as our benefactor.

No person is to talk politicks at this Society, neither is any political or party paper, or any thing against the reading of which any regular member objects, to be read; otherwise every member to communicate whatever is useful, new, uncommon, or curious in any art or science.

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The President to moderate in disputes, and prevent disagreement, and to pay the compliments of the Society; in his absence, the Vice-President, who is the senior regular member, to take the chair as soon as any five regular members are met, until the President comes, and in his absence for that Society.

The Treasurer to receive and keep the fund and weekly payments, and enter receipts and payments, and to pay only what is ordered upon ballot.

The Secretary to procure and keep books, papers, &c. as balloted, and what is communicated and given to the Society, and to enter the minutes, especially the questions and proposals of the regular members, and some short account of what is communicated, and of what is presented to the Society, and by whom, and when, and to put the question or proposal for the ballot.

If, upon the President or Vice-President's endeavouring to moderate in any dispute, any one persist in his argument, it shall be forthwith balloted, that such person be therefore ordered to withdraw for that Society.

That as the preservation and augmentation of the libraries has been very much the care of the Society, and the school-master and lecturer have each of them a key to the classes, as deputies to the Minister, who is keeper of the public library; in consideration of the Lecturer's care in setting down the books lent out, and replacing them when returned, he be exempt from all payments to the Treasurer.

Ordered for this purpose there is a lending book kept open in the library, with tables on the classes; and he hath a catalogue of all the books both in those classes and in the free school, marked with *S. S. Sch. Spald.* which are chiefly grammar and classicks.

That a museum, wherein the library, &c. and the Society meetings might be kept, be procured, that the Society may meet more conveniently, and the things be kept together ready for use.

The

The catalogue of the libraries, &c. to be printed and published. This to be superseded till we can acquire a museum.

A correspondence to be kept up with foreign members, &c. This was upon Sir Isaac Newton's advice.

That the *Bibliotheca Biblica, Bibliotheca Literaria,* and *Memoirs of Literature,* be taken in.

That an account be constantly taken to answer Dr. Jurin's *Invitatio ad Observationem Meteorum,* the Doctor being a member, and generously presenting the Society with the Philosophical Transactions as they came out. This has been hitherto done accurately by the Rev. Mr. Howard.

RULES AND ORDERS IN 1745.

The first five regular resident members constantly contributing to the necessary expences of this Society, when met together at the Museum on Thursdays between four and ten o'clock in the afternoon, form a Society; the President, or in his absence the senior of such members in admission (not an officer of the Society) to take the chair, and act as President in his absence. That this seniority may be ascertained, such members' times of admission are set down after their names in the list of the members.

The anniversary of the institution of this Society to be celebrated at the Town-hall in Spalding, on the third Thursday in the month of August, being the place and time most suitable for so much good company; and to Dr. Heighington, and the gentlemen of the concert, who, in consideration of using our rooms, then oblige the Society, and the ladies and gentlemen they invite, with musick.

The books of divinity, ecclesiastical history, moral philosophy, and such like, to be kept in the classes in the vestiary of the present parish church of Spalding; classical and grammatical books in those in the free grammar-school there;

the

the rest, with all MSS. charts, maps, plans, drawings, prints, coins, casts, carvings, and other curiosities in Nature or Art, purchased by or bestowed on this Society, so long as it lasts (which God give continuance to), to be kept in the classes in its museum under the rules and direction of this Society, regulating the same by the Statute 7 Anne, cap. 14. If and when it may no longer be kept up, then all to be reposited in the said church or school.

These rules are not to be altered, nor any new made, unless first proposed by some regular member, in writing, in the affirmative, and entered in the Minutes, and determined on ballot at the next Society, except of money paid for the Society, for which its officers are, a Council and Standing Committee.

Persons proposed to be elected and admitted members, whose names, titles, degrees, and places of residence, must be certified in writing by the regular member proposing them, with any two other members signifying also their assent thereto, must be minuted, notified, and put up by the Secretary, at the two next succeeding meetings, and be balloted on the third. The proposer to be answerable for the donation of a guinea, or to that value, and for the twelve first monthly payments of such person proposed, if a resident and elected member, at 12*d.* a month; saving of all noblemen and gentlemen invited by the Society to become members, and of all foreigners, for the honour of the institution, and carrying on a learned correspondence.

Every member returned in arrear by the Treasurer, whereof he craveth and hath allowance on accounting, to be struck out, or who shall presume any way premeditately to detriment this Society.

No one to talk Politicks, or dispute about Religion: otherwise to communicate whatever may be thought useful or entertaining.

March 30.

To meet every Monday at Mr. Rhiston's, Spalding.

N. B. This was in a room at the greatest inn in the town, known by the sign of the White Hart from the time of King Richard II; and was fitted up for this purpose, and a coffee-room, by John Rhiston, *alias* Roystoñ, who then kept that inn.

Officers of this Society, whenever elected, to continue till others are chosen.

President to continue a year, afterwards as long as he should behave well; and so of the other officers.

The Society shall ever be as voluntary and free from mulcts and penal impositions as may be.

No paper printed or written to be read if opposed by any member.

Every extra regular member shall give a book of the value of one pound upon his admission, and be no further charged without his consent in writing; must be chose by the whole Society; may be repudiated by four members, or may relinquish if three present.

An equal contribution by all members.

All papers procured by order of the Society to be kept 14 days in Spalding; and, after being read by the Society, every member in turn may have them at home two days each; then they may be lent out to such persons as will subscribe towards the expence.

Maurice Johnson elected Secretary.

The following letter from Mr. Johnson to Mr. Gale describes the Apartments, &c. of the Society.

"SIR, Spalding, Sept. 28, 1743.

"Next to making my grateful acknowledgements, and returning you the thanks of the gentlemen your brethren of the Society here for your last literary communication, and our joint congratulations on your recovery from so many and great perils; I am to notify to you, Sir, as a most worthy member who has honoured us with your presence when we made shift with a small single room for convenience merely, and but of indifferent access, that, at the instance

instance of their Treasurer, and joint request of all here residing, I have had the pleasure of accommodating those worthy gentlemen with a porch or entrance *plusquam* $\overline{X}$ *pedis,* wherein we have reposited our carved stones, a fragment of Venus *, the antient tutelar patroness of Spalding, Spaltelyngeh, or Ἀφροδεσσεία, Salambona, *unde forsan* Salinæ, dug up under the foundations of the conventual church of the Virgin Mary, where it was buried when her Pagan temple was demolished, and that lady, as usual, took her place. It cannot have been a Christian idol, and, being in a rising posture, must probably have been as *orta mari*.—A man's head, with fine long neatly curled hair, probably Ivo de Taillebois, Earl of Anjou, William the First's nephew, lord of this place, who much resided and died at his castle here, with some singular ornaments of sculpture lately dug up within the site of his said castle in the road to York, and given me by the gentleman whose workmen discovered them, but the head is miserably defaced.—A pair of great gates, fronting the London road, leads through a court yard (their garden) of 40 yards by 25, to this porch; thence into a hall of 16 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, well paved, hung with maps, plans, charts, &c. leading through a pair of folding-doors into a much larger and loftier room, though the first be above 10 feet high. The hall is the orchestra or concert-room, furnished with a press facing the door, well-stored with a good collection of music of all masters in request, and some of the antients, or not now living, as Blow's, Purcell's, Bassano's, Corelli's works, &c. an excellent harpsichord, bassoon, bass-viol, violins, &c. This leads you into the larger room exactly in the middle, and so as when the doors unfold to make them appear as one; and that lets you into the Museum with four book-cases, two deeper for charts, plants, and prints, and two on them, in one of which is our Hortus Siccus, and

* All this about Venus is *gratis dictum.*

our Materia Medica in the other, all in drawers; to which may be added, in proper partitions and subdivisions, what medals, coins, small pieces of carving, turning, or other curious works of art, we have, with room abundant for the reception of more. The like provision for gems, minerals, metals, fossils, petrifactions, shells, and insects. This our Museum is 22 feet 8 inches and a half clear within, by 18 feet wide, and 11 feet 2 inches and a half high within the copartments, the cieling being divided by cornice-work beams into six equal platfonds; at the other end of this room are a servant's room and a cellar proper to the Society, which lead into a large adjoining building, for a coadjutor, or operator to the Society's officers, its President," &c.

"Our Society's members make some serviceable figure *in orbe literario*; and either as such, we are partial to Dr. Taylor's Illustration of the Marmor Sandvicense, and Dr. Long's First Part of his Astronomy, or they are judicious performances. We hope well from those in hand by other brethren and fellow members. An Historico-Chronological List, or rather Lists, of all the Sheriffs of every county in England and Wales, from the Conquest to this year, by the Rev. Mr. Robert Smyth, A. M. rector of Woodston, near Peterborough, with their arms *. An History of the Church and Dignitaries of the Cathedral of Lincoln, by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Clerk of the Fabrick †, and Finch's NOMOTEXNIA ‡, or the first Institute of our Laws adopted to the time, with a fourth book not before published, and compared carefully with the French in folio, and two former English editions, and the

* This never was completed. See vol. V. p. 47.

† Mr. Simpson's large collections are in the hands of his son, prebendary and minor canon of Lincoln, &c. who offered them to the late Bishop Green. His Lordship declined accepting them, and afterwards prompted the late Rev. Dr. Pegge to pursue the subject, in which he made some progress.

‡ Q. if "Finch's Description of the Common Laws of England," published in 1759, 8vo.

MS.

MS. presented by him to King James the First, in my hands, with notice of all the alterations by statutes, and references to Reports by years as before.

Yours, &c. MAURICE JOHNSON."

The following Introduction to the Minute Books of the Spalding Society; being an Historical Account of the State of Learning in Spalding, Elloe, Holland, Lincolnshire; was written by Maurice Johnson, Junior, Secretary to the Society.

To the Rev. Mr. Lyon, President, and the other learned and worthy Members of the Gentlemen's Society in Spalding.

GENTLEMEN,

It would be impertinent, in an address to you, who have sufficiently evinced your allowing the truth of the proposition, to insist on the usefulness of books in general, whence you have been so qualified for society, a rational creature's principal felicity, that whosoever brings knowledge from them with him may in your company improve it into judgment; which is the greatest benefit of conversation, and what renders a man best able to serve his country and himself.

Knowledge is of itself no burden; and by how much the nobler any man's soul is, so much the more he aspires to and thirsts after the universal, only to be had from such learned labours as have borne the test. These are so numerous, that the professions and circumstance of private gentlemen allow them not the leisure or means to be masters of them. But the united endeavours of no great number have in many instances of this sort effected what every lover of literature wisheth; and I assuredly affirm that this Society has, for its time and strength, given as general and useful instances as can be brought from abroad.

Ingenuous science and letters have for many ages indeed been cultivated in this village; and whatever the

the state of learning might have been under our first British ancestors, and whilst some part of the island was a Roman province, it flourished sufficiently, I doubt not, in the Saxon times, under the powerful influence of the Mercian princes, and its particular lords and patrons their kinsmen, the last of whom, Thorold of Bokenhale (who was then deputy governor, and resided here for that purpose), founded a cell of Benedictines, consisting at first of a prior and five monks only, selected from Croyland, then the most learned convent in Britain, to the great relief of that monastery, then very full of monks, and a great famine raging in England, the patronage whereof, together with the dominion of all Holland, going, by his marrying the heiress of the house of Mercia (which had stiffly withstood the Conqueror, and the other sister being at that time King Harold's widow, and beyond seas) to the great Norman Lord Ivo de Taillegebosc, earl of Anjou (1072), King William the Conqueror's sister's son; and that prince holding his court in exceeding great pomp and splendour in his castle here, and adding much to the revenues of the religious, may by that, and his affectionately subjecting them to his abbey of Angiers, his capital city, and his introducing from thence to this some of that house eminent for learning and a strict life (all the monks of Croyland having quitted the cell in 1074), be reasonably presumed to have much promoted literature here thereby; seeing that this cell in those its early days furnished no fewer than four clerks in priests orders to officiate in the churches belonging at that time to it, exclusive of conventual duty performed by those residing in the cell; and that this town was thenceforward usually the seat of his residence, as well as place of his burial; who died without leaving issue to succeed in his estate by inheritance. The lordship and patronage, being the hereditary estate of this lady, came with her to the first earls of this county, in whose time flourished *Guarin*, the sub-prior, and native of this place; a man as eminent for religion and

and learning as any regular of his days, and who for his merit was afterwards, in the reign of Henry II. made prior of this cell on the death of prior *Reginald*, that great favourite of Pope Alexander III. To this place, by the writers of that time, these great men are enumerated, and the more particularly for its prior's sake, as fast and able friends; and it is expressly said by the Historians, that many of them frequently resorted to the priory here, viz. William de Romare, Earl of Lincoln, its lord and patron; Sir Roger de Stikeswalde, knt. his deputy in this county; John Earl of Moreton, the King's brother, afterwards himself king of England; Walter Lord Archbishop of Rohan; Hugh de Nonaunt, Lord Bishop of Chester, the then abbot of St. Nicholas at Angiers; Thomas Lord Moulton, Baron of Egremond, Lord of Moulton; Gerard de Canwile, Lord of Sutton in Holland; Sir Fulk de Oiri, knt. lord of Holbeach; Sir Richard de Flet, knt. lord of Flet; Walter de Flet, his brother; Alexander de Quappilod, and Hugh his brother; William de Putey, and Sir Algar de Colvile, knt. who were most of them gentlemen of the best estates and quality in these parts, and then residing on them; and this was in the reign of King Richard I. in whose reign some time after this cell was governed by one *Joslene* or *Jollane*, a prior of great learning, skill, and vigilance, under whose administration there flourished in this house a brother monk or *commoigne* (as they then called them) named *Hugh Grull*, who has the character given him of a very learned man in the law, for which science those of Croyland had long been famous; the Conqueror's chancellor Ingulphus, having, when abbot, not only been very vigilant in preserving all their charters and titles to their possessions, privileges, and immunities, and their noble library, but particularly, as himself writes, with the English crown and canon law; and their stewards, advocates, and proctors, were eminent; and being the nearest convent to, and having had a tedious suit, through all

our

our courts, and in that of Rome, from 1074, to this time (1194), supported by such purses as their convents and our lords patrons, brought up many of our and their members in the law, and made it the favourite as best-rewarded study.

The last prior in this king's reign was a Spaniard, a man of ability, and who regulated his house well, and appointed to several officers employments therein, suitable to its revenues, considerably augmented by such benefactors, and under him one William was librarian. It is certain there had been long a library, and one or other of the monks probably kept it; but the œconomy of the house being at this time so exactly registered, this office is among others particularly mentioned; and perhaps the office might, as many others, then first have some stipend or salary allotted to it, as it well deserved. In this and the next king's reign, Godfrey the cellarer flourished in this house, a graduate, and eminent for his knowledge in the laws; and was advised, and by the interest of the last prior and the lord patron obtained, the disafforestation of this part of the county, then called the *Forest of Arundel*, in the beginning of this king's reign. In that of King Henry III. and under *Ralph* the last *dative* prior (or of those arbitrarily imposed on this house by the abbots of Angiers, to which it so long continued subject) flourished *John de Spalding*, LL. D. and master in decretals, almoner of this house, and a celebrated canonist; and Sir Henry le Moyne, a learned common lawyer, and steward of the courts of this manor, by whose abilities, and the noble and generous spirit of Symon Haughton, prior Ralph's successor, 1229, who is said to have been munificent above all the prelates of the realm, this priory threw off its Norman yoke. He was the son of Sir Symon Haughton, knt. and had a very liberal education, was well allied and acquainted with great men, and did much for his house, regaining for it all that the temporary dative priors (as all his predecessors had been, which were put in or out as their superior pleased) had aliened

aliened from the same, and overcame the then abbot of Angiers in the court of Rome, the cause being there, for the space of seven years, divers times litigated before the Popes Gregory and Clement; by which conquest he brake the exorbitant power of the Angevines, till then the chief rulers of this cell. He also cast the Lord Henry Longford, abbot of Croyland, and Richard Bardney, his successor, and Lord William de Albany, a rich baron, in the king's courts, on behalf of his tenants and vassals, for their rights of and to those spacious commons which we enjoy to this day; and in the close of this reign, the munificent Symon Lord Prior, and the convent, having by him being left *sui juris* (as I beg leave to term it), the *commoignes* assembled in chapter, and elected for his successor the said *John* the almoner, surnamed *of Spalding*, the place of his birth, a prelate equal to his predecessor, equal to his charge, which was arduous. The exemption from the Angevin abbot being scarce settled, and depending much on the Pope, and he being greedy and encroaching, the Lord Prior prudently opposed his encroachments in the house; at the same time so conducting his affairs, through his great learning in the laws, and the assistance of William le Moyne, a layman and learned common lawyer, who was steward of his courts, and son of his old friend Sir William, who had enjoyed that place to a great age, that, *maugre* the opposition made against him by the Bishop of Lincoln, and Abbots of Angiers and Croyland, he obliged Sinibald of Turin, an Italian prelate, and nephew to Pope Innocent IV. and whom he had by a proviso collated to the perpetual vicarage of Pinchbeck, to resign that preferment, and in chapter conferred it on a cousin of the cellarer, who was a graduate in divinity. He also cast his customary tenants at an assize held at Lincoln, and by that obliged them to perform their due services, which was of no little moment to the priory, and compelled Thomas Lord Moulton, baron of Egremond, to compound with the house for the venison in his park at Moulton.

ton. This John first was, by the King's writ, 49 Henry III. 1266, summoned to council as a lord of parliament; and so considerable a lawyer was he, as to be appointed one of the king's justices itinerant for the county of Essex, 55 of that king; and from a leiger book of this priory, it appears that he was the most considerable judge in that commission; for there is an entry made of the time when one of his successors, Clement, lord prior, returned the records of that Iter into the King's Exchequer, after his death, which happened in pilgrimage at St. Denys in France.

In the beginning of the succeeding reign, *William Lytulport*, the cofferer, was elected to the superintendancy of this priory, 1275; the abbot of Angiers, being here at the same time, did him the honour to celebrate mass at his installation, which was performed by an archdeacon, and at which he entertained all the nobility, gentry, and dignified clergy in these parts. He is described in the MS records of the house to be *vir doctissimus et formosissimus*. He laid the foundation, 1284, of our present parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas; repaired and beautified all the conventual buildings, more especially, say the books, the buildings within the court of the convent, which had been vastly damaged by a prodigious overflow of the sea in 1287-8; in particular the conventual church, which he rebuilt, with the dormitory, refectory, or great hall, and library of the priory. The better to enable himself to erect those stately piles, he diligently enquired into the possessions, profits, and revenues, received by or due to his house, and in its patrons, the Earl of Lincoln. In the Court of Pleas he recovered to it, by actions there brought against the possessors, above 100 acres of good land (by which, I suppose, is meant of the highest and least liable to drowning), the remainder of what had been alienated by the dative priors, and not recovered by Symon the Munificent; and assigned the tithes of flax and wool in Pinch-

beck,

beck, and of wool in Weston, for the carrying on those which he lived not to see finished, but by which means *Clement Hatfield*, sub-prior, a very polite and well-bred gentleman, and the most famous œconomist of all the regulars of his time in these parts, and his successor, (1292), was enabled not only to complete them, but also to build Wykham, the most pleasant villa or country seat of our lords priors, and the sumptuous chapel there*; to lead to which he planted wide avenues of forest trees, and a garden in manner of a wilderness near it, and many pleasant groves about it. He also took down the prior's apartments or lodgings in the priory, and rebuilt them adjoining to the new grand dormitory; and, prudently reflecting on the late prodigious floods or overflowings of the sea, obtained many commissions of sewers (then granted but occasionally, and only by good interest), whereby the neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen of great estates, being the only commissioners, settled the

* "The grange or reputed manor of Wykeham, being the villa or country retirement of the priors of Spalding, this sumptuous chapel was built there to it about 1292-3, having a chamber for his two domestic chaplains adjoining thereto, as the leiger of Folciby, f. 433, Robert of Boston, edit. Sparke, f. 128; which author adds, his Lordship planted it about, and made it a most pleasant seat. At the Dissolution it was bestowed by Henry VIII. on an ancestor of Lord Harrington. These arms, Azure, a fret Sable, commonly called *Harrington's Knot*, are carved out of a large flag-stone at the house on the bank, by the gate leading into the lands of this grange. The motto, NODO FIRMO. They are also on a large flat black marble in Wykham chapel, on the upper part of which is, Ermine a cross engrailed Gules, over two brass plates, now gone. This is said to have been the monument of *Tyringham Norwood*, of that place, esq. a relation to, and therefore farmer under, Sir John Harrington, K.B baron of Exton, lord of the grange or reputed manor of Wykeham. He repaired this grand and noble structure the chapel, rebuilt the roof, and raised the parapet walls, about which are also his arms, as also on an achievement there remaining. It is of the patronage and donation of Maurice Johnson, esq. who for his encouragement has hitherto bestowed it on the master of Spalding free grammar-school." Johnson's Law and History of Spalding, MS. p. 43.

rights

rights of the priory as to the repairs of banks and drains, for the ease of his house in particular, and the security of all Holland in general, which had been not long before overflowed by the sea. In his time (1315) the building now used for our free grammar-school was erected, and dedicated as a chapel to the Blessed Virgin Mary, at the sole charge and expence of Richard le Skinner of Spalding, merchant of the staple.

He was succeeded by *Walter de Halton*, who was elected by his *commoignes*; most of them men of eminent learning, whose several names were for that reason transmitted in the MS Registries of the house; viz.

Ralph de Folcibye, rector of Hardlethorpe, an illuminator and librarian of Spalding, a monk of great study and diligence,
Robert de Swafham, or Swapham,
Nicholas de Staunton,
William de Castre,
Robert Bures, or Burghe,
Thomas Mateshel,
William de Stoke,
Walter de Waynfleet,
James de Hawe,
Robert de Weston,
Henry de Langtoft.

This Walter de Halton, who 11 Edward II. succeeded as prior here, was a monk of an aspiring and undaunted spirit; so great a favourite of his princes, those brave kings Edward II. and III. that they called him to parliament, and gave him a licence for fortifying his priory, and all the buildings belonging to it, like a castle; and, having very warm disputes with Henry then lord abbot of Croyland, and Thomas Lord Wake, lord of Deeping, one of the greatest barons in these parts of the realm, he accordingly fortified and garrisoned his priory, armed all his tenants, servants, and vassals; and, after he had joined to him and the interest of his house, all the other noblemen and gentlemen in these parts, and under his own leading, by force of arms obliged his said potent adversary to comply with him; the consequence of which bold action

was,

was, that this house flourished the more ever after; the abbots of Croyland becoming their good friends and allies, and the lords priors, under the patronage of the rising house of Lancaster, in the families of Plantagenet and Gaunt, their illustrious advocates, leading men in the Nation, governed not only this large lordship, but all Holland, *maugre* several attempts made in their prejudice, and to shorten their power, by Thomas de Holland, earl of Kent, and lord of Deeping, and the men of Kesteven, their neighbours, who envied their spacious commons, and dreaded their authority; and obtained several considerable benefits for us, as, an immunity from tolls, and a right of taking them, the profits whereof were antiently applied to pave the market-place and streets of this town; a confirmation of all the possessions, rights, liberties, and immunities of this house, as they were then enjoyed, and the same re-confirmed by most of the succeeding kings, founded on a most ample and beneficial grant of King Edward II. who, October 24, in the eighth year of his reign, 1315-16, did Prior Clement the honour of a visit here in his royal person, with all his court, and was splendidly treated by the said prior and convent; the said prelate being esteemed one of the finest gentlemen in his kingdom. Thus this house flourished; but never more than under the influence of its great and proper patron John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who, having married the widow of Sir Hugh Swyneford, a Lincolnshire gentleman, resided chiefly, when not in the wars, at his castle of Bolingbrook (where King Henry IV. his eldest son, was born), in this neighbourhood, and in the priorate of John III. surnamed of Spalding, coming of a good family of that name here, made frequent visits to this convent, with his brother Geffrey Chaucer, who married his lady's sister. No question but learning then flourished in this place, when honoured by such company, the fathers of our kings, our language, and our verse; and most probably this place

was

was the scene of action of that severest satire of Chaucer, mentioned by Mr. Dart in his life of that poet before Mr. Urry's edition from Mr. Speght, which yet hath not been published, beginning thus:

In Lincolnshire fast by a fenne
Standeth a religious house who doth it kenne*.

By this illustrious family the advowson or patronage of this house came to the crown, in the said King Henry IV. as part of his dutchy of Lancaster; and through the reigns of the several princes his successors, to its fatal dissolution by King Henry VIII. (in which Learning suffered more than the inconsiderate can imagine or the prejudiced will acknowledge), this priory was presided over by several very learned and vigilant lords priors; each of which recorded himself worthy memory by laudable actions, recorded of him in the leigers of the house.

Of these were *Thomas Nassington*, who erected and endowed the office of penitentiary; and *John Estfield*, much beloved of all Holland; and *John* IV. surnamed *de Moulton*, an acquaintance of and favoured by his Eminency the Lord Cardinal Philip de Repingdon, lord bishop of this diocese, and chancellor of the university of Oxford; and *Robert Holland*, another lord prior of eminent learning, an acquaintance of and favoured by that Right Rev. Father Richard Fleming, the Cardinal's successor in the see of Lincoln, in the second year of whose priorate the customs, rents, suits, and services, of all the tenants of the manor of Spalding, and all his other manors belonging to the convent, were settled

* "Mr. William Thynne, in his first printed book of Chaucer's Works, with one column on a side, had a tale called 'The Pilgrim's Tale,' which was more odious to the Clergy than the Speech of the Plowman. The tale began thus: '*In Lincolnshire*, &c.' the argument of which tale, as also the occasion thereof, and the cause why it was left out of Chaucer's Works, shall hereafter be shewed, if God permit, in Mr. Francis Thynne's Comment upon Chaucer, and the tale itself published, if possibly it can be found." Speght's Life of Chaucer.

on

on the foot they now stand, by the before-mentioned Lord Prior and Convent, and Sir John de Wykes, the steward of their courts.

In the priorate of *William* II. surnamed *de Pinchbeck*, several excellent constitutions and bye-laws were made in his court here, for the government of the fenns, great waters, and commons, through the four towns of this manor, for the enrichment of the commoners and tenants of the priory, he having procured the award and umpirage of the Right Rev. Father William Alnwick, lord bishop of this diocese, on behalf of them, their right having been again disputed by the Deepingers.

To William II. succeeded *Thomas* II. surnamed *of Spalding*, who, in his second year, obliged all his tenants to sign a recognition or acknowledgement, pursuant to the settlement of their customs, rents, and services, by his predecessor, Robert de Holland, in 1424. In his priorate flourished that witty and learned monk Friar Laurence Myntling, librarian and *equester*, as he styles himself, i.e. *eques*, a knight; for so I find him elsewhere recorded to be, and that he took on him the cowl here. He was a very curious penman, and illuminator and limner, a good mathematician, lawyer, painter, and poet, according to the taste of the times he lived in.

Thomas III. surnamed *de Moulton*, succeeded. He was acquainted with and befriended by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, John Russell, his diocesan, and lord chancellor of England and Oxford; who, at his instance, consecrated his chapel of Cowbit, and a chapel thereto adjoining, for the ease of his tenants of that village and the hamlet of Pykehale. Between the time of this Prior Thomas III. and the fatal and final dissolution of this priory, there were not many years; but in that space several priors, of whom the last save one *Thomas* IV. *White*, or *Knyght*, did, with twenty others, subscribe the supremacy; and Richard Pallmer Ellsyn, alias Nelson, surrendered his convent, and had a pension, as had the *commoignes*, co-

sur-

surrenderers to the Crown with him: such ways and means were then found out of displacing, putting in and out, replacing and changing the heads of our religious houses, in order to bring about what we have since styled the Reformation. It is certain, as the possessions which had been, in the fashionable phrase then used, appropriated to superstitious uses, were then seized on one way or other by the King, and granted out soon after to his courtiers, cruel spoil was made of the many noble buildings and furniture belonging to them, of which their noble and well-furnished libraries, the *supellex clericalis*, may justly be accounted the chief; and when that learned antiquary John Leland, by virtue of a commission from King Henry VIII. visited, amongst many other conventual libraries, that of this place, he particularly remarks these MSS. then in it as curious in some respect or other*.

Adelberti diaconi liber ad Hermannum presbyterum MS.

and

Exorcismus sive baptisterium Alex. Necham MS.

But this visitation of Leland's being long after the use of types, it is not to be doubted but that library was furnished with great numbers, not only of other very valuable MSS.† and many of common use, but of printed books. Of the former, it being not mere matter of curiosity, but for information also, give me leave to subjoin a catalogue of what have any way occurred to my search, especially the rather as they are the authors from which this short essay hath been extracted in great part, as from Ingulphus, Petrus Blesensis, and the Croyland Chronologists, his continuers; copies whereof, we doubt not, once made part of our library here; as also the Chronicon Petriburgense, which contains the series of the successive abbots of that house and some of the priors of Spalding, by John abbot of

* Collect. III. 29.

† The abbey of Leicester was particularly rich in MSS.

Peter-

Peterborough, a MS. in the Cotton Library, Catalogus MSS. Bib. Cott. fol. 37. Claud. A. v. 1. Chronicon Petriburgense ab a° 654, which by the favour of Mr. Casley, deputy keeper of that noble treasury of learning under the great Bentley, I there saw, and extracted what related to Spalding from a copy thereof in the library of that learned and communicative antiquary, John Bridges, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. This Chronicle hath since been published by the Rev. Joseph Sparke, registrar of the cathedral church of Peterborough, a member of this Society.

1. Chartularium vetustissimum cœnobii Spaldingensis, MS. formerly Sir Richard Ogle's, so cited by Dodsworth and Dugdale in Monasticon, and from them by Chancellor Tanner in his Notitia Monastica *, afterwards Bishop Stillingfleet's, now the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford's, in Bibliotheca Harleiana, 60 C. viii. † a sumptuous and curious MS. on vellum, written in a large and strong hand, *folio grandi.* I have seen this grand chartulary in the noble repository of valuable MSS. the Harleian library, by the favour of its learned and industrious keeper Mr. Humphrey Wanley. I take it to have been the principal book relating to the possessions and revenues of this house, begun in King Stephen's time, and thence continued. This seems to have been several times transcribed, particularly by Ralph Folciby. Vide infra, N° 3. I have in many places observed notes, &c. in the hand-writing of Sir Richard Ogle, which I am well acquainted with, having the honour to be descended from him, and to have the reliques of his valuable library, and amongst them several curious MSS. both of his own writing and others.

* P. 252, folio.

† Now N° 742. Codex membranaceus in fol. in quo continentur partes quarta et quinta registri chartarum sive libri irrotulatorii prioratus de Spalding in com' Lincoln, in cujus fronte habentur capitula sive rubricæ contentorum.

2. Registrum, &c. Spaldirg, ibidem 39, B. 18 (335[b]). These two MSS. in my Lord the Earl of Oxford's Bibliotheca Harleiana, on vellum, written, as I think Mr. Wanley told me, in King Edward the Second's time *.

3. Chartularium vetus Spalding, formerly Sir Anthony Oldfield's, and so cited by Dodsworth and Dugdale in the Monasticon. This is only an apographon or copy transcribed about 1330, 4 Edward III. by Radulphus de Folciby, rector of Hardelesthorpe, and librarian of Spalding, on vellum. I have also transcripts of the same on paper †.

4. Chartularium et Registrum vetus abb. de Croyland, on vellum much decayed. Tit. "Liber Croylandiæ." I believe it belonged to that house, but has many things relating to Spalding interspersed ‡.

5. Inter Codd. MSS. R. Dodsworth, the same person who began and collected most part of the Monasticon Anglicanum, which now goes under Dugdale's name only, N°4166, v. xxiv. sub hoc titulo, "Cartæ antiquæ. H. III. 13. MS. chart. pro priore et conventu de Spalding;" and there also N° 4167. v. xxv. sub hoc titulo, "Chartæ antiquæ. Carta concessa S. Nicholao Andegav. et priori de Spalding," f. 2. These two in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Cat. MSS. Angl. et Hib. V. I. P. 1. f. 190, 191.

6. Vol. xxv. No. 5264, Commissio ad privandum priorem de Spalding, ac ad procedendum ad electionem novi prioris, f. 93. Bibl. Yelverton, now the Right Hon. the Earl of Sussex's library. Cat. MSS. Angl. et Hib. v. II. f. 131.

* This is not in the printed Catalogue.

† The MS apographon of Ralph Folciby, which belonged to Sir Anthony Oldfield, is now in the possession of his granddaughters Mrs. Alice Horsman, of Stretton, in Rutlandshire, widow of Edward Horsman, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. and Elizabeth Wingfield, of Stamford priory, widow of John Wingfield, of Tickencote, esq.

‡ As also the MS Chartularium and Registrum vetus ab. de Croyland, both these on vellum, 1739. This valuable register or leiger book was lent to Mr. Cole, 1772, by Commissary Graves,

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7. MS. of the gift of William Moore, inter Codd. MSS. Coll. Caio-Gonvillensis in Cambridge, sub hoc titulo, "Liber prioratûs de Spalding, continens sequentes tractatus, Kalendarium." This, I suppose, means an obituary and list of the benefactors. "Ordinatiônes et Commissiones Domini Thomæ prioris de Spalding auctoritate apostolicâ confirmatæ De Simone, Johanne, et Willielmo prioribus de Spalding;" with many general histories and chronology, and some relating to England only.

8. No. 1181, D. 117. Caius Coll. Lib. Camb. Catt. MSS. Angl. et Hib. I. f. 126, p. 3, per D. Tanner, Liber de Spalding, 16mo D. 117.

9. A MS Missal and Offices of Saints, finely illuminated on vellum, and neatly written. This was among Sir John Oldfield's books. Doubtless there were very many of these Missals, Portals, Tropars, Rituals, and other such books.

10. Diverse MS apographs or copies of chartulary grants, deeds, fines, &c. touching the parts of Holland, and many more particularly relating to Spalding charters, inspeximus patents, depositions upon commissions in causes, and other MS writings, relating to the town, the priory, the manor, the church, chapel, and schools, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, anno 1639, Sir Richard Ogle, knt. Nicholas Ogle, esq. Maurice Johnson, John Johnson, Francis Johnson, Nicholas Olvington, George Johnson, Henry Lunn, William Johnson, and Maurice Johnson, esqrs. stewards of the said manor; Sir John Harrington and Sir Thomas Lambart, knights, another Mr. Johnson, clerk of the sewers, John Hutchinson, gent. and John John-

al's Beaupré Bell, esq. of Fulburne, in the county of Cambridge, who borrowed it from Mrs. Wingfield, of Stamford. On its first leaf or cover is in a hand of James Ist's time "Joh'es Oldfeild de Spalding." It came afterwards into the hands of Maurice Johnson, esq. of Spalding; and Bishop Tanner seems to refer to this and to a register of Spalding priory, which belonged to the same possessors successively. (Not. Mon. p. 250, 251.) It is also cited in Dugdale's History of Embanking, p. 212. 215, &c.

son, of the Inner Temple, esq. clerk of the sewers *, *folio grandi.*

11. Liber vetus sermonum. MS. on paper, now in the library of the church of Spalding. Of these sort of books there were many in most religious houses, and some peculiar to them.

12. A very antient court book, calendars of the bond tenants, constitutions, orders, compromises, conventions, customs, &c. written by Sir Laurence Myntling, a knight, who had taken on him the cowl in the convent, and was librarian, with some of his poetry interspersed, and definitions of matters in law, and a catalogue of all the criminals which had been executed within the jurisdiction in the times of the several priors, from Simon to Robert II. and among other matters the famous constitution made in the prior's court there, settling the order and method to be used at the execution of felons, with the separate offices of each of the four bailiffs †, on vellum, anno 1455, formerly Sir Richard Ogle's.

13. Rentale abbatis et conventûs de Croyland, in com' Lincoln, de possessionibus suis 1 Edward I. 1274, et anno Radulphi abbatis Croyland 13. A large and copious terrar on vellum, with rubric titles, very neat, *folio grandi.*

14. Terrarium prioris et conventûs de Spalding, cum dimiss', homag', releviis, fidelitat', merchett', leir-

* These gentlemen were learned in the laws of their country, diligent enquirers into the actions, manners, and customs of their ancestors, and careful preservers of whatever they judged worthy the transmitting to posterity, whereby the author of this introduction was enabled to give these accounts thereof from these MSS. and their adversaria, collections, and remarks.

† From the vellum register of the manor of Spalding, by Sir Laurence Myntling, it appears, that eighty felons were hanged from 41 Henry III. to 16 Henry VIII. on the prior's gallows. *Baillivus de Spalding ducebat felonem de monasterio usque ad furcas pro executione facienda: baillivus de Weston portabat scalam usque furcas pro executione facienda: baillivus de Pyncebecke inveniet cordam ad suspendendum felonem: baillivus de Multon faciebat executionem in suspencione felonis.*

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wyt, et hujusmodi servitiis, in villis de Spalding, Pynchebeck, Multon, Weston, Sutton, Stykeney, Holbech, Thurleby, et alibi, à die Lunæ prox' ante festum s'c'i Georgii anno 6 Hen. IV. (1405) et prioris Joh' IV. 1mo, usque ad 28 annum regni regis Hen. VIII. anno D'ni 1537. A large MS. on vellum, *folio grandi.* Divers actings of Henry VIII's commissions on the Dissolution; entries, depositions, churchwardens' accounts, original letters, &c. touching the Priory church, revenues, leases, vestments, vessels of plate, and other chattels, and of the chantries thereto belonging, which remain still in the Augmentation office, and at the town-chests of Spalding, and in the record-room at the town-hall there; whence it appears that the Monastery church there (also called the Abbey church) was sold by one Thomas Kedby, or Ketby, bailiff of the township of Spalding, by commissions and letters empowering him, under the hand of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, master of the horse, and sometime *archi-præfectus curiæ* to King Henry VIII. 25 April, 34 of that King, 1543, to the townsmen of Spalding for . . . . . the bells and lead being in his Grace's letter expressly excepted. There had been in that time of confusion some embezzlement of the goods; for not long after I find an inventory of them, given in March 21, 3 Edward VI. 1549, by presentment (*i. e.* on oath) of John Gamble, William Clapham, William Willesby, and William Coke, the then churchwardens of our parish church (for the use of which it seems the townsmen had purchased the conventual chattels) of John Percy, John Hart, Thomas Palmer, and William Hykson, parishioners, and of Hugh Mergeson, curate, before Richard Ogle and Robert Walpoll, esqrs. the commissioners; wherein is set forth all and singular the plate, jewels, bells, and other ornaments belonging to the said parish church, wherein are many costly and rich embroidered vestments, as copes, albes, altar-cloths, amices, chesubles, &c. of cloth of gold tissue, crimson velvet, sattins, and other rich silk, and vessels

and

and sacred utensils, many of them gilded, and set with precious stones, as gospellers, pixes, crosses, censers, candlesticks, and orgaynes; and as to the poor remains of the late well-furnished conventual library, take the articles in their own words.

"Item, one Messe boke (MS I suppose) and one in print, and one Pax of the Contemplation. Item, one *library* (I suppose they mean book-case) with 13 books in it, and one Messe boke with sylver clasps."

These goods were all of them in the parish church; for they give them in so upon the inquiry above-mentioned, and their answer in general is, that they knew of nothing sold since Feb. 15, 6 Edward VI. excepting some wax to people of the town, and the money was put in (or as they phrase it) employed to the poremen's box within the said church. The original is signed or endorsed by the said commissioners, the church-wardens, inhabitants, and Sir Thomas Holland, a gentleman of good fashion then residing in this county, whence his family took their name, and also by Hugh Mergeson, *curate*, as he writes himself, and I believe him the first minister of the parish after the Reformation from Popery.

Let us now see a little how we fared in those early days of Protestantism. The monastery, in which the hopeful youth had had a liberal education given them, and at whose charitable gate the hungry had always been plentifully fed, being now no more, to supply the former the inhabitants erected a free grammar-school (of many of which the foundations were laid in the reign of King Edward VI.); for I conclude there was such an one here * long before

* Before the Dissolution there were free-schools in the convent of Spalding, where the youth of that town and the lordships belonging thereto were taught. In the MS register, Folciby, fol. 290, master Richard Thurgtror, then perpetual curate of the parish-church of Spalding, is enjoined by Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln, by an instrument, *quod permittet pauperes clericos aque bajulos scholas adire tempore congruo et beneficium suum libere percipere juxta morem consuetum (sc.) addiscendi.* About 1315 Robert le Skinner, a merchant of the Staple, built our Lady's

the date of the first charter by Queen Elizabeth, from the will of John Blanche, one of the principal founders, or rather endowers of it, dated 27 May, 1568, by which he gave lands in Sutton and Gedney to it, as did the before-mentioned churchwarden, John Gamble, or Gamlyn, as he is called in the Queen's patent, 30 Elizabeth, 1588, whereby the same was legally settled and incorporated under Governors and a common seal; and for the relief of the poor there were collections, offerings at the principal feasts, a poor-man's box fixed in the parish church, assessments laid, and lands and tenements given by the said Mr. Gamlin (who, as also Sir Mathew Gamlyn, who built Fulney-hall, the seat of that family, and Sir John, were good friends and benefactors to this town, and ought to be gratefully remembered), Richard Hedby, and one . . . . Gonne, for the care and conduct of which the better sort of the inhabitants gave themselves the trouble of receiving the rents, look-

Lady's chapel, dedicated to her and *Thome Martyri* (St. Thomas Becket) in after-times. This, on the Reformation, being a chantry and served by massing priests, became dissolved, and came to the Crown; and is now the free grammar-school, towards the providing of which with masters Mr. John Blanche of Spalding, about 1568, by his will, devised a messuage, 49 acres † 13 pole, mostly copyhold, in Sutton Holland manor, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, lying in Sutton St. James's, and 18 acres in Gedney, copyhold of Gedney Abbatis manor; and Mr. John Gamlyn of Spalding gave 22 acres in Croft, in the said county of Lincoln, for the same pious use, and procured letters patent of Queen Elizabeth by Lord Treasurer Burleigh, 1588, for incorporating the four Governors of the said school, which King Charles II. renewed, 1674, by his letters patent under the great seal of England, enlarging their privileges, at the instance of Sir Robert Carr, of Spalding, in the said county, bart. then chancellor of the said duchy of Lancaster. But the schoolmaster having no proper dwelling-house, the late master, the Rev. Mr. Timothy Neve, by a subscription of the inhabitants and his own generous contribution, built, on a piece of garden-ground, containing by survey 1 rood 3 pole, near the free-school, demised to the Governor for 99 years by the town husbands, and 20*s. per annum*, April 1722.

† 35 in the Ratification.

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ing after the estates, relieving the poor with apparel, coals, physic, &c. and maintaining orphans. These charitable officers have been antiently styled by many different appellations, and are the same with the *Town's Husbands*. Their first regular accompts begin at Michaelmas 1591.

Of the few books which had been thus preserved there were still fewer remaining; and these had in all probability been dissipated likewise, had not Mr. Robert Ram, the minister of this parish, in the year 1637, prevailed on the townsmen, at a public meeting, to board, ceil, and shelve, the room over the North porch of the church, and to reposit them there. This part of that beautiful entrance into the house of God had in antient times, I presume, been used to keep the church instruments, vessels, books of office, and vestments in; and afterwards the town arms, as halberts and firelocks, and bows and arrows, of which formerly every parish was obliged to be ready provided with such a certain number. This useless old lumber of arms that diligent pastor not only removed, but, as the testimony of an eye-witness and party who paid for the work doing himself has left it recorded in the antient town's book, engaged all his friends, as well townsmen as strangers, to give several books towards furnishing it; nor was his learned successor (1660) Mr. Robert Peirson indifferent to this praise-worthy work, as appears from another entry in the same MS. December 26, 1660, and the account at large of the fitting up the porch chamber, entered therein the 3d of January following; the cause of which entry was, the master and usher of the free-school were in those times frequently changed, and there had been some disputes between Mr. Peirson and some of them; and I think there were not fewer than seven such head-masters during the Grand Rebellion, and a long and troublesome suit at law between the Governors themselves, towards the beginning of the Restoration; about which time the then Lord Bishop of Lincoln (the learned Dr. Robert Saunderson) on

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application made to him by some of the gentlemen of the town appointed new governors of the said school; and upon the resignation of Thomas Gibson, M.A. who had by the master and seniors of St. John's college, Cambridge, been constituted master of the school, the Rev. Mr. Martin Johnson S.T.B. then curate of Spalding, and a native thereof, was appointed master; and one Patrick Brown, M.A. (a young gentleman, recommended, 1669, to the Governors on their letters to him by Dr. Gunning, then master of St. John's college) his usher, who some years after resigned, and James Brecknock, M.A. was elected in his stead. Some time after which, on differences which arose between the master and this usher, Mr. Peter Stephens was appointed in his stead; and a controversy at law about the legality of the appointment, and for the profits, ensued. For, within about a year and a half after the appointment of him, the said master misliked his usher so much as to take the scholars from him, and teach them himself (as appears by his own depositions in the cause I mentioned), till Lady-day 1674; in which year his Majesty King Charles II. was graciously pleased to grant us his letters patent for the school, being the 26th of his reign, which I presume made all things easy, and Mr. Brecknock continued master thence to the year 1679; about which time Anthony Oldfield succeeded him; and Mr. Johnson the minister, a man well versed in Oriental and other languages, and of multifarious learning, and who had been by his own generous donation, and also by what he procured it from his friends, a great benefactor to the library, died; and was succeeded in his ministry by the pious and learned Mr. William Pendleton. About two years after his election to that office Mr. Oldfield resigned the schoolmaster's place. That great light of learning Richard Bentley (now D. D. Regius professor, master of Trinity college, Royal librarian, &c.) supplied his place; who being soon taken from us by the learned bishop of Worcester, Dr. Stillingfleet,

fleet, to be his *amanuensis* *, Mr. Johnson of Peter-house, Cambridge, M. A. a son of the Rev. Mr. Martin Johnson before mentioned, and a native of this town, educated in great measure by his father, was elected in his place; a gentleman very much beloved for the sweetness of his temper and good qualities.

In this reign, and about this time, was the petit school of Spalding, for the benefit of poor men's children, that they might be *gratis* taught to read and write, founded by the generosity of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Willesby, clerk, whose family has long flourished here, and bestowed many charitable benefactions on the poor of Spalding: this gentleman by his will leaving a considerable legacy for building the said school, the masters, &c. and endowing the same a few years before.

In 1695 the Rev. John Wareing, A.B. succeeded by election of the Governors to the master, Walter Johnson, who died much lamented. Mr. Wareing had been bred up at Shrewsbury school, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was a man of piety and learning. He was also chaplain of Wykham, and one of the first members of this Society, which was instituted and first held at the then Coffee-house in the Abbey-yard—that ground which had been for so many ages sacred to the Muses.

In April, 1709, that great genius, Capt. Richard Steele, afterwards made a knight, and supervisor of the playhouses, published the *Tatlers*, which, as they came out in half-sheets, were taken in by a gentleman, who communicated them to his acquaintances at the Coffee-house then in the Abbey-yard; and these papers being universally approved, as both instructive and entertaining, they ordered them to be sent down thither, with the *Gazette* and *Votes*, for which they paid out of charity to the person who kept the coffee-house; and they were accordingly had and read there ever post-day, generally aloud to the company, who could sit and talk

* See before, pp. 10, 11.

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over the subject afterwards. This insensibly drew the men of sense and letters into a sociable way of conversing; and continued the next year, 1710, until the publication of these papers desisted; which was in December, to their great regret, whose thoughts being by these means bent towards their own improvement in knowledge, they again in like manner heard some of the *Tatlers* read over, and now and then a poem, letter, or essay, on some subjects in polite literature; and it being happily suggested that, as they took care to have those papers kept together; it would be well worth their while to take into consideration the state of the parochial library, where there were some valuable editions of the best authors, in no good condition; they did accordingly agree to contribute towards the repairing the old and adding new books to it; but, being by the two worst enemies to understanding, ignorance and indolence, prevented from doing much for it, they turned their beneficial intentions towards the royal and free grammar-school, in which there was at that time a large but empty desk, capable of being made a press or class, on which the one solitary volume then belonging to the school lay, viz. Languet's Polyanthea, bestowed on it by Sir John Oldfield, bart. some years before; and to this these gentlemen did now voluntarily add several other authors in grammatical, critical, or classical learning, which was to the great pleasure and convenience of the worthy master.

In March, 1711, the *Spectator* came out, which was received and read here as the *Tatler* had been; and next year these gentlemen formed themselves into a voluntary Society, by subscribing, at the said coffee-house, the following agreement*.

The Society thus formed elected the Rev. Mr. Lyon, M. A. rector of Mereworth in Kent, and perpetual curate and minister of Spalding, president for a month; and Mr. Ambler took up the proposals

* See this at large before, p. 28.

from

from off the table on which they had been signed, and delivered them in the name of the Society to Mr. Lyon, as its president, who, with a modest apology, as usual in those cases, accepted them and that office; and with a better grace no man could, nor be better qualified, he being M. A. of both Universities, where, and in their travels abroad, he had well educated several noblemen, understood and spoke both the dead and living languages, and most of the arts and sciences, especially the politer. He was on Monday, Dec. 1, continued in it for that month also; during which several very ingenious papers were, by the members and other gentlemen, communicated to, and read in, the Society. On Jan. 5, 1713, at which a majority of the several subscribing members were present, upon the motion of Mr. Lyon himself, was Mr. William Ambler elected president for that month; and it being proposed to the Society that they should elect a secretary, to minute their proceedings, and keep all papers, &c. belonging to them in good order, for the furtherance of their laudable design, the Society elected Maurice Johnson, junior, who very willingly accepted that office the last Monday in this month. The Society thought fit to alter that part of the propositions relating to the penalty on monthly absences, and took it off; and at the next Society, which was on Feb. 2, the Rev. Mr. Wareing was, on Mr. Ambler's motion, elected president for that month, and so continued for the next; but being much indisposed, in his stead, on Feb. 23, Mr. Johnson, senior, was elected president for the month, when Mr. Lyon was rechosen for April; and in this the Society ordained that the president should be annually chosen; but afterwards altered that rule, and declared that all officers of the Society when elected should continue till the Society should think fit to choose one. This year they took in and read the *Lay Monk*, and *Memoirs of Literature*. This regulation was also made, that such gentlemen whose company could not consistently be expected, though they had subscribed

scribed the proposals, and were well inclined to be there, should and were declared not to be engaged as others who could attend, and as regular members enjoined themselves so to do, and strictly to observe all the rules and orders of the Society, but to be henceforth entered and esteemed as *extra-regulares*, or honorary members. Upon this regulation, which was absolutely necessary, the rules of the Society were, on Jan. 13, 1713-14, with a state of its proceedings, drawn up and signed by these members as regulars, with the approbation of the rest:

Joshua Ambler,	John Johnson,
Maurice Johnson, jun.	William Lynn,
William Johnson,	Stephen Lyon.

The names of the extra-regulars were entered therein by the Secretary, according to the former Regulations, and they attended as they had opportunity; and in as much as these Rules may be sometimes had recourse to, and it is necessary to be known what was then done, great alterations being made thereby, I shall here note what was a variation, any thing considerable or introduced then as a rule; viz.

That the members so subscribing should assemble alternately at each other's houses (where the extra-regulars should also be welcome), on Wednesday at four o'clock in the afternoon.

That no paper whatever should be read if any member opposed it.

That no member introduce any one into the Society whom he can suppose will not probably be acceptable there.

That every member on admission give to the library a book or books of the value of 1*l.*; the president to judge of the value, and certify the Society thereof, and the Secretary to enter the name of the member and his donations; the like gift made to the grammar-school, or to both church library and school, to be of effect.

That no one shall be bound by any rule, order, or injunction, not entered; but, when entered, every

one

one concerned in them shall, upon the honour and credit of a gentleman and a scholar, observe them.

This manner of holding the Society not being so convenient as in one fixed and certain place, they in 1715-16 fitted up a little room in the old part of the parsonage-house; and, by favour of the Rev. Mr. Neve, who hired that part, met there at their usual times, until the number of members increasing, they were obliged to find a larger, and agreed for the use of an handsome room in the market-stead, where an assembly having been held, gave it the name of the Assembly-room.

The Society having resumed the before-mentioned intention of advancing the parochial library, effected it with vigour answerable to their strength; and the books belonging to it were by these gentlemen removed from a damp, little, and inconvenient room, with a chimney difficult of access, and very inconvenient, as appears from the former part of the essay, and deposited in classes in the vestry. Papers called the *Englishman*, *Guardian*, *Entertainer*, and *Lover*, were taken in, so long as they meddled not with politicks, and read. They were succeeded by the *Censor*.

And now, 1716, Mr. William Atkinson having been admitted a regular member (instead of Dr. Lynn, who intended no longer to reside, but desired to be, and became an extra-regular), at his instance the gentlemen of the Society purchased of the Rev. Mr. Wareing's widow her late husband's books, and distributed them between the library of the church and school; and the Society, 1717-18, elected Mr. Atkinson their treasurer, to receive and pay for their common expences, and to keep accompts of the same, and defray all such other charges as they should direct, with the balance of his accompts, which were then ordered to be made up by him to the Society when they should require it. And the payments made by the members after the late regulation, when they fitted up the room in the parsonage-house, being one shilling each time they attended,

attended, or had not a just cause of absence as aforesaid, amounting to more than common expences, in 1718 the Treasurer, by order, procured and thenceforth entered all the receipts and payments in a book kept for that purpose; and the members did now agree to this, and declare that the extra regulars should not be obliged in matters of attendance or expences, other than the common expences when present. To this, and in consideration of the preceding rules and orders, all the before-mentioned regular members subscribed, and these following gentlemen were admitted afterwards at different times:

Peter Bold,	John Richards,
Henry Everard,	James Rowland,
William Clarke,	Timothy Neve,
Francis Pilliod,	Robert Mitchell.

The Catalogue of all the books in the libraries of the church and school was transcribed by the order, and for the use, of the Society; and a table hung on each of the three classes in the vestiary, shewing the authors, and the order in which they are therein placed.

And, to shew their regard for letters, 1719, they attended to his grave, and decently interred in the church, an unfortunate gentleman, one Mr. Ingoldsby, who went by the name of Mr. *Sandes*, who, as a *Maitre des Langues*, translated the French and Italian here.

Papers called the *Honest Gentleman* and *Free Thinker* were read, excepting such of them as were political.

Mr. Lynn *, of Southwick, near to Oundle, in Northamptonshire, a member of this Society, invented, composed, published, and presented this

* George Lynn, of Southwick, and of Frinton, in the county of Essex, married a daughter of Sir Edward Bellamy, lord mayor of London, 1735, by whom he had Frinton manor, now or late in the hands of Mrs. Bellamy (Morant's Essex, vol. I. p. 480). Another of Sir Edward's daughters married Maurice Johnson, esq. (Ibid. vol. II. p. 192).

Society

Society with a new Table of Logarithms, by way of linear proportions, comprehending more than 50 times the compass of many tables yet extant the common way by figures.

Upon the death of the Treasurer, Mr. Neve was elected, and desired by the Society to take that office upon him, he living in the house where the Society was then held; which he did comply with, and made up the accompts of the late Treasurer; from the time of whose death the Society agreed to hold it again on Thursdays, which had been their day of holding the Society, but on his account was changed to Wednesday; and from this time the Secretary gave in to the Society, on the first Society holden, the minutes of all their acts and orders, with the rules and orders, and lists of the regular and extra-regular members, that they might the better judge of the state of the Society, and that, as far as in his power, he might be serviceable in a proper manner. He communicated to them, in June 1720, an Essay towards an Historical Account of the State of Learning in Spalding, wherein is a brief chronological account from the year of our Lord 1000 to 1718 of all public buildings and endowments for promoting literature here, with some account of learned men here residing, and the accounts and characters of them from the antient historians and MSS. with a catalogue and character of the antient library belonging to the religious here, and a reference to the MSS. where they are now widely dispersed, of which Essay this is humbly offered by him as the sequel.

Papers called the *Spies*, not political, taken in and read. It was proposed, approved, and ordered by the Society, that every thing that used to be passed by vote should for the future be passed by ballot, and that all members should be so elected; and a balloting box and balls were accordingly procured, and that unexceptionable method hath ever since been used.

The

The Universities having paid the compliment to the Bishop of Chester*, for his maintaining the rights of those two most learned bodies, in his elaborate treatise, printed at the Theatre at Oxford, 1721, intituled, his Lordship's "Case with relation to the Wardenship of Manchester;" in which is shewn, that no other degrees but such as are taken in the University can be deemed legal qualifications for any ecclesiastical preferment in England; and the Clergy of several dioceses having also paid their compliments to the Earl of Nottingham, for asserting the doctrines of the Church against Mr. Whiston; there was not long after dispersed about this diocese an anonymous pamphlet, in quarto, intituled, "The Case of Addressing considered," upon those occasions; which, with a learned and clever Answer to it (so far as it relates to the compliment or Address so paid by the Clergy), in a MS. intituled, "A Review of the Case of Addressing considered," was communicated in September by the Treasurer, and read to the Society.

The Secretary communicated "Archaismus Graphicus;" being proposals for composing a general table for decyphering and explaining all abbreviations, to be done by the members.

In March this year, the Society being become too numerous for the little room in the old part of the parsonage-house, removed to the assembly-room; ordered that a fourth class should be added to and like those of the vestiary, and a small one over the door there for the duplicates.

It was made a rule, that from the last day of December, 1721, every regular member who should for the future pay to the Treasurer one shilling each month for a fund, and one shilling each to the Society, should be entered, but no cause be required of their absence at any time; and that the Secretary should procure a room for the Society to be held in, and keep such curiosities, natural and artificial, and such MSS. books, papers, &c. as should be given or

* Dr. Gastrell. See vol. I. pp. 138—140, 204, 205.

belong to it, as the Museum and Library of the Society. This was proposed by Capt. Pilliod. The *Bibliotheca Literaria* was ordered to be taken in as published; and it was on balloting agreed that the Rules and Orders of this Society be, by the Secretary, transcribed, and transmitted to some worthy gentlemen of Stamford and of Peterborough who desired them; which was done accordingly, in order to induce them to establish the like Society in both places.

It was ordered, that every member hereafter elected should from the first of January then next bring their presents of books to the library within twelve months after their respective admissions, or that the member who proposed them should pay to the Treasurer 1*l.* at the next Society after the twelve months expired. This rule to extend to the present members also, though heretofore admitted. And that the Society may continue together as such to the hour of ten instead of nine o'clock.

Ordered that a copy of the Rules and Orders, &c. of this Society be given or lent to every member thereof as soon as may be after his admission. This was proposed by the Treasurer August 22; and September 19 following the Secretary, pursuant to that order, communicated to the Society some part of the articles intended to be published with the Rules and Orders. A Greek translation in Anacreontics of the Earl of Peterborough's Poem * upon Mrs. Howard, by the Treasurer, was communicated, and an extract in Latin from the MS Leigers, &c. of this town, giving some account of it, and all its patrons, lords, and priors, and their lives and actions, by the Secretary.

On Wednesday September 25, 1723, the Rev. Mr. Lyon, president and librarian, gave the Rev. Mr. Neve, the school-master, and the Rev. Mr. Howard, the lecturer, each of them a key to the classes of books in the vestiary, where the library is, as his deputy librarians; and October 7, 8, and 9 following the library was, pursuant to an order of the

* Printed in Swift's Works, under the title of "Song, by a Person of Quality."

Society

Society cleansed and set in order, the fourth class added, and the Catalogues compared and examined.

The Treasurer communicated to the Society Statuta Coll. 31 Conc. 1506, 4to. MS. charactere nitido. Mr. B. Ray, a member of the Society, communicated a MS Poem of Mr. Prior's. The Secretary communicated a letter from Dr. Coleby of Stamford to him, concerning the Canon Chronicon in Marmora Arundeliana, dated October 1723; and the Rev. Mr. Brittaine, a member of this Society, an Essay on the antient State of this Country, Holland, and the several Embankments, MS.; and from Mr. E. Stevens, another member, a petition antiently made by the Gentlemen and Merchants of this Town to the Commissioners of the Customs for making Spalding a Free Port, MS. and an account of the present Navigation to Lynne, Wisbeach, Spalding, and Boston, with Capt. Perry's original map or chart of the sea coasts, and the proof plates of Dr. Stukeley's, a member of this Society, map of Holland and the adjacent countries; and from Capt. Pilliod three letters written by Mr. Worcester, concerning the forming a Society for the Encouragement of Mechanism, to be called *The Chamber of Arts;* and from Simon Degge, esq. a letter from Paris to the Lady O——, dated Nov. 30, 1723, giving an account of the city, MS.; Mr. Thomas Mills, jun.* a member of this Society, communi-

* Three generations of this family were members of the Gentlemen's Society: 1. Thomas Mills, keeper of the prison for the wapentake of Elloe; 2. Thomas Mills, school-master of Donnington, and perpetual curate of Cowbit; who died 1741. 3. His son Joseph Mills, B.A 1755, of Jesus college, Cambridge; perpetual curate of Cowbit, in the gift of certain trustees; vicar of Weston, in the Crown; and rector of Dembleby, in the Buckworth family; who published, by subscription, in 1775, an English Translation of Plato's Apology of Socrates; and was a frequent correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine; whence one slight *jeu d'esprit* shall here be copied:

"CROYLAND, thy once-fam'd Abbey now appears
(By Cromwell's rage and by devouring years)
A heap of ruins, which but faintly show
Thy splendid state six hundred years ago.
Thy nodding arches, sculptured saints proclaim
Thy fabrick great, but greater far thy fame;

cated a Poem on the Death of a Canary Bird, MS.; and the Secretary another, by Mr. Pope, on Mr. Cowper's birth-day. [Q. If ever printed?]

It was made a rule by the Society, that in absence of the President, the Vice-president, who is the senior regular member in age, do take the chair as soon as any five regular members are met, at due time and place, until the President comes; and in his absence, for that Society. A thermometer and barometer were bought, to answer Dr. Jurin's "Invitatio ad observanda meteora." As the preserving and augmenting the library had been the constant care of the Society, and the lecturer, the Rev. Mr. Henry Howard was entrusted with a key of the classes, as deputy librarian, together with the school-master, the Rev. Mr. Timothy Neve, treasurer to the Society, one or other of them constantly attending to perform divine service each day in the parish church, it was on ballot ordered by the Society, that the said Mr. Howard, in consideration of his taking upon him the care to enter the books lent out and taken in, in a lending-book lying for that purpose always ready in the vestiary, by the order and at the expence of the Society; and of his replacing the books there, and keeping them safe and in good condition; that the said Mr. Howard, a regular member of this Society, be from henceforth exempt from all payments whatever to the Treasurer of this Society.

And, for preserving quiet, it was also ordered, upon ballot, that if, upon the President or Vice-president's endeavouring to moderate in any dispute between any persons there, any one shall persist in the argument, it be forthwith balloted that such persons be forthwith ordered to withdraw from that Society.

Thy antient honours GOUGH's ingenious pen
Makes bloom anew, and meet our eyes again;
Else would thy saints and mitred abbots be
Buried by Time in deep obscurity:
Such is the fate of sublunary things,
Of wealthy Abbots, and of sceptred Kings!"

Mr. Joseph Mills died Dec. 19, 1804, at Cowbit, of a paralytic stroke, in his 72d year. His only *son*, and namesake, was chosen preacher at Portland chapel 1801.

LIST

LIST OF THE FIRST MEMBERS OF THE SPALDING SOCIETY. 1712.

REGULAR MEMBERS.

THE Rev. Mr. Stephen Lyon *, Nov. 3, 1712. *Utraq. Acad. A. M. Spaldyng et Mereworth Rector, Librarius, Presidens.* Died President Feb. 4, 1747-8.

Joshua Ambler, Nov. 3, 1712. *Armiger, Gulielmi filius et hæres apparens, Musices peritus.* Died 1734 †.

Henry Everard, Jan. 4, 1720. *Sch. Arithm. et Script. Pr. Calligræcus* ‡.

Walter Johnson §, LL. B. Nov. 3, 1712. Chaplain to the Duke of Buccleugh, *H. B. Scholæ Spald. Gubern. Musices peritus.*

John Johnson ||, of the Inner Temple, Steward of Kirkton soke, Nov. 3, 1712. *Armiger. Int. Templi J. C. et Rei Antiq. Studios. Soc. Thesaurarius. Clericus Curiæ Sewerar.* Died 1744.

* A member of both Universities, and had travelled with several noblemen.

† On his death the anniversary was adjourned.

‡ Master of the Petit Scole.

§ Rector of Redmarshall, Durham. He is called uncle to Dr. Green, who married a daughter of Maurice Johnson, and visited him at Red Marshall, 1744; drew the church and parsonage, and Claxton chapel adjoining, where is a marble defaced knight, and lady with a remarkable head-dress, her hair-cushion cut high on each side, with a cawl of net-work joined with small roses, and a row of roses coming down on each side her face. Q. Sir Jeremy de Claxton? (Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 43.) The old part of the parsonage house is embattled, and has a tower: the new built, as by date, MDCCII. over which are the arms of the see of Durham. He was elected Treasurer in the room of his uncle John, Dec. 1745.

|| His judicious introduction to a MS epitome of the History of Germany and the House of Austria, 1712, with this motto:

Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube:
Quæ dat Mars aliis, dat tibi, regna, Venus.

was read before the Society 1748. He was also F. A. S.

Maurice

Maurice Johnson, jun. Nov. 3, 1712. *Arm. Int. Templi J. C. et Rei Antiq. studios. Soc. Sc. Sp. Gub. Soc. Secr.*

Robert Mitchell, M.D. Jan. 21, 1720. *M. D. Scoto-Britannus, et Professoris Med. Boerhaavii Alumnus* *.

Rev. Timothy Neve †, A.M. Jan. 1, 1718. *Sc. Reg. Gram. Spald. Pr. et Bibl. inibi Libr. Capell. Wykham Soc. Thesaurarius,* D.D. Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Canon of Lincoln, Founder of the Peterborough Society.

* He became an honorary member Sept. 19, 1728.

† He was born at Wotton, in the parish of Stanton Lacy, near Ludlow in Shropshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; M.A. 1714; was school-master of Spalding, and minor canon of Peterborough, where he was joint founder of "The Gentlemen's Society," of which he was secretary. In 1727, he communicated an Essay on the invention of printing and our first printers, and Bishop Kennet's donation of books to Peterborough cathedral. In the first leaf of the catalogue (3 volumes in folio, written neatly in the Bishop's own hand) is this motto, "Upon the dunghill was found a pearl. *Index librorum aliquot vetustiss. quos in commune bonum congessit W. K. dec. Peterburg.* 1712." These books are kept with Dean Lockyer's, in the Library, or Lady Chapel, behind the high altar, in deal presses, open to the vergers and sextons. In the late repair of this church, one of the noblest monuments of our early architecture, this benefactor's tomb-stone has been thrust and half covered behind the altar, and nothing marks the place of his interment. Mr. Neve was chaplain to and patronised by the late Dr. Thomas, bishop of Lincoln. He was prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Huntingdon, 1747; and rector of Alwalton in Huntingdonshire, where he died, Feb. 3, 1757, aged 63, and was buried. He published one Sermon, being his first visitation sermon, intituled, "Teaching with Authority." The text Matthew, vii. 28, 29. He sent an account, 1734, of great improvements making in Peterborough cathedral. He was a very worthy man, and married, for his second wife, Christina, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Greene, of Drinkstone, near Bury, Suffolk, and sister to Lady Davers of Rushbrook. His son Timothy, a native of Spalding, and member of the Society, was fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; M.A. 1744; B.D 1753; D.D. 1758. He was chaplain of Merton; rector of Middleton Stoney, in Oxfordshire; and published a Sermon preached before John earl of Westmoreland, chancellor of the University of Oxford, upon Act Sunday, July 8, 1759, intituled, "The comparative Blessings of Christianity," the text Ephes. iv. 8. "Animadversions on Philips's Life of Cardinal Pole, Oxford, 1766,"

Captain Francis Pilliod. Dec. 21, 1719. Died 1734.

John Richards. Nov. 24, 1720.

James Rowland, Gen. Jan. 21, 1720. *Illustriss. Duc. de Monemutd Dnæ Manerii Spald. Proc. Arar.*

George Stevens, Gen. Oct. 19, 1721. Died 1730.

EXTRA REGULAR MEMBERS.

William Ambler, esq. Nov. 3, 1712. *Scholar. Reg. Gram. Spald. et Multon Gubern. ex Deputacione illustrissimi Rob'ti Ancastr. et Kesteviniæ Ducis Com. Lincóln Militiæ locum tenens.* Died 1727.

William Atkinson, Treasurer. Feb. 17, 1713. Died Oct. 28, 1719.

Dr. Francis Bellinger, Licenc. of Coll. of Phys. Nov. 3, 1712. Died Sept. 1721.

Peter Bold, apothecary. Dec. 31, 1719. Died Dec. 1720.

George Bolton, master of Merilton school. Aug. 18, 1720.

Rev. John Britain, master of Holbeach school, and perpetual curate or chaplain of Gedney Fenn. April 8, 1714. Died 1723.

William Clarke *, M. A. fellow of St. John's, Cambridge. Jan. 1, 1718.

Rev. Aaron Lawson, perpetual curate or chaplain of Cowbitt. Nov. 3, 1712.

Maurice Johnson †, sen. steward of the Courts of Spalding. Nov. 3, 1712. Died Nov. 8, 1747, aged 86.

1766," 8vo; in 1781 "Eight Sermons preached at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, M.A. canon of Salisbury;" and, after his death, a volume of his Sermons was published by subscription, 179.. See vol. I. pp. 68, 69.

* Rector of Buxted, Sussex, chancellor of the church of Chichester, &c. He died in 1771. See a very full account of this worthy Divine in vol. IV. pp. 363—489.

† Father of the Founder.

Walter

Walter Lynn *, M. D. Nov. 3, 1712.
George Lynn † of Southwicke, esq. Dec. 9, 1719.
Hon. Edward Molesworth, brother to Lord Molesworth, captain of grenadiers, aide-de-camp in Minorca. Nov. 3, 1712.
Rev. John Morton, curate of Weston, Jan. 1, 1718.
Rev. Francis Curtis, late school-master of Moulton ‡. April 8, 1714.

* Inventor of the Nyctopsia, M.B. performer in music, and author of "A Dissertation on the true and safest Method of treating the Distemper of the Small-pox, as used in like cases by the Antients, revived and restored," proposed to be published by subscription, 5*s*. He communicated an antique cast in copper, plain on the reverse, of the arms of Ranulph de Meschines, earl of Chester, sometime patron of Spalding Priory, also borne by this house on their conventual seals, and in decorations, as under an oak window at Wykeham, and on a stone chimney-piece in Mr. Grym's house, the clothier in Spalding, which was formerly that of the grand refectory. See Brook's History of Peers, Chester, 39. York, 106. Perhaps this was a ticket for some grand entertainment, or tournament and tilting, performed here.

The following epitaph, drawn up by him, was put up in Spalding church, against the window of the vestry, over Mr. William Sandes, architect, late member, and master of a Freemason's lodge at Spalding, cut by Edm. Hutchinson, his disciple:

"In memory of Mr. William Sandes,
who died Oct. 2, 1751, aged ....

His minutes he improved, a well-concerted plan
To lengthen time, when life is but a span. *Romer scripsit.*"

† He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple; and a relation of Mr. Johnson. The following copy of verses by him is prefixed to Dr. Stukeley's Itinerary:

"Nec sola est medicina tui sed Apolline dignam,
Artem omnem recolis mente manuque potens.
Non modo restituis senio morboque gravatos,
Ad vitam reddis sæc'la sepulta diu.
Te Lindensis ager gestit celebrare nepotem,
Quæque dedit patriæ lumina grata refers."

In 1724 he made collections for Fotheringhay. He gave an account of an Aurora Borealis observed at Southwick. Phil. Trans. 1737. He presented to the Spalding Society his Meteorological observations from 1733 to 1735; and, with the assistance of his son and Mr. Bogdani, drew the tesselated pavement found, 1736, at Cotterstock, in the same county, engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries, 1737. Reliquiæ Galeanæ, pp. 57, 64.

‡ Moulton free-school was founded by John Harrox of Moulton, yeoman, 1651, and endowed with lands to the amount of

80*l*.

Rev. John Waring*, chaplain of Wykham, and schoolmaster of Spalding. Feb. 3, 1713-4. Died 1716.
Richard Lake, esq. of Wisbeach Castle. April 27, 1721.
Richard Middleton Massey †, M.D. R.S.S. of Wisbeach. April 2, 1721. Died 1743.
Rev. —— Kirk ‡, usher of the free grammar-school at Spalding, and curate of Leke, in North Holland. 1721.

In the following List the REGULAR are not distinguished from the HONORARY MEMBERS, except occasionally by R.; nor is it certain whether some names are not twice repeated for want of this distinction.

Edward Alexander §, esq. LL. B.
Joseph Ames ||, F. A. S. July 17, 1740.

80*l. per annum*, others to the poor, let for 19*l.* by the feoffees, improved by the purchase of other lands 5*l.* On a coarse slab in the nave is this epitaph for the founder, in capitals:

+ "Joh'es Haroxus, funere dignus ampliore,
Hic in Domino requiescit, 1560."

Masters within memory of Maurice Johnson were, the Rev. Mr. Deacon Hayes, under whom Bishop Reynolds of Lincoln had his first rudiments; Rev. William Stanton, who, with his brother, were of Eton; Rev. John Chapman, Francis Curtis, M.A. both worthy communicative members of Spalding Society.

* Father of Edward Waring, mathematical professor at Cambridge.

† A good draughtsman, Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 426. To him I ascribe these verses prefixed to Stukeley's Itinerary, signed M. M.

"Deperditorum restitutor temporum,
Et veritatis in tenebris abditæ
Scrutator eruditus, arte qua mira vale.
Retegi vetustum quicquid obscuro sinu
Abscondit evum. Tempus, hic aciem tuæ
Falcis retundit invidam: frustra omnia
Comples ruinis; jam tuæ pereunt ruinæ.
Ipsæ perire nam ruinæ nesciunt."

Dr. Massey was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, 1718, to whom he acted as Secretary during the absence of Dr. Stukeley, 1725, 1726. He was also F.R.S. He resided at Wisbeach, and made and published a catalogue of the library there, 1718, 8vo. He died at Rostherne in Cheshire, March 27, 1743.

‡ Among the Subscribers to Wesley's Dissertations on Job is Mr. Kirk of Brigg, Lincolnshire.

§ He died in 1751. See vol. V. p. 255.

|| He died in 1759. See vol. V. p. 256.

Claudius

Claudius Amyand, esq. serjeant surgeon to the King, S. R. S. June 5, 1729. Died 1740. R.

John Anstis*, sen. F. R. S. Garter principal king at arms. July 23, 1741. Died 1743.

David Atkinson †, esq.

Robert Austen, Vineyard, Peterborough.

Sir Joseph Ayloffe ‡, baronet, F.R. and A.S. March 8, 1738.

Charles Balguy §, M. D. of Peterborough, where he practised, and died Feb. 28, 1767.

Joseph Banks ||, jun. esq. of Revesby Abbey, S.A.S. 1724; March 21, 1722. Died 1741.

Harry Bayley, surgeon, Spalding, June 3, 1725. Operator 1729; died 1730.

Anselm Beaumont, druggist; died 1741.

Beaupré Bell **, jun. esq. of Beaupré hall, Norfolk, S. A. S. October 20, 1726.

Sir Edward Bellamy, Lord Mayor of London, 1735; died 1749.

John Spinkes Bennett.

Rev. James Benson, rector of Croyland.

Rev. Richard Bentley ††, D.D. Prof. Reg. F.R.S.; died 1742.

Peregrine Bertie ‡‡, of the Middle Temple, esq. S.A.S. 1718, May 17, 1722.

Peregrine Bertie, jun. esq. Jan. 28, 1741. Died 1743.

Ernely Bertie §§, LL. D. fellow of Magdalen college. Jan. 28, 1741.

* See vol. V. p. 269.

† Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 93.

‡ He died 1781. See vol. III. under the year 17...

§ See in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 434, p. 1413, his account of the dead bodies of a man and woman preserved forty years in Hope parish.

|| Father of the right honourable Sir Joseph Banks, K. B. President of the Royal Society, &c. &c. &c.

** See vol. V. p. 278.

†† See before, pp. 10, 11. 57.

‡‡ Grandson of Mountagu Bertie, the illustrious Royalist, second Earl of Lindsey. See Reliquiæ Galeanæ, pp. 63. 387. He had an estate in Westmoreland, and sent the Society an account of some antique weapons found at Ambleside, 1740. Ibid. p. 187.

§§ See Reliquiæ Galeanæ, pp. 429. 431. He was brother to the first Peregrine Bertie above named, and uncle to the second.

Thomas

Thomas Bevill, of Oxney, near Peterborough. Jan. 11, 1729. R.

Rev. Thomas Birch *, St. John's Place, Clerkenwell.

Anthony Birks, master of Gosberton school, surveyor and accomptant, Feb. 8, 1753.

Joshua Blew †, Inner Temple.

William Bogdani ‡, esq. clerk of the Ordnance, S.A.S. Lord of Hitchin manor, Dec. 24, 1724.

Maurice Bogdani §, jun. King's college, Cambridge, Feb. 8, 1753.

Peter Bold.

James Bolton, jun. esq. Dec. 20, 1722. Died 1747. R.

George Bolton ||, M.D. of Magdalen college, Cambridge, physician at Bolton, August 18, 1720. Died 1747.

Vaughan Bonner, of Alford, March 7, 1733.

William Bowyer **, printer, London.

* Afterwards D.D. the sixth member of this Society who had been Secretary to the Royal Society (Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 410). He died 1766, æt. 61. See six of Mr. Johnson's letters to him in Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 398—417. And see a fuller account of him in vol. II. p. 282.

† Mr. Joshua Blew, F.S.A. was the son of Mr. W. Blew, of Bromyard in Herefordshire, by his wife Grace, daughter of John and Eleanor Clark, of Bromyard aforesaid. By the register book of that parish, it appears that he was baptised July 22, 1687. He was librarian of the Inner Temple for 55 years, which office he resigned about a year before his death, and was likewise chief butler of that Society. He died January 21, 1765, aged 78, universally esteemed, and was buried in the Temple church. His coins were sold by auction by Langford, March 30, 1762, on his leaving off collecting. His goods and books March 7, 1765, by Bristow.

‡ William Bogdani, esq. had a considerable employment at the Ordnance office in the Tower; married a near relation of Maurice Johnson; and many letters between them are or were in the hands of Mr. Bogdani's son James, at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire. (See more of him in Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 65.) His communications to the Society were in the mathematical line (Ibid. pp. 57. 63). He died at Hitchin Nov. 1772. Ibid. pp. 61, 63, 65, 77.

§ Son of the former, and resident at Hitchin.

|| "We have lately had from an ingenious member, Dr. Bolton, a doctor of physick at Bolton, a pretty present of a collection of specimens of Aldgrave, Albert Durer, and other antient engravers, made by him in Holland." *Mr. Johnson to Mr. Gale, Sept.* 1729.

** See these Anecdotes, *passim*.

Rev.

Rev. Arthur Brainsby *, B.A. rector of Great Coates, Dec. 10, 1730.

William Brand, Newmarket.

James Brecknock, apothecary at Holbeach, June 9, 1726. Died 1746.

Robert Briscoe, of Sleeford, April 25, 1723. Died 1733.

Rev. Zachariah Brooke †, of St. John's, Cambridge.

Thomas Brown, of Horbling, June 3, 1725.

Heneage Browne, apothecary, Aug. 1, 1731. R.

Francis Duke of Buccleugh, Patron. Died 1751.

Nathaniel Buck, Inner Temple. } Brothers, and editors of
Samuel Buck, engraver, Dec. 25, 1729 ‡. } Buck's Views, &c.

Everard Buckworth, Spalding, March 8, 1721.

Everard Buckworth, esq. Lincoln's Inn, at Spalding, February 8, 1753 §.

John Bullen, Sept. 30, 1736; to be omitted for declining payment, and his arrears to be allowed the Treasurer, amounting to 2*l.* 12*s.* Jan. 1, 1740.

Thomas Burton ||, of Boston, town-clerk of Boston, April 11, 1728. June 7, 1733.

* Cousin to Maurice Johnson. Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 435. He died in 1752.

† Afterwards D. D.; chaplain in ordinary to the King, and Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity. He published one Sermon, in 1764; and an elegant Latin epitaph inscribed by him on the tomb of his niece, Rebecca Powell, who died May 27, 1759, and was buried at Islington, is printed in Bibl. Top. Brit. No XLIX. p. 67.

‡ Died August 17, 1779, æt. 85.

§ On the South wall of Surfleet church he has this epitaph:

"Hic jacet
Everardus Buckworth, arm.
natus } anno Christi { 1663.
mortuus } { 1751.
Qui fueram ex hoc marmore cognosces;
qualis vero cognosces alibi,
eo scil. supremo tempore,
quo ipse etiam,
qualis tu fueris cognoscam.
Abi viator, et fac sedule,
Ut ipse tum bonus appareas."

|| He subscribed to Wesley's Job.

William

William Burwell *, master of Tyrrington school, Norfolk.
Thomas Busy.
Robert Butter †, jun. merchant. July 16, 1730.

* He was a common labourer, servant to Mr. Lynn of Spalding; and, without any instruction, made a pack of cards, and drew pictures; and was afterwards advanced to Tyrrington school.

† "Mr. Butter, a member, shewed the Society five Roman coins; one in great brass of exquisite work, the Apotheosis of Antoninus Pius; another of him with a radiated crown; 3. Nero; 4. Vespasian; 5. Titus." *Minutes*, 1735.—"Mr. Butter, a member, shewed us a coin of Commodus in the large brass, which (as some of Tetricus and Carausius) was lately plowed up hereabout." *Ibid.* 1744.—He proposed in 1741 to publish by subscription a survey of this coast, with the soundings, lighthouses, buoys, in Spalding, Boston, Wisbech, and Lynne deeps. In 1718 he shewed the Society an almanack titled *Pond.* 1625, calculated for the antient and famous borough town of Stamford, wherein, against Oct. 15, is this MS note: "This day a grave-stone was taken upp nere unto the oke tree in Chappell grene near to Fulney howse." Hence it is evident, that there was formerly a chapel and cemetery there, wherein they used the right of sepulture, as in several others within this parish, as appeared by tomb-stones still standing or dug up at Cowbit, Ayscough-fee hall, and Wykham-hall. In the accounts of the town-husbands feoffees for the poor of Spalding, fol. 5, 6, of the gift of Gamlyn, who was owner of Fulney-hall, a piece of ground called Chapel Green in Fulney, the common or common-way is in E. W. and N. the undertakers called the Lord's Drayn, S. in the occupation of William Wilson, at 10*s. per annum.* The adventurers for draining the fens used to hire this; and in said accounts, 1731, the acting town husband's charge, "Received of Mr. John Weyman, for Chapel green, 10*s.*" He also shewed a MS. on vellum, very neatly written in quarto, each page in two columns, entituled, as by a note in the Rubrick, "*Omelie mag'ri Joh's de Abb'is villa.* De acquisic'o'e mag'ri Joh'is Preston de librar' monasterii S'c'i Augustini extra muros Cantuar. &c. supra (1475) the letters in black, under which the like in red; in another loose note pasted before the book, and by a note of Master Preston's own writing over the first page, he appears to have been some very considerable person. "*Liber Joh's Preston* penitentiarii Anglie *p't.* v' *flor.*" It begins with a curiously illumined initial, *Licet cum Martha sollicitatur in curia,* &c. and a handsome apology for the sermons' being less accurate on that account, being all upon the grand festivals, &c. It was usual for the librarians of the great houses to keep scribes, and make some benefit by letting others have copies made of the MSS. in their custody, before printing came into use. And such librarians were usually themselves fine writers and illuminators; an office likewise in the rich houses to adorn their service-books and other MSS. Perhaps the words *Penitentiarii Anglie* may signify that he was the King's Confessor, *Penencier du*

Rev. Andrew Byng *, Frederickshall, Norway.
William Callow, Dec. 12, 1728. R.
David Casley, deputy keeper of the Cotton and Royal Libraries, Oct. 31, 1728.
Mark Catesby †, St. Luke's, London.
Rev. Edmund Castle, prebendary of Lincoln ‡.
Andreas Celsius, *Astron. Prof. Upsal. & Sweden.*
Edmund Chapman, surgeon, and master of music at at Grymesthorpe. 1750.
Rev. John Chapman, March 21, 1722. Became honorary Jan. 11, 1728 §.
Jolly Clapham. July 16, 1730. Died 1733.
William Claypon, of Spalding; who, being churchwarden for 1752, took upon him to alter the free-school scholar-seats in the church there, together with Thomas Robert Gabs; but was obliged to restore them again to their former use, April 4, 1751.

du Roy d'Angleterre, Sacerdos qui penitentiam imperavit (see Skinner's Lexicon, v. *Pennance),* as *Magnus Camerarius Anglie,* &c. and some other officers in the King's household are sometimes styled. M. J.

* See Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 403.

† Author of the "Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and and the Bahama Islands, 1731." 3 vols. folio. He died in December 1749.

‡ Master of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, 1744; and rector of Barley in Hertfordshire, where he died, and was buried, with the following epitaph:

"EDMUNDUS CASTLE, S.T.B. hujus ecclesiæ rector,
C. C. C. apud Cantabrigienses custos, decanus Herefordiensis,
Obiit Jun. 6, 1750, æt. 52.
Qui nuperam virtutem fastidiosè premis,
morum antiquorum et prisci temporis Laudator,
scias
neque literis instructiorem,
neque moribus simpliciorem,
vetustatem exhibuisse.
Fidem, justitiam, pietatem,
(siquis unquam) verè excoluit:
summâ caritate suos complexus est:
suos autem duxit humanum genus.
SUSANNA CASTLE,
wife of the late Rev. Mr. Castle, B.D. rector of this parish,
departed this life February 21, 1766, aged 66."

See an epitaph written by him on Dr. Knight, in vol. V. p. 355.

§ Half-brother to the Rev. Mr. Cole, of Milton, in Cambridgeshire, and master of Moulton free-school. See before, p. 73.

William

William Clarke (noticed before, in p. 71).

Hon. Sir John Clerk *, baron of the Exchequer of Scotland, F. R. and A. SS. July 17, 1740. Died 1748.

Joshua Clegg, of Haxey, inventor of the stuff breaker.

Adam Colclough, esq. of Gray's Inn. May 30, 1728.

Adam Colclough, of St. John Baptist, Westminster. Feb. 8, 1753.

Benjamin Cook, registrar and assistant to the secretaries. 1745.

Dr. Dixon Coleby †, St. Martin's, Stamford.

Henry Lord Colerane ‡, V. P. Soc. Antiq. Lond. May 18, 1727; G. M. of Free Masons, 1728. Died 1749.

Richard Collins §, painter. Aug. 10, 1727. Died 1732.

* See many of his letters in the Reliquiæ Galeanæ. His only publication was, an "Enquiry into the Roman Stylus," 4 pages, 4to, enlarged in a Latin "Dissertatio de Stylis Veterum et diversis chartarum generibus."

† Dixon Coleby, M. D. died Nov. 21, 1756, aged 77; and his widow Elizabeth Oct. 2, 1759; as appears by a mural monument against the East wall of the South transept of Kirkton church in Holland. His arms were, Gules, in a bordure engrailed Or, a chevron between three bezants.

On a slab in the floor of the same transept are commemorated the Doctor's father and mother, Pickering Coleby, esq. and wife; he died 1682, she died 1695.

Dixon Coleby, only son of Dr. Dixon Coleby, of Stamford, grandson of Pickering Coleby, died Dec. 14, 1733, aged 22.

‡ See vol. V. p. 347.

§ Son of Mr. Collins, painter at Peterborough, and afterwards brought up under Mr. Dahl, one of the most eminent masters in that art, and practiser chiefly in portraiture, to which branch of the business the English, of all nations, have ever given the greatest encouragement. "Mr. Collins made a very obliging offer to the Society, of being ready to make drawings for them, of such things as they should judge worthy, whenever he was in these parts, into which his business leads him, and where he has performed with very great success, and to the approbation of the connoisseurs. In his other way of drawing he has given the world a sufficient testimony of his exactness and skill in perspective, in the print of the front and grand vestibule of Peterborough minster, engraved after his drawing by Mr. G. Vander Gucht, on an imperial sheet." (Spald. Soc. Min.) He painted for Mr. Sly, of Thorney, a S. W. view of Croyland Abbey, and another of the trian-

Dr. Panaoiti Condoiti, physician to the Empress of Russia, Petersburg.

Rev. Thomas Colebourne *, vicar of Walpole, Norfolk, May 18, 1727.

Emanuel Mendes Da Costa †.

Michael Cox, surgeon, Feb. 11, 1747-8. Operator. Oct. 16, 1729. R.

John Crawford, esq. of Croyland, May 25, 1727.

William Cosh, of Cowhurne, January 30, 1723.

Rev. Richard Cumberland, archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Peterborough and of Lincoln, and rector of Peakirk, Sept. 28, 1727. Died 1737 ‡.

triangular bridge there, whence Mr. Buck made his engravings among his set of Lincolnshire Views, the accounts under which were drawn up by Mr. Johnson. He gave the Society, 1730, a MS Bible from Haghmon Abbey. Of Charles Collins, who died 1744, see Anecdotes of Painting, vol. IV. p. 53.

* Presented to Walpole, 1725, by Henry Lord Colerane, succeeded, 1762, by Dr. Smith, master of Westminster school.

† F. R. and A. SS. author of several tracts on fossils and natural history.

‡ Only son of Bp. Cumberland. The following epitaph is on a tablet in Peakirk chancel:

" Hic quicquid mortale fuit reponi voluit
RICARDUS RICARDI F. CUMBERLAND, A. M.
eccles. Petri de Burgo Lincolniensisque præbendarius,
Northamptoniæ archidiaconus,
hujusce ecclesiæ triginta plus annos pastor dignissimus.
Vir pietate erga Deum, liberalitate erga pauperes,
humanitate erga omnes, spectatissimus.
Obiit Dec. die 24, A. D. 1737, suæq. æt. 63.
Monumentum hoc
ipsius Elizæque conjugis dilectissimæ
memoriæ sacrum
mœrens posuit filius
Dennison Cumberland."

Arms A. a chevron S. in chief, three wolves heads S.

By his wife Elizabeth Denison the Archdeacon left two sons; and one daughter, who was married to Waring Ashby, esq. of Quenby Hall in Leicestershire, and died in childbirth, of her only son, George Ashby, esq. late of Haselbeach in Northamptonshire. Richard, the eldest son of Archdeacon Cumberland, died unmarried, at the age of 29; and the younger, Denison, so named from his mother, was the father of Richard Cumberland, esq. the well-known and respectable Dramatic Writer; whose pleasant " Memoirs" of himself and his family, written when

Robert Cunnyngham, esq. secretary to the Governor of Jamaica, March 9, 1726.
Thomas Curling, surgeon, of High Gats.
Emanuel Mendes Da Custa, merchant.
Francis Earl of Dalkeith, July 5, 1722. Died 1750.
William Danvers, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.
Knightly Danvers *, esq. of the Middle Temple, recorder of Northampton. Died 1740.
Robert Darwyn, esq. Elston, near Newark.
Peter Daval, S. R. S. Feb. 8, 1753.
Sir Jermyn Davers, of Rushbrook, bart. Died 1742.
William Day. Oct. 20, 1726.
Symon Degg, M. D. Soc. Reg. et Antiq. Director, February 25, 1724. Died 1729.
Earls Francis, and Henry, of Deloraine †.
Rev. John Theophilus Desaguliers ‡, LL. D. F. R. S. Westminster.

when on the verge of fourscore, have furnished a few lines in this note. Mr. Cumberland was born Feb. 17, 1732; and in 1809, enjoying a green old age, was engaged in permanent duty as Commandant of the Tunbridge-Wells Loyal Volunteers!

* Compiler of the Abridgment of the Common Law, in 3 vols. folio, in which he proceeded no farther than the title EXTINGUISHMENT. Lord Chief Justice Holt, who at first discouraged this publication, left Mr. Danvers a legacy of 20 guineas, as a token of his respect to him; which, as the will expresses it, "he would sooner have done had he had an opportunity."

† Francis, second earl, who died 1739; and his brother Henry, third earl, who died 1740.

‡ He was son of the Rev. John Desaguliers, a French refugee, and was born 1683, at Rochelle; admitted at Christ Church, Oxford; and succeeded Dr. Keill in reading lectures on Experimental Philosophy at Hart Hall, to which he removed. In 1713 he proceeded M. A. and married a daughter of William Pudsey, esq. and next year removed to Westminster, where he continued his lectures. He was elected F. R. S. in 1714, and was much patronised by Sir Isaac Newton. About this time the Duke of Chandos presented him to the living of Edgware. In 1718 he took the degree of LL. D. at Oxford, and was presented by the Earl of Sunderland to a living in Norfolk, which he afterwards exchanged for a crown living in Essex. He continued his lectures till his death, 1749, having published, "A Course of Experimental Philosophy," in 2 vols. 4to, 1734; and 1735, a second edition of Gregory's "Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics," 8vo. His eldest son, Alexander, died in 1751, on a living in Norfolk; his younger, Thomas, was a colonel of artillery, and equerry to his present Majesty.

John Dinham, M. D. of Spalding. March 7, 1722.
Dr. Samuel Dinham, of Spalding, Dec. 28, 1725.
John Dinham *, M. A.
William Dodd †, B. A. fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge.
Ven. Dositheus, Archimandrite.
Seign. Nichole Dracon, Zante, Asia.
Francis Drake ‡, surgeon, York.
Nathan Drake §, painter at Lincoln and York.
William Draper, esq. F. A. S. Cecil-street.
A. C. Ducarel, LL. D. July 1757.
The Hon. Lewis Dymock, *Champion of England*; January 6, 1725.
Charles Dymock, M. D. Boston.

* Of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1746; M. A. 1750. He was son of the foregoing, and late rector of Spalding, where he was succeeded by the Rev. Maurice Johnson. On a slab in the chancel of that church he is thus noticed:

"Here lie interred
the remains of the Rev. John Dinham,
23 years minister of this parish.
He was a truly pious and good Christian,
an ornament to his profession,
a most tender and affectionate husband,
a kind and indulgent father,
a warm and sincere friend,
and universal lover of mankind.
Add to these virtues,
he was a polite scholar and gentleman,
an able and experienced magistrate;
in which department he acted upwards of
twenty years with the strictest conformity to justice.
He died the 2d of April 1782,
in the 57th year of his age.
Four children died before him; viz.
John, Samuel, William, and Harriet Jackson;
and nine survived him."

† Vicar of Bourne in Lincolnshire; published a Latin Synopsis of Dr. Clarke on the Being and Attributes of God; and died in 1756. He was father of the unhappy Divine, whose history is but too well known.

‡ Author of the History of York. See vol. II. p. 87.

§ Son of Mr. Drake, late vicar of Lincoln cathedral. He published, 1748, proposals for a S. E. view of Boston church. His S. E. view of the town was engraved by Muller, 1751, price 5s.

George

George Edwards*, College of Physicians, London.
Thomas Eldred, F.A.S. housekeeper, Peterborough; April 16, 1724. R.
Sir Richard Ellis†, bart. of Nocton, Lincolnshire, burgess for Boston; March 12, 1729. Died 1742.
Rev. Jeremiah Ellis, Master of Grantham school; May 16, 1723. Rector of Carleton Scroope, co. Lincoln.
Adam Enos, esq. of Sutton; September 28, 1728.
George Ensor‡, Boston; February 17, 1725. Died 1740. R.
Sir John Evelyn, bart. F.A.S. 1725; V.P. 1735-6.
Henry Everard; January 21, 1720. R.
Rev. George Fairfax, rector of Washingburgh; April 11, 1728. Died 1733.
Lucius Viscount Falkland; March 8, 1738.
Richard Falkner§; June 20, 1734.
Francis Fane, esq.; September 8, 1737.
Rev. George Ferne‖, vicar of Wigtoft and Quadring.
Martin Folkes**, P.R.S.
Hon. Charles Frederick, esq. F.R. and A.S. surveyor general of the Ordnance††.
Rev. John Francis‡‡, rector of Billingford, Norfolk; March 12, 1740. Died 1741.

* He died 1773. See vol. V. p. 317.

† He had a steel dye of Sir Isaac Newton, cut by Croker, the famous engraver to the Mint at that time, by whom we have a medal of Sir Isaac. To him Mr. Horsley dedicated his Britannia Romana. He published "Fortuita Sacra, Rotterdam, 1727," 8vo.

‡ Father probably of Dyer the Poet's wife, the "descendant of Shakspeare." See the History of Hinckley, p. 163.

§ Of Lincoln college, Oxford, admitted 1731. He sent drawings of some monuments and inscriptions in the Picture-gallery, 1734. See Reliquiæ Galeanæ, pp. 58, 59. 426.

‖ He transmitted to the Society a copy of Robinson's Hesiod, 1745; which has been printed on such fine paper, and large margin, as to be worth 20*l*. M.J.—See vol. II. p. 104.

** He died in 1754.

†† Afterwards Sir Charles Frederick, bart. and knight of the Bath, director of the Society of Antiquaries, 1740—1742.

‡‡ Q. related to Philip Francis, translator of Horace, of Skeyton in Norfolk?

Roger Gale *, esq. S. R. T. S. A. B. V. P.; October 31, 1728. Died 1744.

Samuel Gale *, esq. Comptroller of Customs, London. Died 1754.

William Gascoigne; from Michaelmas 1743; Housekeeper, Gardener, and Coadjutor to the Operator of this Society.

JOHN GAY †, esq. *lepidissimus Poeta*; October 31, 1728. Died 1732.

* Of these learned brothers an ample account is given in vol. IV. pp. 536—555.

† Two unpublished letters from him to Mr. Johnson are here inserted, from the Society's Minutes.

Letter from my dear friend Mr. John Gay, with "Rural Sports, a Pastoral Poem."

"SIR, *London, Jan.* 13, 1713.

I could not but lay hold on this occasion of returning you thanks for all your former favours, and I must confess I have deferred it longer than otherwise I should have done to wait for this opportunity. I cannot as yet give you any account of the success of the Poem, this being the first day of its being published. Her Grace and Lady Isabella seem not displeased with my offering: I hope, when you criticise, you will remember I am your friend; but I need not put you in mind of that, since you have already given such sincere proofs of your friendship towards your most obliged humble servant, JOHN GAY.

Pray present my humble service to your father.

To Maurice Johnson, jun. esq."

Letter from Mr. John Gay, on Mr. Pope's "Windsor Forest," and character of the Tragedy of Cato.

"SIR, *April* 23, 1713.

I had not neglected writing to you a line or two of the town news when I sent you Mr Pope's Poem, had I not been at that time in company, and I was loth to defer your entertainment in Windsor Forest a post longer. Cato affords universal discourse, and is received with universal applause: My Lord Oxford, Lord Chancellor, and Speaker of the House of Commons, have bespoke the box on the stage for next Saturday. The character of Cato is a man of strict virtue, and a lover of his country. The audience several nights clapped some particular passages, which they thought reflected on the Tories. Some passages in the prologue were strained that way; viz.

Here tears shall flow from a more generous cause;
Such tears as Patriots shed for dying laws:

never failed of raising a loud clap; but you see that the Ministry are so far from thinking it touches them, that the Treasurer and Chancellor will honour the play with their presence. Here hath been

William Gery *, esq. of Bushmead, co. Huntingdon. Died in October 1755.

Rev. Dr. Gibson †, provost of Queen's college, Oxford; August 21, 1729.

Sampson Gideon ‡, lord of this manor; 1750.

William Gilby, esq. § of Gray's Inn, recorder of Lincoln and Hull; December 24, 1724.

Rev. Burnaby Goche, M.A. rector of Croyland, and chaplain of Cowbit; April 25, 1723.

William Gonvile, of Alford, clerk of the sewers, Lincoln; May 4, 1727. Died 1747.

William Goodall, esq. of Holywell, August 12, 1725.

Alexander Gordon ||.

Matthew Gosset **, esq. statuary; March 6, 1728.

John Graham; Jan. 12, 1737-8. Struck out for refusing payments.

John Grano, Mus. Bacc. August 6, 1724.

Thomas Greaves; March 11, 1735. Died April 1740.

Edward Green ††, surgeon; December 24, 1724. Died 1727.

been a poem lately published called *Peace*, which it is said Trapp was the author of. There are a great many good lines in the poem, and he hath here and there mixed some reflections on the late Ministry. My play comes on 5th May. It was put off on account of Cato; so that you may easily imagine I by this time begin to be a little sensible of the approaching danger. Pray present my very humble service to your father, and believe me when I tell you that I am, &c. J. GAY."

* Buried at Little Stoughton. History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 1041.

† He was a relation of Bishop Gibson, by whose interest he obtained the provostship on the death of Dr. Lancaster, in 1716; and died 1730, prebendary of the fourth stall at Peterborough; in which he was succeeded the same year, September 19, by Dr. Thomas Robinson, editor of Hesiod.

‡ Died 1762. His only son, Sampson, created Lord Eardley of Spalding in 1789, is now lord of the manor, 1809.

§ He gave to the Library Astrolabium Æreum, olim Domini Christopheri Hatton Cancellarii Angliæ; whom it cost 50*l*.

|| See vol. V. p. 329.

** Father of the learned and Reverend Isaac Gosset, D.D. F.R.S.

†† Edward Green was a surgeon in Newgate-street; a man of multifarious and eminent learning, bred at Winchester school, and possessed of a well-chosen library.

John

John Green *, student of St. John's college, Cambridge, second Secretary and Librarian; July 13, 1727. R.

William Green, surgeon; April 11, 1728. Died 1737.

William Grenville, Alford. Sub-Vic. Com.

Joseph Grisoni †, architect and painter, Florence; Oct. 22, 1741.

John Grundy ‡, land-surveyor and mathematician; June 10, 1731. Died 1748.

* Physician at Spalding, married Maurice Johnson's eldest daughter; who was re-married to Francis Pilliod. He shewed at the Spalding Society a valuable Onyx, from Aldborough in Yorkshire, the size of a seal, with a Victory on a prow, holding a rudder in her right hand and a laurel in her left hand. See Reliquiæ Galeanæ, pp. 59, 60.

† See Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, 8vo, vol. IV. p. 19.

‡ John Grundy was a native of Bilston in Leicestershire. He was an accurate land-surveyor and teacher of mathematicks, much employed in drawing and surveying the navigations in the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Lincoln. (See British Topography, vol. I. pp. 260. 266*.) He surveyed the manor of Spalding; and made a plan of the town, having then lately surveyed the lordship for the Duke of Buccleugh, lord of the manor, as a present to the Society's Museum; to which he added perspective views of the public buildings. (See Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 55.)

On the West side of an altar-tomb, at Congeston, in Leicestershire:

"In memory of Benjamin Grundy,
who was interred near this place, Dec. 30, 1728, aged 68 years.
Also Mary his wife, who was interred near this
place Sept. 4, 1714, aged 49 years."

On the East side:

"Out of a grateful remembrance of so good and kind a parent,
this tomb was erected by his son John Grundy,
of Spalding, Lincolnshire."

On the South side:

"In memory of Mr. John Grundy,
late of Spalding in Lincolnshire,
who, without the advantage of a liberal education,
had gained by his industry a competent knowledge
in several sciences; and lived,
by all ingenious honest men deservedly beloved,
and died by all such truly regretted.
His family lost in him a loving husband,
indulgent father, and a kind friend.
He died Dec. 30, 1748, aged 52 years."

On

John Grundy *, junior, surveyor and agent for Adventurers for Deeping Fens; Dec. 27, 1739.
Robert Guy, esq. surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, S. R. S.; December 24, 1724; M. P. for Bath.
Sir Christopher Hales †, of Lincoln, bart.
John Hardy ‡ of Nottingham, S. A. S. 1720, December 24, 1724. Died 1742.
Rev. Richard Hardy, M. A. August 24, 1738.
Howson Hargrave, Boston; February 4, 1741-2.
John Harries, esq. of Lincoln-inn, and Jamaica; May 8, 1729.
John Harryson §, botanist and gardener in Cambridge; February 8, 1753.
Isaac Heath, apothecary; October 7, 1725. R.
Dr. Musgrave Heighington ||, organist of Yarmouth; August 12, 1738.

On the North side:

"Also three children of John and Elizabeth Grundy."

* Son of the preceding, an engineer also in high repute in his profession. He published, in 1761, a Plan of the River Witham, and was actively employed in the improvement of that river. He was resident at Spalding in 1782.

† He succeeded his father Sir Edward in 1720; and was succeeded by Sir John, the present baronet, in 1777.

‡ A native of Willington in Lancashire; but resident at Nottingham in 1712, when Dr. Stukeley addressed to him the *Iter Oxoniense*, the second in his "Itinerary." He was presented to the vicarage of Melton Mowbray in 1731; and held also the rectory of Kynolton, Notts, a peculiar of the Archbishop of York. He was some time chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Lincoln; and an intimate friend of Maurice Johnson; who, in the Minutes of the Spalding Society, mentions Mr. Hardy as an excellent Grammarian and Antiquary, a beneficent man, a very valuable friend, and good correspondent. He died June 28, 1740, aged 60; and was buried at Melton Mowbray, with a brief inscription, recording only his age and the time of his death. See the History of Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 254.

§ Author of "A new Method of making the Banks in the Fens almost impregnable, and preparing the Lands there for the Growth of Timber. Cambridge, 1766," 8vo. See Mr. Gough's British Topography, vol. I. p. 200.

|| He gave an Oriental MS. Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 429.

John

John Hepburn, surgeon, Stamford; June 20, 1723.
Henry Heron *, of Cressy hall, knight of the shire; September 6, 1722.
John Herring, of Grosvenor-street; August 14, 1729.
Mark Hildesley †, M. A. vicar of Hitchin.
Joseph Hinson; February 4, 1741-2.

* The family of Heron, of Cressy-hall, in Surfleet, are now quite extinct, and the Hall converted to a farm-house. In the chancel are the following epitaphs:

On a blue slab, "Sir Henry Heron, K. B. of Cressy hall, in this parish, died Aug. 9, 1695, æt. 76." Another for his son Henry, born and died July 12, 1674.

Mural monuments for Henry, son of Sir Henry, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir James Long, of Draycot, bart. in whom ended the antient family of Heron, of Ford Castle, Northumberland, and privy-counsellor to Henry VIII. He died Sept. 10, 1730, æt. 55. His wife Abigail, daughter of —— Heveningham, of Heveningham-hall, died 1735.

Dame Anne Fraser, daughter of Sir Henry Heron, relict of Sir Peter Fraser, bart. died Aug. 25, 1769, aged 92.

† This primitive priest and bishop was son of Mark Hildesley, rector of Houghton and Witton, in the county of Huntingdon; who died about 1724 or 1725; when the living was offered to his son, by Sir John Barnard, to hold on terms for a minor, which he declined. He was born at Marston, in the county of Kent, 1698; educated at the Charter-house; at 19 removed to Trinity college, Cambridge; whereof he was elected fellow, 1723. In 1724 he was appointed Whitehall preacher, by Bishop Gibson; in 1731 presented by his College to the vicarage of Hitchin; and in 1735 to the neighbouring rectory of Holwell, in the county of Bedford, by R. Radcliffe, esq. who had a singular respect for his many amiable and engaging qualities, and always called him Father Hildesley. This rectory he retained, with the mastership of an hospital in Durham, given him by the bishop of that see, after his promotion to the see of Sodor and Man. He distinguished himself by a diligent attendance on the duties of his extensive parish, which had been much neglected by his predecessor, took his constant rounds in visiting his parishioners both in town and country, and preaching alternately with his curate at both livings; and every Friday evening in the year, at seven, instructed and catechised the younger part in the church, and on Good Fridays distributed books to them. He generally preached from memory or short notes, and at a visitation at Baldock delivered the whole discourse to the clergy from memory, with a very agreeable address. His constant attention to the duties of his function, and his inability to keep a curate before he had Holwell, impaired his weakly constitution. He bestowed great expence, soon after his institution, on his vicarage-

house,

John Hill*, apothecary, Broad Way, Westminster, M. D. F. R. S.
Charles Holland, of Surfleet, painter.
George Holmes †, deputy keeper of the records in the Tower; October 31, 1728. Died 1748.
Rev. Henry Howard; August 22, 1723. Died 1728. R.
Robert Hunter ‡, general and governor of Jamaica, S. R. S.; March 9, 1726. Died 1734.

house, which was before a poor mean dwelling; and he took four or six select boarders into his house for instruction. His exemplary conduct in this humble station recommended him to the Duke of Athol, as a fit successor to the worthy Bishop Wilson, whose noble design of printing a translation of the whole Bible, in the Manks language, he brought to a most happy conclusion, immediately after his consecration, in 1755; and died within ten days of its completion, of a paralytic stroke, December 7, 1772; and was buried, according to his desire, as near to his predecessor as possible. His farewell sermon at Hitchin drew tears from all who heard it; and when he visited the parish two years after, on his return to England from his see, he recognised affectionately the meanest of his friends and catechumens. He preached another affectionate discourse to them; and when he left the town the streets were crowded with multitudes, to pay him every mark of reverence, which he returned with equal kindness. *From MS notes of the late Mr. Jones, curate to Dr. Young at Welwyn.*—Those who would form a true estimate of the character of Bishop Hildesley will be gratified by a perusal of the excellent Memoirs of that worthy Prelate, published by the Rev. Weeden Butler, in a large octavo volume, 1799.

* The celebrated author of that name, and knight of some Swedish order, who was an apothecary in the Broad Way, Westminster, but never was F. R. S. against which he wrote. See a very curious and particular account of him in Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson. He died in 1775, and his library was sold by Langford, May 21, 1776, and Feb. 14, 1777.

† See vol. V. p. 353.

‡ Author of the celebrated "Letter on Enthusiasm," and, if Coxeter is right in his MS conjecture in the title page of the only copy extant, of a farce called "Androboros." See Biographia Dramatica, vol. I. p. 251. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1708, but taken by the French in his voyage thither. Some excellent letters, addressed to Colonel Hunter at Paris, are in the tenth volume of Swift's Works, 1808; by one of which it appears that the Letter on Enthusiasm had been ascribed to the Dean. In 1710 he was appointed governor of New York, and sent with 2700 Palatines to settle there. He returned to England in 1719; and on the accession of George II. was continued governor of New York and the Jerseys. On account

of

Rev. Thomas Hunter, deputy librarian, curate of Spalding; September 5, 1728. Died 1750. R.
Thomas Orby Hunter*, esq.; October 10, 1734.
John Hurthouse; May 27, 1742; a beneficial member. Declared off from 1750.
Giles Hussey†, esq. *Pictorum Princeps*, Dorchester.
Rev. Samuel Hutchinson, A. M. rector of Langton, and prebendary of Lincoln, December 25, 1729.
Dr. Samuel Hutchins, fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, at Stamford. Died 1751.
William Hyde, vicar of Long Sutton; February 16, 1726. Died 1735.
Job Jalla‡, priest, at Bonda in Africa. Died 1773.

of his health, he obtained the government of Jamaica, where he arrived in February 1727-8; died March 31, 1734; and was buried in that island. His epitaph, written by the Rev. Mr. Flemming, is here subjoined:

"Hic charæ recumbunt exuviæ
ROBERTI HUNTER,
hujus insulæ nuperrimè præfecti;
qui nihil à patrum gloriâ mutuatus
suæ nobilitatis virtute emicuit.
Miræ corporis pulchritudini
suavitatem ingenii,
rerum et literarum scientiæ
morum comitatem, adjecit.
In bello illustris,
nec in pace minus insignis,
negotium cum sapientiâ et fortitudine,
otium cum dignitate et elegantiâ exercuit.
Hic ergo, lector candide,
ad defuncti tumulum
laudis pende vectigalia,
quæ viventis verecundia
accipere non sustinuit.
Huic doloris debitum posteri
lachrymarum fluctu solvite,
qui dum publicam salutem
sollicitus curaret,
suam fatigatus deperdidit."

* Lord of the manor of Croyland. Died 1768. In 1754 h esided at Tickencote, a seat of the Wingfields. Lodge, Iris eerage, vol. III. p. 347. And see Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 139.

† Of whom a distinct article will be given in this volume.

‡ Son of Job ben Solliman Dgiallo, by his first wife Tano iata. He was born at Bonda, a town founded by his fathe Ibrahim

John Jackson, merchant; Dec. 12, 1728. R.
William Jackson, the Poet, at the Custom-house, Boston.
Charles Jennens *, esq. Gopsal, Leicestershire. Died 1773.

Ibrahim, in the kingdom of Futa or Sanaga, which lies on both sides the river Senegal or Sanaga, and extends as far as the Gambra. Being sent by his father, February 1730-1, to sell some slaves to Capt. Pyke, commander of a trading vessel belonging to Mr. Hunt, and not agreeing about their price, he set out with another black merchant on an expedition across the Gambra; but they were taken prisoners by the Mandingos, a nation at enmity with his own, and sold for slaves to Capt. Pyke aforesaid, who immediately sent proposals to his father for their redemption. The ship sailing before the return of an answer, Job was carried to Annapolis, and delivered to Mr. Denton, factor to Mr. Hunt. He sold him to Mr. Tolsey of Maryland, from whom, though kindly treated, he escaped; and, being committed to prison as a fugitive slave, discovered himself to be a Mahometan. Being at length conveyed to England, a letter addressed to him by his father fell into the hands of General Oglethorpe, who immediately gave bond to Mr. Hunt for payment of a certain sum on his delivery in England. Accordingly he arrived in England 1733, but Mr. Oglethorpe was gone to Georgia. Mr. Hunt provided him a lodging at Limehouse; and Mr. Bluet, who first found him out in Maryland, took him down to his house at Cheshunt. The African Company undertook for his redemption, which was soon effected by Nathaniel Brassey, esq. member for Hertford, for 40*l.* and 20*l.* bond and charges, by a subscription amounting to 60*l.* Being now free, he translated several Arabic MSS. for Sir Hans Sloane, who got him introduced at court; and, after 14 months stay in London, he returned home, loaded with presents to the amount of 500*l.* He found his father dead, and his native country depopulated by war. He was of a comely person, near six feet high, pleasant but grave countenance, acute natural parts, great personal courage, and of so retentive a memory that he could repeat the Koran by heart at 15, and wrote it over three times in England by memory. See Mr. Bluet's Memoirs of him, in an octavo pamphlet of 63 pages, 1734. Moore's Travels; and Astley's Voyages, vol. II. p. 234—240. There is a scarce octavo portrait of him, head and shoulders only, full faced, in the habit of his country, etched by the celebrated painter Mr. Hoare of Bath, in 1734, as appears by a MS note on the impression of it in Mr. Bindley's possession. Under the print is engraved, "Job, son of Solliman Dgiallo, high priest of Bonda, in the country of Foota, Africa."

* Editor of Five Plays of Shakespeare. See vol. III. under the year 1773.

Dale

Dale Ingram *, surgeon and man-midwife, Tower-hill.

John Ingram †, captain; October 2, 1746.

John Johnson ‡, esq. of the Inner Temple, Treasurer, F.A.S.; May 31, 1733.

Maurice Johnson, son of the Secretary, of the Inner Temple; May 31, 1733; *Dux Satellitis Regii.*

Captain Johnson; March 31, 1733.

Walter Johnson §, esq. student of the Inner Temple, justice of the peace; October 22, 1741.

William Johnson ||, merchant at Surat; January 28, 1741-2.

George Johnson **, a demi of Magdalen college, Oxford; November 29, 1753.

Henry Eustace Johnson ††, assistant secretary at Madras; November 22, 1753.

Henry Johnson ‡‡, S.A.S.; December 24, 1724.

Walter Johnson, LL.B. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

John Johnson, gent. of Bergenny house.

William Johnson, LL.B. registrar of Bedford.

Maurice Johnson, D.D. curate and school-master of Spalding, afterwards rector.

Richard Jones, master of music.

James Jurin §§, M.D. Soc. Reg. Secr.; February 27, 1723.

* Author of an Essay on the Plague, 1755, 8vo. He practised first as surgeon and man-midwife at Barnet, and wrote on Inoculation.

† The following epitaph is in Spalding Church:

"Capt. John Ingram, of the 56th regiment,
died Aug. 23, 1781, aged 65;
His son Charles, ensign in the same regiment,
died at the Havannah, Aug. 13, 1762, aged 15."

‡ Uncle to the founder. Died 1744.

§ Second son of the founder.

|| Sixth son of the founder.

** Second cousin to the founder, and son of Walter Johnson, rector of Red Marshall, co. Durham.

†† Fifth son of the founder.

‡‡ Maurice and Henry Johnson were fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London at its incorporation, 1751.

§§ Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1711; and afterwards well-known in London as an eminent physician. He was editor

Calamy Ives *, at Wragmarsh.
Thomas Ives †, merchant, *capitalis constabularius*; January 13, 1731.
Rev. White Kennett ‡; July 31, 1729. Died 1740.
John King §, M.D. at Stamford; August 12, 1724. Died 1728.
Gerald de Courcy ||, Lord Kinsale; October 31, 1728.
Richard Kirk, A. M.; June 22, 1729.
Samuel Knight **, D.D. archdeacon of Bucks, prebend of Ely, rector of Bluntsham. Died 1746.
James du Knuiight, painter, Amsterdam.
Richard Lake, of Wisbeach; April 27, 1721. Died 1727.
John Landen, of Walton, near Peterborough, mathematician and surveyor.
Edward Lawrence ††, land surveyor. Died 1740.

editor of Varenius's Geography, 2 vols. 8vo, 1712, published at the request of Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Bentley; and author of many learned Dissertations in the Philosophical Transactions. His Dissertations *de Potentia cordis* in No. 358, and his Epistle in defence of it No. 362, both addressed to Dr. Mead, are written in an elegant Latin style; and his conduct towards his deceased adversary, Dr. Keil, is genteel and handsome, wherein is preserved the *sermonum honos et vivax gratia*, so much desired in all literary contests. He was a great encourager of Inoculation. He was also fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, and secretary to the latter, on the resignation of Dr. Halley, 1721, and their president some months before his death; physician to Guy's hospital, governor of St. Thomas's, and styled by Voltaire, in the Journal de Scavans, the *famous* Jurin. He died the 22d of March, 1749-50, in the 66th year of his age.

* Apothecary at Wisbeach, Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 412.

† An eminent merchant of Great Yarmouth, died October 1, 1758, aged 74; after acquiring a fortune of about 70,000*l.* which his son is supposed to have doubled. Query, if not the grandfather of John Ives, esq. the antiquary, who died June 9, 1776?

‡ Second son of the Bishop of Peterborough; and a prebendary of that Cathedral.

§ Editor of Euripides' Hecuba, Orestes, and Phœnissæ; to which Dr. Morell added the Alcestis, 1748, 2 vols. 8vo. He was a trader in medals; see Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 80.

|| 24th Lord Kinsale; succeeded to the title 1721; died 1765.

** See vol. V. p. 354.

†† Author of "The Duty of a Steward to his Lord, 1727," 4to; designed originally for the use of the stewards and tenants of the Duke of Buckingham, and dedicated to the Duchess; and

"A

Manwaring Lawton, M. A. October 4, 1739.
Carteret Leethes.
Smart Lethieullier *, esq.; August 16, 1733.
John Bishop of Lincoln †.
Earl of Lincoln ‡.
Rev. Roger Long §, D. D. F. R. S. master of Pembroke hall, Cambridge.

"A Dissertation on Estates upon Lives and Years, whether in lay or church hands, with an exact Calculation of their real worth by proper Tables, and the Reasons for their different Valuations," 1730," 8vo.

* Died 1760. See vol. V. p. 368.

† John Thomas, of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, succeeded Bishop Reynolds, 1743; was translated to Salisbury, 1761; where he died, 1766. He resided many years at Hamborough, as chaplain to the English factory; and while there published a *Spectator*, in High German, of which language he was a great master. While Bishop of Lincoln he was the patron of Chancellor Taylor.

‡ Henry seventh earl, who succeeded his father 1693, and died 1723; or his second son Henry, who succeeded to the title of Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1768.

§ Roger Long, some time fellow of Pembroke hall; B. A. 1700; M. A. 1704; D. D. 1728; probably in the *Comitiis Regiis* that year, when George II. visited the University of Cambridge; elected master 1733; and the first Professor of Astronomy and Geography, on the foundation of Thomas Lowndes, esq. in 1749. He published, in 1731, under the name of *Dicaiophilus Cantabrigiensis*, "The Rights of Churches and Colleges defended: In Answer to a Pamphlet called, An Enquiry into the Customary Estates and Tenant Rights of those who hold Lands of Church and other Foundations, by the Term of Three Lives, and Twenty-one Years, &c. by Everard Fleetwood, Esq. with Remarks upon some other Pieces upon the same Subject. Printed for J. Senex;" 8vo. pp. 70. — Another Answer to the same Pamphlet was published (without his name) by Henry Gally, D. D. under the title of "The Reasonableness of Church and College Fines asserted; and the Rights which Churches and Colleges have in their Estates defended. Printed for the Author, and sold by R. Montagu;" 8vo. pp. 75. — The original pamphlet (under the name of Everard Fleetwood) was by Samuel Burroughs, esq. a master in Chancery from 1726 to 1761. Dr. Long published two volumes on Astronomy, in 4to, 1742 and 1743; and Mr. Johnson says, Sept. 28, 1743, "Our Society's members make some serviceable figure *in orbe literario;* and either as such, we are partial to Dr. Taylor's Illustration of the Marmor Sandvicense, and Dr. Long's First Part of his Astronomy, or they are judicious performances. We hope well from those in hand by other brethren

Francis Lockier *, D. D. dean of Peterborough, and president of Peterborough Society; July 21, 1726. Died 1740.

brethren and fellow members. An Historico-Chronological List, or rather Lists, of all the Sheriffs of every county in England and Wales, from the Conquest to this year, by the Rev. Mr. Robert Smyth, A. M. rector of Woodston, near Peterborough, with their arms. An History of the Church and Dignitaries of the Cathedral of Lincoln, by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Clerk of the Fabrick *, and Finch's NOMOTEXNIA †, or the first Institute of our Laws adapted to the time, with a fourth book not before published, and compared carefully with the French in folio, and two former English editions, and the MS. presented by him to King James the First, in my hands, with notice of all the alterations by Statutes, and references to Reports by years as before." Dr. Long constructed a sphere, eighteen feet in diameter (the largest of his time), which he gave to the College; and erected a building in the back court to contain it, at his own expence, and left an estate of about 15*l.* a year to keep it in repair. He died Dec. 16, 1770, aged 91; being at that time master of Pembroke hall, and rector of Bradwell juxta Mare, Essex.

* Of Trinity college, Cambridge; M.A. 1690. In the early part of his life he was chaplain to the Factory at Hamburgh; whence he went every year to visit the Court at Hanover, and became personally known to King George I. by whom he was made dean of Peterborough, March 19, 1724-5. He was also rector of Handsworth and Aston in Yorkshire. Bishop Newton informs us that "he was a man of ingenuity and learning, had seen a great deal of the world, and was a most pleasant and agreeable companion." He was one of Dr. Zachary Pearce's most intimate friends; and at his death bequeathed to him all his books both at Peterborough and London; desiring that such books as he was already possessed of should be given to the Library of the Chapter of Peterborough; and that those of which both their Library and Dr. Pearce had duplicates should be sold, and the produce divided between them. His Sermons, Papers, and Manuscripts, he directed to be burnt. He only published a single Sermon, preached before the House of Commons, on the 30th of January, 1725-6.—In that very curious and interesting work, to all lovers of personal history and biographical research, Mr. Malone's edition of Dryden's Prose Works, 1800, vol. I. p. 478-9, are some particulars relating to Dean Lockier, well worth the attention of the Reader.

* Mr. Simpson's large collections were in the hands of his son, prebendary and minor canon of Lincoln, &c. who offered them to the late Bishop Green. His Lordship declined accepting them, and afterwards prompted the late Rev. Dr. Pegge to pursue the subject, in which he made some progress.

† Q. If Finch's "Description of the Common Laws of England," published in 1759, 8vo.

On

Rev. John Lodge, Stamford, B. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

John Lynwood, *civis Londinensis;* December 24, 1729. Died 1757.

George Lynn *, junior, InnerTemple; Oct. 3, 1723.

John Lynn †, of St. John's, Cambridge, vicar of Southwyk, rector of Munslow, Shropshire; October 12, 1727. Died 1749.

Walter Lynn, M. B. of Peter House, Cambridge; November 3, 1712.

Stephen Lyon ‡, M. A. Minist. V. D. president; rector and librarian of Spalding.

Rev. Dr. Charles Lyttelton §, of University College, Oxford, F. R. and A. S. afterwards dean of Exeter, and bishop of Carlisle.

On the South wall of Peterborough choir is this epitaph:

"FRANCIS LOCKIER, S. T. P.
qui, cum 15 annos huic ecclesiæ decanus præfuisset,
obiit 17 die Julii, A. D. 1740, ætatis suæ 74."

* Fellow commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge.

† Nephew and chaplain to Sir Edward Bellamy, lord mayor of London.

‡ On a slab in the chancel of Spalding church:

"In memory of
the Rev. STEPHEN LYON, near 40 years minister of this place, a native of France, of the city of Roan; which place he left under the guardianship of his mother, for the sake of the Protestant religion, then persecuted.
He was an honour to his profession,
the delight of every sensible man,
a proficient in all liberal knowledge himself,
and a great encourager of it in others;
a true lover of the Constitution of England,
as it was settled at the Revolution;
attached vehemently to no sect or party,
an universal lover of mankind.
He died on the 4th of February, 1747; aged 79.
Also in memory of
Mrs. GRACE LYON, his wife, and daughter of George Lynne, esq. of Southwick, in Northamptonshire,
who, in the constant exercise of every amiable quality,
was an ornament to her sex, a credit to her family,
and the joy of her husband.
She died the 16th of April, 1747, aged 73.
Likewise of two of their daughters, Mary and Susan,
who died in their infancy."

§ See vol. V. p. 378. Elected 1746.

Lot

Lot Maet, of Spalding; January 2, 1724. Expelled for non-payment. R.

Robert Maet, of Warwick-court, Newgate-street; August 10, 1727.

Charles Manningham, esq. council at Bombay.

Sir Richard Manningham, knt. M.D. December 24, 1724. C.M.L. Reg. Ant. et Spald. Soc.

Dr. Thomas Manningham, of London; March 12, 1740.

Sir George Markham *, bart. F.R.S.

Thomas Martin †, of Thetford, F.A.S. *Jurisconsultus.*

Richard Middleton Massey, M.D. F.R.S.

Dr. Richard Mead, his Majesty's Physician.

Jonathan Mercer, of Spalding; October 7, 1725.

Captain Christopher Middleton, F.R.S.

Thomas Mills, senior; January 18, 1727.

Dr. Thomas Mills ‡, junior, school-master of Donington; August 29, 1723; a regular member from January 1729. Of St. John's college, chaplain of Cowbit. Died 1746.

Joseph Mills §, B.A. of Jesus college, Cambridge; November 29, 1753.

* Of Sedgbrook and Nottingham. Died unmarried, at Bath, June 9, 1736; and was buried at Sedgbrook, leaving his estate to Dr. Bernard Wilson (of whom in a future page). The title of baronet (since extinct) devolved on his cousin John James; who was then in the army, and about 1755 married Miss Clive.

† Died 1771. See vol. V. p. 384.

‡ He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; and married a sister of Mr. Benjamin Ray, hereafter mentioned, p. 107, by whom he had Joseph Mills, next mentioned.

§ This worthy and placid Divine, whom I had the satisfaction of visiting, at his lonely residence in the Fens, in 1782, with my friend Mr. Gough, returned the following answer to an enquiry which we soon after jointly made.

"SIR, *Cowbit, Oct. 6, 1783.*

"I had the pleasure to receive your favour yesterday, and I will beg leave to answer it in rhyme. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, JOSEPH MILLS.

"When late you came to seek some monument,
Which did my honour'd uncle represent;
To put this question you forgot, you say,
About the pedigree of Mr. Ray;

John Mitchell, M. D. London.

Michael Mitchell, of London, surgeon; December 28, 1727. Died 1728.

René Mitchell, surgeon, Spalding; April 25, 1723. Died 1729.

Robert Mitchell, M. D. of Epsom, *Scoto-Britannus*; January 21, 1721.

Hon. Edward Molesworth.

John Montague *, D.D. dean of Duresme; August 22, 1723. Died 1728.

You want to know what kindred did subsist
'Tween him, and Ray, the famous Botanist.
Now, since on me to answer this you call,
I do aver, he was no kin at all;
Nor was there ever, I'll be bold to say,
Remarks on him compos'd by Mr. Ray.
So, having thus with care fulfill'd my task,
And answer'd faithfully to what you ask;
I'd now congratulate, in these my rhymes,
Your skill to write on antient men and times;
Such works to prize the learned are agreed:
Your Crowland Hist'ry I long much to read;
For Tully says ||, that things would lie obscur'd,
Was not new light by learned men procur'd.

"P. S. I saw in Gibson's Camden the other day a thing which struck me as an impropriety. The word *Petram* on St. Guthlac's stone is there translated a rock. Now, is it not very odd to call St. Guthlac's Boundary-stone a rock, in a country where the stones are all adventitious, and where there is nothing but fens and bogs? It puts me in mind of some lines I wrote lately on Cowbit, which I will beg leave to insert.

"Poor Cowbit next uplifts her head,
Oozing from her watery bed,
And little else appears indeed,
Except a chapel thatch'd with reed;
And Welland's stream, with sedges crown'd,
Where surging waves so much abound,
That oft the farmer's hopes are drown'd;
And all around one nothing sees,
But miry bogs and willow trees."

See some particulars of Mr. Mills, and of his father, in pp. 67, 68.

* Hon. John Montague, D.D. fourth son of Edward earl of Sandwich, was appointed master of Sherburn hospital, in the bishoprick of Durham, 1680; elected master of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1683; vice-chancellor of Cambridge, 1687; in the same year prebendary of Durham, the tenth stall, which in 1692

|| "Jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi literarium lumen accederet."
Tullius pro Archiâ.

he

Capt. Hugh Montgomery, of North Cave, near Beverley, Yorkshire; July 10, 1729.
Cromwell Mortimer*, M.D. F.R. and A.S.; July 28, 1737. Died 1752.
Rev. James Muscatt, school-master of Boston.
Andrew Motte†, S.A.S. 1724, Reader of Astronomy, Lecturer in Gresham College; January 30, 1728.
Charles La Motte‡, D.D.
John Muller§, of Lorraine.
James Munday, Clerk of the Rules in the Court of King's Bench.
Hon. Thomas Murray, captain in the Guards; April 25, 1723. Died 1740.
Timothy Neve||, junior, fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; 1746.

he exchanged for the eleventh; installed dean of Durham June 19, 1699. He died Feb. 23, 1727, æt. 73; and was interred at Barnwell in Northamptonshire, the burying-place of this family.

* See before, p. 2; and vol. V. p. 416.

† Translator of Newton's Principia; printed for Benjamin Motte, 1729.

‡ Chaplain to the Duke of Montague, and to the late Prince of Wales, and F.A.S. He preached a sermon at Stamford Florist Feast, in St. Martin's church there, 1742; published "An Essay on the State and Condition of Physicians among the Antients, occasioned by a late Dissertation of Dr. Middleton's, 1728." See vol. I. p. 267.

§ An eminent mathematician, elected and admitted an honorary member by ballot, June 5, 1735. See Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 57.

|| Son of Dr. Neve, who has been mentioned in p. 70; and for whom, against the West walls of the North transept, or vestry, at Alwalton, is the following epitaph:

"Near the body of his mother and sister-in-law
are interred the remains of the
Rev. TIMOTHY NEVE, D.D.
archdeacon of Huntingdon,
and for 28 years the learned, the faithful,
and beloved rector of this parish,
who died Feb. 3, 1757, aged 63.
If we believe that Jesus died and rose again,
even so them which sleep in Jesus
will God bring with him.
Even so, Lord Jesus, come quickly."

It has already been stated, that Dr. Neve (the father) was a joint founder of the Peterborough Society; and a letter from him on that subject shall be given at the end of this List.—To what has been said of the son, I shall now add, that he was born

Robert New *, esq. Middle Temple.
Rev. Dr. John Newcome †, dean of Rochester, S. T. B. Margaret Profess. Divin. Camb.; September 3, 1730.

Oct. 12, 1724; was elected scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, 1737; and proceeded B. A. 1741. He was elected fellow in 1747; but, on being presented by the College to the rectory of Geddington, in Oxfordshire, resigned his fellowship, 1762; and was presented by Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln, to the rectory of Middleton Stoney, in the same county. He was elected Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford, on the death of Dr. Randolph, 1783. He was early a fellow of the Literary Society at Spalding; and six letters to him from Mr. Johnson, dated 1745—1750, are printed in the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 417—435. As a sound scholar and an able divine, he had long filled his station with credit to himself and the University, of which he was a member more than 60 years. In private life, the probity, integrity, and unaffected simplicity of his manners, endeared him to his family and friends, and rendered him sincerely regretted by a numerous and respectable acquaintance. He had an immense nose; and a paralytic leg dragged after him, but knew not the cause. He died at Oxford, Jan. 1, 1798, æt. 74, leaving a wife and two daughters. One married Mr. Hollingsworth, of the North. To the posthumous volume of "Seventeen Sermons on various Subjects, 1798," is prefixed a numerous list of Subscribers, and this Advertisement: "The following Sermons, many of which were composed chiefly for the instruction of a Country Congregation, were apparently never intended to meet the public eye. But the pious Author of them a little before his death, finding he had not succeeded during his life-time in making so ample a provision for his family as he could wish, recommended the posthumous publication of a few of his Manuscript Discourses, in hopes thereby of adding in some degree to the comforts of those who had been dear to him. This motive, it is hoped, will avail to excuse the many imperfections that will be found in them; and will procure them a favourable acceptance from a good-natured publick, and particularly from those worthy persons, who have seconded the benevolent views of the Author, by the liberality of their subscriptions."

* One of the clerks of the papers in the King's Bench. Died July 18, 1762. His library was sold by auction, by Baker, the same year.

† Master of St. John's college, Cambridge. Died 1765. See vol. I. p. 186.—The following letter to Dr. Z. Grey, May 26, 1744, relates to an *intended* publication, which was relinquished:

"Upon mature consideration, and by the advice of friends, I think your Book will do better without the *Defence* of the Versification; which is merely trifling, and not wanted. If I suffer, your Book will fare the worse; which I should be sorry for, and therefore choose to quite suppress so superficial a performance. I have

John Newman; December 24, 1724; M.A. Sch. Reg.
Sir Isaac Newton *; October 22, 1724. Died 1727.

I have wrote to a friend to break the types; and I will pay all that is due to the compositor and printer, when I return. I heartily beg pardon for giving you so much trouble. It requires more time to fit it for the approbation of the publick, than I can possibly bestow upon it. And as yours will be a standing Book, it concerns me to be careful how I appear. You will excuse, and in time approve my caution. My wife joins in compliments to yourself and Mistress Grey with, good Sir, your affectionate friend and faithful servant, "J. Newcome."

* The character of Sir Isaac Newton, late an honoured member and patron of this Society, written, as is supposed, by the reverend and learned Dr. Francis Lockier, dean of Peterborough, and communicated by the reverend and learned Mr. Neve, from him, January 7, 1728; reduced into an epitaph, and transmitted to Roger Gale, esq. by the Secretary, 1730; and afterwards given to the Hon. Sir Richard Ellys, bart. a member, and an acquaintance of Mr. Conduitt:

"M. S.
Incomparabilis viri Domini Isaaci Newtoni, Equitis Aurati,
sui sæculi Philosophorum facilè principis;
qui summam propter probitatem morum et egregia merita
per plures annos Regiæ fuit rei monetariæ Britan. præfectus;
ob sophiam Soc. Regiæ Londini Præsidens;
ob amorem in natale solum Lindi Colinense
Soc. Generosæ Spaldingiis socius;
Philosophiam Naturalem,
fabellis verborumque portentis deformatam,
veris clarisque idæis instruxit;
per orbes inextricabiles vorticesque insanos errantem
in finibus certis conclusit;
vacillantem et pedem figere nesciam
in firmissimo experimentorum fundamento constituit,
et in æternum stabilivit;
eam denique Theologiæ ancillantem et de Atheismo triumphantem
orbi exhibuit.
Humanæ scientiæ limites novit
quousque progredi datum sit,
et, quod magis, ubi sistendum.
Hinc uti se scire non superbiit,
ita nescire non erubuit.
Nullius opinioni mancipatus,
minimè omnium suæ;
Veri indagator et arbiter;
Falsi nihil aut intellectui ejus fraudem
aut voluntati vim facere potuit;
adeo illum mens solers animusque integer
undique

97749

John Newstead, the President's Clerk; elected November 14, 175.., instead of his late Clerk.

William Noel *, deputy recorder of Stamford, and king's counsel; Dec. 24, 1724.

Richard Norcliffe †, merchant, at Frederickshall, Norway.

undique tutum præstitere.
Post longam annorum seriem
in doctrinæ studiis promovendis
erroribusque detegendis
feliciter exactam,
placidè tandem emigravit
ad veri rectique originem
fontemque perennem,
A. S. H. 1727."

The following epitaph, designed for Sir Isaac Newton, and supposed to be written by Mr. Pope, is a little different from that in Pope's Works (and in the Fourth Volume of these "Anecdotes," p. 180):

"Isaacus Newton hic jacet,
Quem immortalem cœli natura, tempus, ostendunt.
Mortalem hoc marmor fatetur.

Nature and all her works lay hid in night;
God said, Let Newton be; and all was light."

Another, here preserved, was ascribed to Beaupré Bell; who transferred it to his ingenious friend, John Jortin, M. A.

"Marmor hoc æternum stet
sacrum honori Magnæ Britanniæ
quæ Isaacum Newtonum (Lincolniensem) hic sepultum
orbi dedisse gloriatur."

See another, by Dr. Bentley, in vol. IV. p. 180.

* The Hon. William Noel, of the Middle Temple, deputy recorder of Stamford, was elected M. P. for that borough from 1722 till 1747, and then for West Looe in Cornwall; appointed chief-justice of Chester in 1749; and a justice of the Common Pleas, 1757. He married Susanna, daughter of Sir Thomas Trollop, bart. and died Dec. 8, 1762.

† "It is so long since I had the honour of a letter from you, that you must pardon my writing to you again, as I much wish to be assured of your enjoying health, and have something very uncommon to communicate, which may not have occurred to you, and yet may please you, for whom I have the greatest esteem, and our Society the justest regard.—Know then, my very good friend, that last Thursday we received from Richard Norcliffe, an ingenious merchant at Frederickshauld in Norway, and beneficent correspondent member of our Society, for its Museum, specimens of all the minerals and metals of that country, with great variety of fossil fish-shells, all white pectens, pectun-

Rev. George North, vicar of Codicote, Herts, curate of Wellwyn. Died 1772.
Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle *. Died 1750.

pectunculæ, cockles, muscles, &c. but none petrified. Of all these, there found in vast quantities *sub terram*, they make lime. With them, that worthy gentleman was pleased to honour us with a present in itself curious, "An History of Greenland †," in quarto, printed last year at Copenhagen, dedicated to the Prince of Denmark, by the Rev. Hans Egede, late missionary, and now superintendant there for his Danish Majesty; rendered more useful by a new map of that country, and particularly of the coasts, creeks, bays, and harbours; with copper-plates of the birds, beasts, fishes, amphibious animals, plants, flowers, and a very full account of the various kinds of whales, particularly the Norhool, or sea-unicorn, whence I believe all called the horns of that imagined quadruped (except what has been turned out of elephants teeth for imposition sake) are produced, the rhinoceros's being black. But the book is rendered much more valuable and intelligible by a manuscript translation of the whole, with an index by himself, on interleaving, very neatly written, for the use and amusement of our Society. Nor has our industrious and learned brother-member's good-will rested here, for he has added likewise such a like specimen of shells from the coast of Sweden, and with them sent a very curious and elegant Latin treatise, "*De Orbibus tribus aureis in Scania erutis e terra*," with the Lord Governor Magnus Durell's letter with them to the King, dated Nov. 17, 1674, from Christianstadt, with the icons thereof, all three much alike, but, as most bullas or neck-jewels, only wrought on one side; a very entertaining piece, and from the pureness of the gold, and manner of workmanship, the learned Professor thinks they were made elsewhere. You'd oblige us with your thoughts of them, and that in Dean Hickes's Thesaurus, published since these in 1705, but as there not mentioned, I suppose he might never have seen this treatise." *Mr. Johnson to Mr. Gale, July* 30, 1742.—"The History of Greenland must be very curious; I suppose it was wrote in the Danish language, not much understood among us; as Mr. Norcliffe has been at the pains of translating it into English, and of adding an index to it, it looks as if he had designed it for the press; and if your Society would get it printed, they would not only do honour to him, but highly oblige the curious world. I hope I shall some time or other partake of that pleasure; why may not you gratify us with it, when you come to town next term? If I am then there, I will give all assistance to it in my power." *Mr. Gale's Answer, Aug.* 9.

* "We hear Admiral Davers is ordered to relieve Sir Chaloner Ogle, with whom we expect Capt. Renton may return from

† This was translated into English, and published under the title of "A Description of Greenland, &c. with a Map and Plates. Lond. 1745," 8vo.

America,

Anthony Oldfield *, gent. (afterwards knighted), Northumberland-house, steward to the Duchess of Somerset.

Rev. Edward Owen, B. A. of St. John's college, Oxford, at Kimbolton.

Edward earl of Oxford; Feb. 25, 1728. Died 1741.

Dr. James Parson, Red Lion-square. Died 1770.

Tracey Pauncefort, esq. of Wytham on the Hill; May 14, 1730. Died 1733.

Venerabli Payssins, a monk.

Dr. Zachary Pearce †, rector of St. Martin's in the Fields; August 21, 1729.

Rev. Samuel Pegge, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge; July 23, 1730.

Capt. John Perry ‡, engineer, adventurer for draining Deeping Fens; April 16, 1730.

America, and with him my son Martin, who has been his man, and on board him ever since he had a ship in his Majesty's service; but bravely writes me word, he neither expects nor desires to return, if we have (as they expect there) war with France; but hopes to have some small share in making that perfidious nation pay for the injuries they have treacherously done us, in aid of our enemies the Spaniards in those remote parts of the world." *Mr. Johnson to Mr. Gale, March* 17, 1743-4.

* His widow has this epitaph at Spalding:

"Dame Elizabeth Oldfield, relict of Sir Anthony,
daughter of Sir Edward Gresham,
of Limpesfield in Surrey.
Died January 21, 1685, aged 58;
leaving two sons and two daughters;
viz. Sir John, Anthony, Elizabeth, Mary."

† Dean of Winchester, 1739; Bishop of Bangor, 1738; Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, 1756. Died 1774.

‡ See vol. I. p. 115. In Spalding church, against the South wall of the South aile, on a slab, is the following epitaph:

"To the memory of
JOHN PERRY, esq. in 1693,
commander of his Majesty King William's
ship the 2d son of Samuel,
of Rodborough in Gloucestershire, gent. and
Sarah his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Nott, knt.
He was several years comptroller of the
marine works to Czar Peter, in Russia, and
on his return home was employed by
Parliament to stop Dagenham breach, which
he effected, and thereby preserved the

navigation

Francis Pilliod*, esq. Sat. Reg. Prof.
Edward Pincke †, druggist.
Rev. Richard Pococke ‡, LL. D. archdeacon of Dublin. Died 1765.

nâvigation of the river Thames, and
rescued many private families from ruin.
He afterwards departed this life in this town, and
was here interred, Feb. 13, 1732; aged 63 years.
This stone was put over him by the
order of William Perry, of Penthurst in
Kent, his kinsman and heir male."

* Against the South wall of the Johnson burial-place:
"Beneath lies the body of Capt. FRANCIS PILLIOD,
a native of the canton of Bern,
to which he was an honour.
His polite learning and clear judgment,
his love to his excellent wife,
his affection and constancy to his friend,
his attachment to the Protestant interest
in the illustrious House of Hanover,
with his other amiable qualities,
made him dear to all who knew him;
but in particular to
Col. Adam Williamson, of Soudhurst
in Berks, who erected this monument
to the memory of so good a man.
He died Feb. 6, 1734."

† See Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 403.

‡ Afterwards Bishop, first of Ossory, and then of Meath; author of "Travels into Egypt, &c." 2 vols. folio. See vol. II. p. 157. An unpublished letter of his to Dr. Ducarel is here subjoined. "*Dublin, August* 27, 1753. DEAR SIR, I received the favour of your letter of the 21st with great pleasure, in relation to the Bishop of Clogher's book, and the description of the North-east parts. I fear no person will be found fit for the journey to the Wilderness that would undertake it. If Swinton were not married, he would be a very proper person, as his talent lies that way. I never heard of the book you mention, and should be very glad to see it. If you could send it to Mr. Bale, at the Duke of Dorset's, with my compliments, and request to him to bring it over, I should be obliged to you; but it must be done immediately, for the Duke sets out the 2d of September. If you should be too late, and could be informed of Mr. Gustavus Brander, a Swedish merchant, in White Lion-court, beyond the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, whether he sends any thing to me—in case he does, he will convey it to me.—You do not mention what kind of character they are. The Runick are most to be suspected.—I should have been glad of some hint what kind of buildings the Norman are, and whether you are

sure

Joseph Pole, of Berlin, jeweller, seal-cutter, and engraver; February 8, 1753.

Alexander Pope, esq. author of Essay on Criticism, Windsor, &c.; October 31, 1728. Died 1744.

Rev. Morgan Powell, Kirton.

Sir Andrew Michael Ramsay *, knt. of St. Lazarus, F. R. S.; March 12, 1729.

Rev. Brock Rand †, rector of Leverington.

sure those you mention were built before our Conquest. We know what the Saxon buildings are; but what I want to be informed of is, from what part the stile of our Gothic buildings came; for the English built many fabricks in France after the Conquest; and these are to be looked on as on the same rank as ours. What puzzles is, the Saxon style continued certainly after the Gothic was brought in, so that we cannot judge of the time by the style of building in that respect. I believe I observed to you that the original of the Gothic arch is two arches intersecting: that is visible at Christ Church in Hampshire. I shall be very glad to see your observations, and am obliged to you for thinking of me. I shall be glad to know what that very learned antiquary Dr. Lyttelton, dean of Exeter, thinks on this subject. I shall at all times be glad to hear from you, and am in haste, going out of town for a few days, with great regard, sir, your most obedient humble servant, Richard Pococke."

* Author of "The Life of Cyrus;" "The History of the Marshal Turenne, 1737;" "The Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion unfolded, in Geometrical Order," Glasgow, 1751, 2 vols. 4to; and an edition of "The Life and Works of Fenelon;" proposals for a translation of which last, by Mr. Gifford of the Temple, were circulated 1734. He was born June 9, 1686; and died May 6, 1743.

† "Chaplain to Thomas Green, Bishop of Ely; who gave him the rectory of Feversham, and that of Hastock, in Essex; which he quitted for the rectory of Leverington, and the mastership of the hospital at Newton, near Wisbech, both in the Isle of Ely. He was born at Shelton in Norfolk, and educated at the public school at Norwich. His father, Samuel Rand, was rector of Hardwick and Shelton in Norfolk; who admitted his son of Benet college in 1714, where he became fellow in 1719; and went out M. A. in 1721. He married Jane, the daughter of Timothy Betton, of Stepney in Middlesex, esq. who died in 1747.—Brock Rand was a very industrious Antiquary, and collected a List of the Incumbents in each parish of the diocese of Ely, and such as are of the diocese of Norwich, but in the county of Cambridge, with Memoranda of the parishes, such as were to be met with in the Registers of the Bishops of Norwich and Ely; for his patron, Bishop Green, having presided in both dioceses, it was very convenient to consult them. I had the use of his thick quarto manuscript,

George Ravenscroft, esq. Wykeham hall. Died 1752; interred in Wykenham chapel.
John Ravenscroft, esq. Luffenham.
Rev. Benjamin Ray *, perpetual curate of Cowbit and Surfleet, Sept. 5, 1723; became honorary on

nuscript, containing the said lists, &c.; but it was a mutilated volume, and the letters A. B. and part of C. with part of E. and all Wisbech, was cut out of the volume I had. If there is a fair copy of the whole, I could never come at it, though I often asked after it of the present Bishop of St. David's [Dr. Edward Smallwell]. The Inquisitions taken in the time of Bishop Hugo de Northwold, who lived temp. Henry III. are very curious, in pointing out old customs and tenures; and I have been particularly nice and scrupulous in transcribing them. If there is another copy than I have seen I hope it is more accurate: there are some very extraordinary blunders, which shewed he was not so well versed in old writing as one would have supposed that he must have been, from reading over so many old registers. He rarely makes a stroke across the letter *t*, by which means that letter is almost always confounded with the letter *l*; thus, *liles inler* for *lites inter*: and hardly ever makes use of capital letters: with other peculiarities and singularities, which often makes it difficult to decypher his writing, which is also the most minute I ever met with: so much so, that one would almost think that he wrote with the point of a pin. The Book is in green covers, and extremely thick, being made up of loose detached papers of different sizes, in quarto, and all put together in their respective parishes. He died insane, at a living near Salisbury, given to him by the late Dean of that Church. Mr. Rand had a son, who was also of Benet college." *Letter from Mr. Cole to Mr. Gough*, 1784.—He died Nov. 28, 1753, aged 57, and lies buried at Leverington; where is a monument erected to his memory, and a long epitaph.

* A most ingenious and worthy man, possessed of good learning, but ignorant of the world; indolent and thoughtless, and often very absent. He was a native of Spalding, where he was educated under Dr. Neve, and afterwards admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge. He was perpetual curate of Surfleet, of which he gave an account to the Society, and curate of Cowbit, which is a chapel to Spalding, in the gift of trustees. His hermitage of osiers and willows there was celebrated by William Jackson of Boston, in a MS heroic Poem, in the introduction of which are the following lines:

——— "Deign to view
The humblest landskip that the Muse ere drew,
To follow Nature yet she makes her aim,
Nature, in atoms and in worlds the same;
The same true judgment in description lies,
In drawing heroes or in drawing flies.

In

his removing to Sleeford school and curacy, May 2, 1727; again was regular member, June 1729.

"In lowly Cowbit lost in fogs obscene,
As Windsor forest of eternal green;
Yet if some painter should attempt a face
Of Venus, or of ——'s mortal grace,
And fail, his vanity incurs more shame,
Than if he dampt the eyes of meaner dame;
So ill-drawn Cowbit shall itself excuse,
And the dull subject screen the duller Muse."

He communicated to the Royal Society an account of a water-spout raised off the land in Deeping fen, printed in their Transactions, vol. XLVII. p. 447; and of an antient coin to Gent. Mag. 1744. There are several Dissertations by him in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." He was Secretary to the Society, 1735 (Reliquiæ Galeanæ, pp. 57, 58. 63). Mr. Pegge, about 1758, had a consultation with Dr. Taylor, residentiary of St. Paul's, and a friend of Ray's, to get him removed to better situations; and the Doctor was inclined to do it: but, on better information, and mature consideration, it was thought then too late to transplant him. He died a bachelor, at Spalding, in 1760. See his communications to the Society, Reliquiæ Galeanæ, pp. 57, 58. 63. He also communicated, in MS. "The Truth of the Christian Religion demonstrated, from the Report that was propagated throughout the Gentile World about the Birth of Christ, that a Messiah was expected, and from the Authority of Heathen Writers, and from the Coins of the Roman Emperors to the Beginning of the second general Persecution under Domitian," in ten sections, never printed. Also a MS Catalogue of household goods, furniture, and ten pictures, removed out of the Presence-chamber, 26 Charles II. Dec. 14, 1668, from Mr. Brown, and of others taken out of the cupboard in her chamber, Dec. 24, 1668, by Mr. Church, which were carried into Sir J. S. S's own lodgings. These were in number 69. Percy Church, esq. was sometime page of honour and equerry to the queen mother, Henrietta Maria.—A MS catalogue of Italian princes, palaces, and paintings, 1735, now in the Society's Museum.—1740, a large and well-written history of the life and writings of the great botanist, his namesake, by Mr. Dale, which was read and approved.—John Ray's account of Cuba, where he was on shore some months.

A paper by Mr. Benjamin Ray, on the Egyptian Lotus, was communicated by Dr. Pegge to Gent. Mag. 1789, vol. LIX. p. 167.

Mr. Johnson calls him his *kinsman*, and says, in honour of him, he finds the inscription on the lower ledge of an altar-tomb, on which lies a mutilated alabaster knight, in armour and mail, in Gosberkirke, *alias* Gosberton chapel, now a school at Surfleet, to belong to Nicholas *Rie*, who was sheriff of Lincolnshire, 5 and 6 Edward I. 1278, and died 1279 or 80. The inscription was thus (in Saxon capitals):

Hic

John Michael Reyesbrack *, statuary, London.
John Rowning †, M. A.
Charles Reynolds, son of the bishop of Lincoln, chancellor of Lincoln, proctor for the Clergy of the diocese in convocation; September 28, 1727. Died October 5, 1766.
Richard Reynolds ‡, bishop of Lincoln; September 7, 1727.
Rev. Richard Reynolds, M. A. St. John's college, Cambridge; February 8, 1753.
John Reynolds, jun. attorney, Spalding; December 28, 1752.

Hic jacet Nicolaus Rey
miles et Edmundus filius
ejus - - - animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

In 1782 it was mutilated and shut up by wainscot, so that only the six last words and part of the first remain.

* Died Jan. 8, 1770. See Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, vol. IV. p. 95—98.

† Fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge; and afterwards rector of Anderby in Lincolnshire, in the gift of that Society; was an ingenious mechanic, mathematician, and philosopher. In 1738, he printed, at Cambridge, in octavo, "A Compendious System of Natural Philosophy." This was afterwards re-printed, with additions, in 1745. He was a constant attendant of the Meetings of the Society. His only daughter, and executrix, married Thomas Brown, of Spalding, esq. He died at his lodgings in Carey-street, near Lincoln's-Inn Fields, at the end of November 1771, aged 72.—In the Cambridge Chronicle of January 11, 1772, was an epitaph by J. M. [Joseph Mills, see p. 97] dated from Cowbit, where he succeeded his uncle, Mr. Ray, said to be in the manner of Ben Jonson. Of that let others judge:

" Underneath this stone is laid
Rowning's philosophic head,
Who, when alive, did ever please,
By friendly mirth and social ease."

Mr. Rowning was an ingenious but not well-looking man, tall, stooping in the shoulders, and of a sallow down-looking countenance. He had a brother a great mechanic and famous watchmaker, at Newmarket.

‡ He died 1743, and was buried in the chancel at Bugden, without any memorial, though there is a flat stone inscribed to his lady, the Hon. Sarah Reynolds, who died April 7, 1740; and to his daughter, the Hon. Anna Sophia Reynolds, who died August 20, 1737.

John

John Richards, jun. attorney, Spalding; 1752.
Sigismund Richardson, merchant, Spalding; October 9, 1746; 1747-8.
John Rigden, B. D. subdean of St. John's, Cambridge; March 3, 1725.
John Roberts, surgeon, Canterbury.
James Rowland, gent. capital bailiff and receiver of Spalding.
John Rogerson, apothecary; March 1, 1732-3.
Rev. Matthew Robinson*, school-master of Boston. Died 1745.
Rev. John Romeley†, schoolmaster of Wroot, near Epworth.
John Rowell‡, jun. Prop. translator of Mons. Lambert's Letters on Education, 1746; March 21, 1723. R.
Thomas Rutherforth §, St. John's college, Cambridge, D. D.; January 28, 1741-2.
Thomas Sadler ||, deputy clerk of the Pells.

* B. A. fellow of Brazen Nose college, Oxford, curate of Sutton St. Mary; M. A.; vicar of Kirkton in Holland, and master of Boston grammar-school.

† He was clerk to Mr. Johnson, studied divinity, and took his degree in Lincoln college, Oxford, under that religious poet Samuel Wesley, rector of Epworth, to whom he was curate, and who gave him his first education himself, and employed him as an amanuensis. In 1730 he gave the Society an account of the manors, villages, seats, and church of Althorp, in that part of Lincolnshire.

‡ First president of the Peterborough Society.

§ See vol. II. p. 196; and add the following Epitaph on his father, in the church of Papworth Agnes, co. Cambridge:

"Christo
a . morte . invicto .
quod . spem . certum . dederit .
optimorum . parentum .
THOMÆ . & . ELIZABETHÆ . RUTHERFORTH .
a . mortuis .
olim . recipiendorum .
liberi . superstites . consecraverunt .
MDCCXLVII."

|| He lived in Cecil-street 1738, and had a fine collection of drawings of churches at Rome, and a capital collection of medals, which afterwards formed part of Dr. Hunter's Museum. A South prospect of Hatfield house was engraved from his drawing by James Collins, 1700.

William

William Sandes*, architect, carver in stone; May 16, 1745. Died 1751.

Lord Charles Scott†, Christ Church, Oxon.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Sharp‡, rector of Rothbury, prebendary of Durham, and archdeacon of Northumberland.

George Shelvocke §, esq. secretary of the Post-office General.

William Shaw, esq. St. James's, Westminster; March 27, 1729.

Sir HANS SLOANE||, bart. Pr. Coll. M. & R. S.

* Mr. Sandes drew three plans and designs of stages and upright for a new mansion-house at Burton Pedwardine, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire, for Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. lord of that manor; who was himself a curious draftsman, and designed the house himself, but altered his mind, and added to his house at Croyland.

† Brother of Francis earl of Dalkeith, second son of Francis second duke of Buccleugh, and great-grandson of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. He died at Oxford, unmarried, 1747.

‡ Of whom, see vol. I. p. 437. He was collated, Oct. 18, 1732, to a prebend in the tenth stall, Durham, and installed by proxy 31st of the same month, and in person Dec. 1. He died at the age of 64. Besides other pieces, he wrote several against the espousers of Mr. Hutchinson's doctrines. See also Mrs. Cockburne's Works, vol. II. 8vo.

§ See Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 413.—Mr. Shelvocke was the son of Capt. George Shelvocke, who made a voyage round the world in the year 1718, in which he accompanied his father. The Narrative of this Voyage he re-published in 1757. He also was translator of "Memoirs of the Life of M. du Gue Trouin, Chief of a Squadron in the Royal Navy of France," the second edition of which was published in 1743, 12mo. He died March 12, 1760.

|| This great physician and botanist died Jan. 11, 1753; and was buried at Chelsea; where, near the South wall of the church, a handsome monument is erected for him. On the South side of the pedestal, upon which stands an urn entwined with serpents, emblematical of his profession, is the following inscription:

"In memory of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. President of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, who died in the year of our Lord 1753, the 82d of his age, without the least pain of body, and with a conscious serenity of mind, ended a virtuous and beneficent life, this monument was erected by his two daughters, Elizabeth Cadogan and Sarah Stanley."

On the same monument is a memorial of Elizabeth Lady Sloane, who died in 1724.

Abel

Abel Smith *, banker and merchant, Nottingham, owner of Monks House.

Humphry Smith, esq. July 13, 1738, engineer for draining the Fens. Died 1742.

Rev. Robert Smyth †, rector of Wodston, near Peterborough; March 12, 1726.

Matthew Snow, Middle Temple, prothonotary of the Court of Chancery; December 24, 1724.

Rev. Richard Southgate ‡, St. John's, Cambridge, curate of Weston; May 24, 1753. Died January 12, 1794.

* A man of universal estimation, particularly at Nottingham, where his property was immense. He left two sons and several daughters; and by Abel, the youngest of his sons, was grandfather to the present Lord Carrington; to Samuel Smith, esq. M. P. for Leicester; and George Smith, esq. M. P. for Midhurst.

† Mr. Cole, in a letter to Mr. Gough, says, "Robert Smyth was an indefatigable Antiquary, and had made large collections for an History of the Sheriffs throughout England. Though I had no personal acquaintance with him, yet I held a correspondence with him some time. He wrote a most singular hand, and crowded his lines so close together that they entangled one another. It was difficult to read his letters. He greatly assisted Mr. Carter, the school-master at Cambridge, in his History of the University and Town; and if any thing is valuable in them, I believe they must be attributed to his information, except Mr. Masters had an hand in them, for I know he had all Mr. Smyth's letters which he wrote to Mr. Carter. I was told by a neighbour of Mr. Smyth, Dr. John Naylor, that he was looked upon as an ingenious, but a choleric and waspish man. See Preface to Mr. Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, p. 41. 48. I have no memorandum when he died, or what became of his papers." See these accounted for, vol. V. pp. 47—49.

‡ He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B.A. 1742; but took no farther degree; presented by the Duke of Ancaster to the small rectory of Little Steeping, co. Lincoln, January 1783; appointed assistant librarian to the British Museum (under Joseph Planta, esq.) 1785; elected F.A.S. 1794; presented, on the death of Dr. Halifax, bishop of St. Asaph, to the rectory of Warsop, co. Nottingham, worth 400*l. per annum*, July 1790, by his friend John Gally Knight, esq.; to whose father, the learned Dr. Gally, he had been many years curate at St. Giles's in the Fields; where his assiduity in the reformation of the manners of its parishioners, of the lowest, most wretched, and most abandoned characters, will long be gratefully remembered.—He was an excellent medallist, and was engaged in drawing up an historical account of Dr. Hunter's Saxon coins.

Rev. Joseph Sparke *, registrar of the church of Peterborough, S.A.S.; Oct. 4, 1722. Died 1740.
Joshua Spurrier, gent.; April 20, 1727. R.
Dr. Thomas Stack †; at Dr. Mead's, Ormond-street.
William Stagg, Coadjutor and Gardener to the Society, in whose house he dwelled.
Rev. William Stannyforth, A. M.
William Stennett ‡, delineator, Boston.

coins. In numismatic knowledge he stood almost unrivalled; and the professors of that branch of virtù have to regret that he did not live to finish his noble design of illustrating the Saxon coinage; or that his progress in it (for some progress he had made) was retarded by his diffidence. His knowledge of books was considerable; and he was employed by the Trustees of the British Museum in making purchases of many curious articles. A report was in circulation that his death had been occasioned by having been ill-treated by some poor Irishmen, disgusted at not having partaken of charity distributed by him at St. Giles's church; and even a Grubéan elegy, alluding to it, cried about the streets; but, on enquiry, this was found to be erroneous. He died Jan. 25, 1795; and was buried Feb. 3, in St. Giles's church. He left five brothers; and, dying intestate, his valuable Library was sold by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby in the month of April following. His Cabinet of Coins and Medals was purchased, by private contract, by Samuel Tyssen, esq. of Narborough Hall in Norfolk; at whose decease they were dispersed by public auction, together with his own magnificent Collection, in York-street, Covent Garden, April and May 1802.

A Correspondent of Mr. Urban says, "Let others acquaint you with the knowledge of Mr. Southgate in coins; be it mine to record the loss of a most valuable parish-priest — of one who was indefatigable in his attendance on the poor — of one who attended them in all places, in the cellars or in the garrets of St. Giles's, at all hours of the day or night; who reproved, rebuked, exhorted without fear, and with the happiest effect. A more striking eulogium was perhaps never pronounced than by some girls begging in the street. Being asked to what parish they belonged — 'To St. Giles.' 'Have you no friends?' 'No, Mr. Southgate is dead!'"—Of this truly primitive Divine, and also of Mr. Tyssen (who died Oct. 31, 1800), a more particular account shall be given in a future page of this volume, No. X.

* See vol. I. p. 256; and Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 92.

† He translated the "Medica Sacra" of Dr. Mead; and was the author of one of the lives of his patron, published after Dr. Mead's death. Dr. Stack was living in 1754.

‡ "He was a merchant at Boston, and a fine draughtsman. He drew the churches of Boston and Walpole, both engraved (the former 1715 and 1734). A copy of the latter beautiful church, not far from Lejune, is now in Boston. Others with

George Steevens, junior, an attorney; January 2, 1723. R.
Edmund Stevens, merchant, London; Sept. 26, 1723.
Alexander Stewart, M.D. F.R. and A.S.; July 17, 1740. Died 1742.
William Stukeley, M.D.; September 6, 1722.
John Swynfen, esq. Madras. Died 1747.
Thomas Sympson *, master of the works of the cathedral of Lincoln; March 12, 1740.
Rev. John Tatham, M.A. vicar of Whapload; February 8, 1753.
Dr. Cornewall Tathwell †, Stamford, fellow of St. John's, Oxford, and vicar of Hitchin.

their monuments in Kesteven and North Holland, of which he had a good collection: the monuments at Tatteshall, the burying-place of the earls of Lincoln and their ancestors, lords of the place; those at Spilsby, of the Ancaster and Willoughby family; Braunston's monument at Wisbeach, and others at Edenham and Melton Mowbray." (Minutes of the Spalding Society.) — His drawing of Kirton church was sent about 1754 to Dr. Stukeley, who gave it to the Society of Antiquaries, and an engraving was made of it. He died at Boston, about 1762; but, as he depended on the benevolence of his friends during the latter part of his life, his papers were dispersed at his death, and few or none are now to be met with.

* Of him, and his Collections for the church and city of Lincoln, see Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 83. He communicated to the Society, 1740-1, an account of the Registers at Lincoln from the time of Bishop Welles, 1209, with endowments of all vicarages in this diocese in his time; and of the Dean and Chapter's Registers from 1304. A noble copy of *Taxatio Ecclesiarum*, temp. Edward I. 1293. A large volume of rubrics, intituled, "*De Ordinacionibus Cantariarum* of the Church and City;" whence he extracted 45 chantries in the minster and 12 in the city; the foundation of Meere hospital, within the city and liberties, by Simon de Ropshee, lord of the Meere about 1240; of the mayor and *prepositi* or bailiffs, which occur as witnesses, from 5 Henry III. 1220, for about 100 years before the common catalogues begin. The perusal of these Registers helped him to many names of streets and lanes, &c. for his historical collections, which he was then about methodizing. These, in one volume folio, fairly written, were in 1784 in the hands of his son, one of the vicars choral in this church.

† He gave Dr. Z. Grey's notes on Shakespeare, being himself the learned author of many of them. Feb. 18, 1752, Mr. Johnson tells Dr. Birch, "We had, not long since, an history of the case and cure of a violent fever performed and sent us by Dr. Cornwall Tathwell, a member, with many curious and judicious observations on the use and effect of the bark, and saline and acid

Dawson Tavernor, surgeon; August 24, 1738. Died 1743.

Edward Taylor, esq. Inner Temple, of Ansty, Coventry; December 24, 1724.

Dr. John Taylor *, A. M. chancellor of the diocese.

James Theobald †, esq. merchant, Norfolk-street.

acid medicines; and a sketch with some account of an antient wooden church or chapel, built of stocks of trees, at Greenstead, near Ongar, Essex, for, or wherein they made, a resting (as it is said) of the corpse of St. Edward the King, in its way to Bury St. Edmund's. How, good Mr. Director, if from Thetford, where he fell in battle by the Pagan Danes, did then Greenstead lie in the way to Bury? Our first parish church in this place on our conversion was a like structure, and, being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was called St. Mary Stockys. But our Saxon ancestors were craftier than our British had been (who were yet as good Christians); for the Saxons turned out Venus, our old tutelar Pagan deity, and devoted her temple to the Blessed Virgin, as the rotunda of Agrippa, the *mater deorum*, was served at Rome." Again, March 17, 1753, "We so much encourage curiosity here, as to have few shews of any sort that come within the Wad in their tours scape; and have had within this week past those great contrasts, the Warwickshire giant, seven feet three inches high, and the Norfolk dwarf, but thirty-eight inches, aged 24; Mother Midnight's farces, two equilibrators and *chien scavant* exhibited here. We have done more than I have any where read or heard of towards an *A. B. C. Artium et Scientiarum*, particularly in the *Archaismus Graphicus* way, and the *Plagiæ Sculptorum, Pictorum*, &c.; and are now on the marks and notes of signs, weights, and measures; which, being much in his way as to the physical part at least, our Secretary has undertaken, and has been favoured with some by Dr. Cornwall Tathwell, a learned member. If you have any in your collection not in print, of any sort, shall be obliged to you for them, or to my old friend Mr. Daval, with my compliments: I beg you will notify our Society's to him, and their being ambitious of the honour of enrolling him a member, as all his predecessors in the honourable office of your brother secretaries have been from our foundation, being chiefly emulous of following, though *passibus non æquis*, your unparalleled institution; and have this return of the new year had a noble supply of new members, five regular and resident, and half a score or more correspondents, or honorary, if we may be allowed so to style; some of each University, and some of London, two foreigners, of which sort we had before about a dozen, and sometimes hear from them, which Mr. Professor Ward, your successor in the A. S. L. is (perhaps it may be) too much taken up to permit me from him."

* He died in 1766. See vol. IV. pp. 490—535.

† Sec. Ant. Soc. 1727-8. He died Feb 20, 1759.

John Toller, jun. Lincoln's-inn; December 24, 1724.
John Topham, a sea-officer; August 28, 1729.
Hon. Talbot Touchett, Alford; May 4, 1727. Died 1745.
Rev. Charles Townshend, M. B. fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, curate of Spalding and Deeping; January 23, 1734.
Thomas Townsend, vicar of Pinchbeck and Gosberton; October 12, 1727. Died 1751.
Sigismund Trafford*, esq. Dunton Hall, in Tidd; November 4, 1724. Died 1740.
Rev. Charles Trimnell, vicar of Biccar.
James Verney, painter; February 8, 1753.
George Vertue†, painter and engraver, S. A. S.; March 6, 1728. Died 1756.

* He wrote an Essay on Draining, particularly Bedford Level, 1729, 8vo. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Lord Mayor of London. A monument for them by Rysbrach was erected in St. Mary's church, as also to the memory of his father John Sigismund. He rebuilt Dunton-hall at the expence of 22,000*l.* on the model of Buckingham house, and left it to Sigismund, his nephew and adopted heir, whose son Clement, admitted of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, about 1755, pulled it down as soon as he came to the possession of it, and sold the materials and furniture for 1000*l.*; but removed the family pictures and painted glass to his seat at Dereham. He married Miss Southwell, sister of Edward Southwell, esq. of Wisbeach castle, 1760, by whom he had issue; but they are since parted. He was knighted 1761, on carrying up an address.

† See some memoirs of Mr. Vertue in vol. II. p. 246; and a letter of his to Mr. Johnson, p. 248, accompanying a sketch of Friar Bacon (engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1810) — Another letter shall here be added, which Mr. Johnson has thus indorsed: "An ingenious Account of Froissart's History, the original MS. in three volumes in folio, on vellum, illumined, given, with a sketch of the Frontispiece, limned by my learned Friend and excellent Correspondent Mr. George Vertue, a Member and Sculptor to the Society of Antiquaries, London, and also a beneficent Member of the Gentleman's Society at Spalding."

"KIND SIR, *Brownlow-street, March* 26, 1737.

"Your generous friendship is ever so obliging, which I have so often proved, and am so fully convinced of, in not only the last favour of the draughts and description of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk (from the picture of him at Mr. Lynn's, our worthy and good friend), and many others now unmentioned (though not forgot) obligations, that I rejoice at any opportunity I meet with to express my remembrance of your benevolence to me. At this time I can only give you a short note, or abstract, which

Robert Vyner, esq. knight of the shire; May 6, 1725.
Rev. —— Walker, lecturer of Wisbeach.

which I took from a fine manuscript, richly adorned in limnings, particularly the pictures of the Kings of France and England, with Froissart kneeling, as in the copy you have; which may be esteemed as a hasty sketch. I was pleased in doing it, as I designed to offer it to your acceptance (if worthy). These books being three large pompous volumes, and were lately to be sold in London; the whole in old French, and fairly writ, all on vellum. The *History of Froissart* begins at the Coronation of King Edward III. 1326. 'Cy commencent les Croniques de France et d'Angletere, commences par discrete persone mo's. Jeh. le Bel channoine de Saint Labert du heye, et continuees jusq'a la bataille de Poittiers; et apres sa mort furent compilees et parfaites par ven'able home mons. Jehan Froissart. Esq'lles Croniques sont conten' plus nobles avenues et beau fair davin qui avindre't en France, en Engleterre, en Espagne, en Escoce, et en Guiene, come en Pais de Bretaigne et aillieurs.' This is the preface of the first volume. At the end of the second volume, the last chapter; 'Ci commencent autres lectures envoices de par Henry Roy d'Angleterre." The last line: 'Donnez en no'e palais de Westminstur le penultime jour du mois de may l'an de grace mil IIII et III, et de n're regne le quart.' Third part, or volume, 'Comment unes treuves furent donnes et accordez a durer trois ans entre François et Anglois.' Froissart concludes his 3d volume, 'Ci men conveint il soulfrir, et atisi si il plait Monseigneur le Conte Guy de Bloys; à la quelle requeste et plaisance j'ai travaille en cette noble histoire; il me dira, et pour l'amour de lui je y entendray, et de toutes choses advenues depuis ce tiers livre clos, je m'en informeray tres volontiers.'

"N. B. The illumination where the King of France is represented, and Froissart offering the book, is before the first volume.

"These volumes are large and thick, on vellum, about 18 inches in height, about 16 over.—If this short extract should be any ways agreeable to you, or the Gentlemen of the Society of Spalding, it will be my greatest pleasure. With my hearty respects and wishes to their prosperity; concluding the same to yourself and your son, and all your good family, I desire to remain,

Your respectful and obliged friend, G. VERTUE.

["This History of Froissart, as usual, is in three volumes; which I had afterwards the pleasure to see, very grand and sumptuous, in the hands of our good friend John Anstis, esq. at his library at Mortlack. He is Garter King at Arms, Socc. Reg. Antiq. Lond. et Gen. Spald. S.; and has referred to and commended them as beautiful (as indeed they are) in his 'Observations Introductory to an Historical Essay upon the Knighthood of the Bath,' pp. 9. 22. *et passim ibidem.* M. JOHNSON, 1737."]

On Mr. Johnson's proposing to Mr. Vertue to publish the Heads of our Queens, as he had the Kings; Mr. Vertue says, "So many hands and so many heads are daily employed, and have been,

Richard Wallin, esq. (of St. Jago de la Vega) Spalding. Son-in-law to Mr. Johnson.
Thomas Wallis, M. D. Stamford.

been, to deceive and forge imaginary names or portraitures of remarkable persons, that it becomes now a trade or artifice not to be explored or censured by truth, judgment, or knowledge, it is so universally practised. Therefore, now I find it the most ungrateful science that any man can be possessed of; when ill-will, hatred, and corruption, is the reward. This has given rise to reflections, which I dare not publish."

The following short letter was soon after sent to Mr. Vertue by Mr. Johnson, with a long list; of which (with Mr. Vertue's answer) I possess the original, intituled, "*Icones desiderati;*" or, "A Catalogue of Portraits desired to be added to the Collection of Drawings and Prints of Heads in the Hands of Maurice Johnson, 1738; with References how they may be supplied, from Original Paintings, Statues, Gems, Medals, or Pieces of Sculpture, or their Monuments."

"DEAR SIR, *Nov.* 23, 1738.

"I hoped, as you told me you would if you could call at my chamber this afternoon before you went to the Society, that I should have seen you there; and returned home from a distant part of the town, nearer the Mitre, on purpose to receive you, and shew some curious things in your way. I also intended to give you this Catalogue, which I thus transmit to you, desiring you to add such farther references as you can, for my information in this affair. The antient Greek and Roman heads must be best had from drawings or prints of gems, most of the moderns from paintings, the middle age from monuments and models. Your faithful friend, M. JOHNSON."

The following Letter, printed from the original, is addressed

"To Mr. James Vertue, at Bath.

"DEAR BROTHER, *Sept.* 22, 1752.

"Wishing you a safe return to Bath, and the pleasure of meeting of your friends in your journey down to your satisfaction, as expected; this and the enclosed would not have been sent, but the opportunity of other things sent to you offered, gave me a desire to let you know Mr. Lethieullier was yesterday with me, and tells me he designs for Bath on Monday se'nnight, to settle there for the winter. His mighty complaisance and civility has gained on my weakness to favour him with some accounts of famous Architects in England, especially concerning Inigo Jones, which I did not intend to acquaint any man living such remarks I had collected: but, by his artifice and subtlety, has surprized my intentions; and would press, beg, and pray, not to be denied what he wanted, obtained thus from me what I may possibly hereafter repent, if I consider the falsity of his friendship. This I secretly more particularly admonish you to be circumspect; because, where I have failed, it is brotherly affection to forewarn any approaching danger. For to me he says, he has a young man learning to draw, which he intends to forward;

Edward Walpole*, esq. Dunston; August 9, 1733.
John Ward, apothecary, Spalding; Nov. 9, 1727.
Philip Ward, esq. Inner Temple; Sept. 11, 1729.
John Wareing, M.A. master of the grammar-school at Spalding.
Robert Warren, D.D. rector of Bow, Essex; Jan. 30, 1728. Died 1740.
James Weeks, painter.
Richard Welby, esq. Welbourn.
Rev. Samuel Wesley †, rector of Epworth and Wroot; Jan. 9, 1723.
Rev. Samuel Wesley ‡, jun. M.A. one of the ushers of Westminster-school; September 18, 1729.
James West §, S.R. and A.S. secretary to the Lords of the Treasury; February 19, 1729. Died 1772.
John Earl of Westmorland ||.
John Weyman, junior, gent. attorney; March 26, 1724. Died October 16, 1735. R.
Rev. Robert Whatley**, M.A. prebendary of York.

forward; and he will, no doubt, cunningly insinuate and pry into your conduct and affairs, for his own interest, and perhaps your detriment, if you are not aware of him. I have in this pacquet put two prints, proofs of an unfinished picture, under which I propose to write,

"George Vertue, of London, Engraver, Illuminator, and Antiquary. Drawn in former years, but engraved in the year 1752. Æt. 69."

As this is not, I am sensible, so well done as other works heretofore done, therefore pray keep them secretly till some better exhibits the similitude of

Your affectionate and löving brother, G. VERTUE.

"Farewell! The blessing of the Almighty attend you, and let us hear from you when you are at leisuse to send a line."

* This gentleman was a Roman Catholic, of an antient and noble family. He died at his mother's house in Gloucester-street, near Red Lion-square, April 27, 1740, in the 38th year of his age, after a long indisposition. He was author of an Imitation of the Sixth Satire of the First Book of Horace, inscribed to Sir Richard Ellis, bart. a Translation of Sannazarius, and other pieces.

† See vol. V. p. 212. ‡ Ibid. p. 216.

§ See hereafter, in this volume, No. VIII.

|| John Fane; chancellor of Oxford; died August 25, 1762, aged upwards of 80.

** Rector of Tofts in Norfolk. He published a Sermon on Agrippa's words to Paul; which went through two editions; and a Visitation Sermon at Easter. Also, 1739, Three Letters giving an Account of his Travels into Germany, &c. 1721-2.

Hon.

Hon. Thomas Whichcot *, knight of the shire.
Sir Francis Whichcote †, bart. Aswardby; April 22, 1725.
Samuel Whiting, master of the free-school at Spalding; June 12, 1729. R.
Isaac Whood ‡, painter, S. A. S. Bloomsbury; March 6, 1721. Died 1752.
William Willesby, esq. of Bergry-house; October 24, 1728.
Rev. Frederick Williams, M. A. of Sutton, prebendary of Peterborough.
Browne Willis §, esq. F. A. S. Whaddon Hall.
Philip Williams ||, D. D. president of St. John's college; October 10, 1726. Died 1761; public orator.
Lieut. George Williamson, of the Train.
Hon. Col. Adam Williamson, Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower; June 15, 1727. Died 1747.
Capt. Alex. Wilson, esq. D. B. auditor; March 8, 1738.
Rev. Bernard Wilson **, D. D. Newark.

* M. P. for Lincolnshire, 1747—1764.

† He married, 1. Mary, only daughter of Joseph Banks, of Revesby, esq. who died s. p.; secondly, Frances, relict of Sir Neville Hickman, bart. and daughter of Edward Hall, esq. by whom he had two sons; and died Oct. 17, 1775.

‡ He painted portraits in red and black lead; etched a poor view of Rosamond's bower at Woodstock; and died in Bloomsbury-square, February 24, 1752, aged 63. He was remarkable for his humour and happy application of passages in Hudibras. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, vol. III. 4to, p. 427. When the house at Woburn was rebuilt by John Duke of Bedford, the old gallery was preserved; and Whood, who was esteemed one of the best copiers of portraits in the kingdom, was engaged for many years to copy those of every collateral relation of the family that could be met with. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Samuel Gale and Dr. Ducarel.

§ See hereafter in this Volume, No. IV.

|| See a letter to him, in 1746, from Henry Howard, earl of Suffolk, in Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 194. He was rector of Stanton in Norfolk. Ibid. p. 418.

** He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; A. B. 1712; admitted prebendary of Lowth Nov. 28, 1720; prebendary of Scamblesbey, May 3, 1727 (being at that time D. D. 1737; vicar of Newark); master of the Hospital there, and alderman. Bishop Reynolds of Lincoln was his patron. He had a prebend of Worcester of the Crown; and was prebendary also of Carborough

at

John Wilson, esq.; March 8, 1738. Died 1746.
Robert Wilby, M.A. vicar of Moulton; July 9, 1724.

at Lichfield, where he had a house given him by Bishop Chandler. He was presented to Bottesford in Leicestershire in July 1735; but never took possession of it. He translated some parts of Fleury; and published, in 1729, the first volume, in folio, of Mons. de Thou's History of his own Time; in which work, it is imagined, he proceeded no further. Soon afterwards he received a great accession to his fortune, by the will of Sir George Markham; a bequest which, being censured by that gentleman's relations, obliged him to print a defence of himself against their aspersions (in 4to, 7 pages). He was involved in a suit at law, in consequence of the non-performance of a marriage contract; and had the ill fortune to be frequently in disputes with his town's-people. Among other things, we find in print the following pieces by himself, or in answer to him; viz. "An Account of the Donations to the Parish of Newark-upon-Trent, by a Parishioner. Lond. 1748," 4to; on the preface to which were published, "Remarks by a M——r of P——m—t." 1751. 4to. Printed [by one of the churchwardens] "not for the abuse, but the real use, and lasting service of the parishioners, 1751," 4to. This was followed by, "An impartial Relation of some late Parish Transactions at N——k, 1751," 8vo. "A Discourse addressed to the Inhabitants of Newark, against the Misapplication of Public Charities, and enforced from the following Text, Eccles. vi. 1. By the Rev. Bernard Wilson, D.D. vicar of Newark, and prebendary of Worcester. To which is added a more full and true Account of the very considerable and numerous Benefactions left to the Town of Newark than has hitherto been published. Lond. 1768," 4to. He died April 30, 1772; and in the church of Newark is the following inscription.

"Sacred to the memory of BERNARD WILSON, D.D.
upwards of forty years vicar of this place;
a man of sense, politeness, and learning,
without pride, reserve, or pedantry.
Possessed of an affluent fortune,
his hand was ever open to relieve the necessitous
His extensive charities when living,
and ample benefactions at his decease,
have raised him a living monument
in the hearts of the poor.
He departed this life on the 30th of April, 1772,
aged 83 years.
Robert Wilson Cracroft, esq. his nephew,
has, with gratitude and affection,
inscribed this to his memory."

The benefit of his posthumous charities, however, were lost to the poor by the Mortmain-act.

Rev.

Rev. Abraham Wilcox, M. A.; June 21, 1722.
John Wingfield*, esq. of Tickencote, and Hertford college, Oxford; February 8, 1753.
Rev. Fred. Wheatley, D.D. Peakirke. Died 1746.

* A relation of the Founder. See Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 434.

Additions, from Mr. Gough's Copy.

P. 18, l. 23, read, "on a silver hour-glass."

P. 19, l. 11, add, "printed in Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 311."

Ibid. l. 32, *add*, "prefixed to a MS Catalogue of the Library in the Church."

P. 74, "Dr. Charles Balguy was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1738; M.D. 1750. He was Secretary to the Peterborough Society. He lived in the house which has in its front, in plaister, 2 boar's heads with a bend or dagger in them; which dagger was found in the Isle of Ely, and lent to Dr. Stukeley, who promised to return it, but gave it to the Duke of Montague. He published a translation of Boccace's Decameron, 1741," 8vo.

Ibid. add to Joseph Banks, esq. "M. P. for Peterborough; Soc. Ant. Brit. and S. G. S."

Ibid. add to Bellamy, "Præfectus Ærarii Angliæ in Banco et Pater Urbis."

P. 75, l. 9, read "William" Maurice Bogdani; and add, "He married, Sept. 19, 1775, Miss Rhudde of Shepherds-well. She died Dec. 21, 1787, in her 39th year, universally lamented. He died March 1790."—"James Bogdani, of a genteel family in Hungary, was a painter, and his son in the Ordnance office formerly *painted* in his father's manner." Anecdotes of Painting, vol. III. p. 143.

P. 76, add the name of "John Britton, M.A. chaplain at Gedney, master of Holbeach free-school."

Ibid. Mr. Burton was "of Broadgate Bar, Boston."

P. 79, Mr. Adam Colclough is styled, "Arm. J. C. Socc. Greyensis, Atheniensis, et G. S. S. honorarius; Domini Cæsaris sacrorum in Hibernia scriniorum magistri filius."

Ibid. add to Mr. Collins "pictor eximius." He painted a miniature of Maurice Johnson's daughter Jane, wife of Dr. Green.

*** The preceding Memoirs, first published in the year 1784, were principally compiled by my worthy and respectable friend Mr. Gough; whose indefatigable exertions in rescuing these interesting particulars from oblivion is apparent in the following extracts from his correspondence on the subject.

1. Rev. ROBERT UVEDALE * to Mr. GOUGH.

"SIR, Partney, near Spilsby, August 2, 1781.

"The Antiquarian Society which you desired me to enquire after still subsists at Spalding.—I was conducted to the room, where in the winter months they still continue their weekly meeting, by Mr. Johnson (grandson of Maurice) and the Sub-librarian. They placed before me two large folio Manuscripts: one of which contained an account of the original Institution and Progress of the Society, and the Names of all the Members from the first Foundation; the other Volume contained Letters from Correspondents, their Transactions, and other Materials of that kind. And Mr. Johnson, who was very obliging and communicative, was ready to furnish me with every kind of information that could be desired. But I am no Antiquary. My time was limited—and but little knowledge is to be obtained or imparted in a single half-hour. I apprehend, however, that my acquainting you with these particulars may in some degree answer your purpose for the present, as you will perceive from thence that your coming down yourself, and taking minutes at the fountain-head, may probably well reward your pains and trouble. This is Mr. Johnson's † opinion, who would have written to you himself, had he not heard of your having collected or received some account of the Society from another quarter; and, till he knew what you had thus collected, he thought it useless to send particulars which you might not want, or already be acquainted

* This learned Gentleman has long been a valuable Correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine.

† See p. 125.

with

with. His name is FAIRFAX JOHNSON *; and he seems very well disposed, and I should suppose capable to give you every necessary information. His uncle, Colonel Johnson (a son of Maurice), resides likewise at Spalding; and there is another grandson of Maurice, a Clergyman, who has the living of Moulton in this country. On my mentioning this affair to Mr. Walls, since I came here, he said that he had never heard of an Antiquarian Society at Spalding; but only of a Society there instituted by Mr. Rowning for Experimental Philosophy; and that he, *Rowning*, had always been reckoned the Founder of it; and there was an apparatus of that kind in the room. But it is evident that the Antiquarian Society must have subsisted long before; as Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Bentley, and many of the Literati of their times, were mentioned to me as having been members of it.

"I have only to add, that their members have always been, and are at present, very numerous, *as I was told*, particularly their honorary members, amongst the Nobility and others in different parts of the kingdom. ROB. UVEDALE."

2. Mr. GOUGH to FAIRFAX JOHNSON, Esq.

"SIR, Enfield, Aug.. 1781.

"It may seem too great a liberty for a total stranger to you to presume that you will take the trouble to gratify his curiosity after the Literary Society founded at Spalding by your Grandfather many years ago. But I will flatter myself that spirit of affability and frankness which so eminently distinguished Mr. Maurice Johnson has descended to his Grandson; and that, if my application should be deemed impertinent, it will at least receive a polite

* Maurice Johnson, esq. steward of the courts of Spalding, died in 1747, æt. 86. His son Maurice, Founder of the Society, was Clerk of the Sewers at Spalding; and had 26 children, of whom 22 sat down to table. His eldest son, likewise Maurice Johnson, is mentioned in Mr. Uvedale's Letter. Walter, the second son, steward of Kirkton and Spalding, married a daughter of Mr. Fairfax of Fleet; and his son, Fairfax Johnson, esq. Clerk of the Sewers at Spalding, is the person above alluded to.

negative,

negative. The reputation of the Spalding Society has inspired me with a strong desire to become their Historian, and to transmit to posterity some memorials of their learning and discoveries, either by printing extracts from their Minute Books, or the Correspondence of their Founder and Members, or the Collections of their Founder for a History of the Town of Spalding, or of the County at large.

"To say the truth, I am yet to learn whether the Society still subsists, or how long it has been extinct. I have been told of other subordinate Societies, established on the same plan, in the neighbouring counties of Northampton and York, about which I have as little information. But the Antiquarian Society of Spalding has so intimate a connexion with that of London, of which I have the honour of being a member, that I cannot suppress my warmest wishes that something might be published that might transmit the one to posterity in company with the other*. I am, &c. R. GOUGH."

3. Mr. ALLAN† to Mr. GOUGH.

"SIR, Darlington, Oct. 2, 1781.

"An old Correspondent ventures to address you after so long a silence, which you will pardon. It gives me pleasure to see Mr. Nichols at work with a

* This produced a polite letter from Mr. Fairfax Johnson, dated Sept. 10, 1781, expressing his readiness to give the desired information; and inviting Mr. Gough to Spalding, that he might compare the materials he had already collected with the original Minutes and Correspondence. The Autumn of that year turning out unhealthy, and the influenza which prevailed in the following Spring, occasioned considerable delay. But, in September 1782 I had the pleasure of accompanying Mr. Gough in an Antiquarian Pilgrimage to Croyland and Spalding, and of experiencing the greatest liberality from the JOHNSON Family. In 1783 Mr. Gough repeated the visit; which led to the most satisfactory and unreserved communication of the Minute Books, and produced the materials of the XLIIId Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."

† An eminent attorney at Darlington; who, having a strong propensity to the study of our national history, was elected F.S.A. 1774; and amused himself with printing, in his own house, Collections relating to Sherburn Hospital, 1773; others for Greatham and St. Edmund's Hospital at Gateshead; "A Sketch of the Life and Character of Bishop Trevor, 1776;" "The recom-

new publication, which I hope will do him credit, and merit the thanks of the Literati. Mr. Gale's

commendatory Letter of Oliver Cromwell to William Lenthall, esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, for erecting a College and University at Durham; and his Letters Patent (when Lord Protector) for founding the same. With the Address of the Provost and Fellows of the said College to his son Richard (when Lord Protector) on the Death of his Father. And a Letter from William Frankeleyn, Rector of Houghton le Spring, to Cardinal Wolsey, Bishop of Durham, about certain Coal-mines at Whickham, and other Rights and Privileges of the Bishoprick, and the Cardinal's Mint there for Coinage of Money," 4to; "The Life of St. Cuthbert, 1777;" and 10 or 12 lesser articles relative to the Cathedral and See; mentioned in British Topography, vol. I. p. 332. He presented to the Society of Antiquaries 26 4to volumes of MSS. relating chiefly to the University of Oxford, extracted from the several public libraries there by W. Smith, formerly fellow of University college, and rector of Melsonby, co. York; and being possessed of 20 MS volumes relating to Antiquities of the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, bequeathed to him in 1779 by the Rev. Thomas Randall, vicar of Ellingham in the latter county, and many years successively usher and head-master of the free grammar-school at Durham; he published "An Address and Queries to the Publick, relative to the compiling a complete civil and ecclesiastical History of the antient and present State of the County Palatine of Durham, 1774;" and also engraved several charters in fac-simile, and seals of bishops and others. Mr. Hutchinson gratefully acknowledges the generous access to his library, with the use of five large MS volumes of the parochial history arranged and digested by himself, besides innumerable collections from various authorities and records, with charters, seals, coins, and other antiquities, and for many curious and valuable plates, pedigrees, &c. Nor is it any discredit to Mr. Hutchinson's industry to say, that it proceeded under the guidance of Mr. Allan's judgment. When Mr. Hutchinson had completed the two first volumes of his History of Durham, a delay ensued before the third and concluding one appeared, occasioned by a dispute between him and his printer, Mr. Hodgson; on which occasion Mr. Allan stood forth as a witness, and put in an answer upon oath to a bill in the Exchequer, containing incontrovertible facts in his justification; stating that the work was undertaken at Mr. Allan's instigation and importunity, he furnishing a variety of MSS. and printed collections unarranged and undigested; and Mr. Hutchinson "did accordingly compose and write, and was solely the author of the work." But, as Mr. Allan discovered that it would exceed the original number of volumes, and an unforeseen expence had fallen upon Mr. Hodgson, which were not provided for in his contract, proposals were made for publishing an addition, and Mr. Allan required the MS. from Mr. Hodgson, and revised and corrected it and the proof sheets as the friend and assistant of Mr. Hodgson, who,

insti-

papers, I find, are to make a part of it. Perhaps my transcripts will afford some matter. I have been so much engaged in business, as to do little in antiquarian researches. However, you will not condemn me wholly, when I tell you, that I have now got through all the MSS. I had of Mr. Gale's; and by this day's Newcastle coach have forwarded a third volume directed for you to Mr. Nichols. You will find some letters therein relating to the Spalding Society. I hope either you or Mr. Norris * have in

instituting a suit at the assizes at Newcastle, 1793, the matter was referred to Mr. Raine, barrister-at-law, and a final period put to an expensive litigation, and the property of the work and the impressions that remained unsold became solely Mr. Hutchinson's; who "flatters himself the subscribers and the publick will be convinced, that he was really more than the *reputed author* of the work; in which he has restored all the mutilated parts expunged by Mr. Hodgson to save expence; and, after the labour of ten years, was a sufferer of 100*l.*" See his apology prefixed to the third volume. (Four hundred copies of the impression were afterwards purchased by the Compiler of these "Anecdotes," of which a considerable part was consumed by the fire of Feb. 8, 1808.)—The portraits of Mr. Allan and Mr. Hutchinson, in one plate, are prefixed to his History of Sherburne Hospital. Mr. Allan also was at the expence of engraving a portrait of his mother, a small whole-length, a very beautiful print, which was only given as presents to his friends.—Mr. Hutchinson, in the History of Durham, vol. III. p. 193, says, "In the way from Darlington to Blackwell, you pass *The Grange*, on an elevated situation, with a S. E. aspect, long eminently distinguished as the seat of benevolence and the virtues; ostentatious ornaments are not displayed here; rural beauties and simplicity are maintained as the chief graces of this pleasant place."—At this elegant mansion Mr. Allan died, in July 1800. He lost his lady some years before; and was left with a numerous family, of which the eldest son, his name-sake, who had been admitted of Lincoln's Inn, succeeded to the property at The Grange, where he now resides.

* The Rev. William Norris was elected F. S. A. April 4, 1754; assistant secretary to Mr. Ames the same year; and, on his death, in 1759, sole secretary; an office which he filled, with great diligence and integrity, till 1790, when his infirmities made it necessary to resign, and he was permitted to retire, retaining his salary; and passed the remainder of his days in Camden-street, Islington. He had had several attacks of the palsy; and (surviving his brother Robert but a few days) was found dead in his bed, on the morning of Dec. ., 1792, after having been confined to it about a week. He was interred in the burial-ground of Pentonville chapel, Clarkenwell. Mr. Norris was for some years corrector of the press to Mr. Baskett, his Majesty's printer.

care

care my two former volumes; which, if done with, should be glad to have them returned. You will please to lay this volume before the Society *.

I got the first number of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* as soon as published, and shall most certainly continue the Work. Your new edition of *British Topography* is inestimable. I am told you are in hands with a new edition of *Camden's Britannia*. Is there any truth in the report?

Mr. Hutchinson has undertaken *Durham*, to whom I have freely consigned all my labours and collection. I wish it may answer. GEO. ALLAN."

4. Mr. GOUGH to Mr. ALLAN.

"SIR, Enfield, Oct. 8, 1781.

"If I was ashamed when I lately took up your *last* favour, to which I really know not whether I ever returned an answer; I was no less agreeably surprized by your favour of the 2d instant, with its contents.—Without farther attempt at an apology, I shall boldly, if I may without vanity, plead the business of publication; and the rather, as you are concerned in it jointly with Mr. Nichols and myself. You will not be displeased to hear that a *Galeomania* has seized us, and that we have made every use we could of your transcripts †—in due deference to the Society, who have had their first garbling—though, to judge by the dragon-like vigilance

* The second of the two former volumes of Mr. Gale's Letters were sent by Mr. Allan to the Society of Antiquaries, April 15, 1778, with the following letter to Mr. Gough: "After so long silence, you will think I am turned idle, and totally thrown aside my Antiquarian researches. In a few days you will find in the hands of Mr. Norris another Volume of Mr. Gale's MSS. which I hope will convince you I am still diligent. Were you acquainted with my situation, and the multiplicity of business I have to manage, you would be amazed that I get time to copy even a sheet. These pages are the fruits of every hour I had to spare. You will please to pass over the Errata. I hope they will be acceptable to the Society at their meeting, the 23d instant. The remainder shall be sooner finished and sent up. I wish you would plan some way to give them to the publick.

G. A."

† See the preceding note.

of

of Mr. Norris *, one would not think he was half satisfied. A paper of Mr. Gale's on antient Horologes will appear in the *sixth* volume of the Archæologia now printing. All the most interesting of Mr. Gale's or his Correspondents' Letters will appear in Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. II. Part II. † Indeed, their original form better suits with such a-

* Of Mr. Norris, see p. 127.—The following epitaph for him was drawn up by Mr. Gough:

"Memoriæ sacrum
Reverendi Gulielmi Norris, A. M.
Societati Antiquariorum Londinensi
per annos XXXVI à Secretis;
Societas hoc tumulum benemerenti posuit."

† "The plan of this Number was suggested by a valuable Collection of Letters that passed between Mr. Roger Gale and some of the most eminent Antiquaries of his time, which had been presented by his grandson to Mr. Allan. This gentleman, with the indefatigable diligence which distinguishes all his pursuits, transcribed them all into three quarto volumes, and communicated them to Mr. Gough, with a wish that in some mode or other they might be made public. In this view several of them were read occasionally at the Society of Antiquaries, and three or four of them printed in the sixth volume of the Archæologia; but, as they were of too miscellaneous a nature to form a part of that publication, it was thought the wish of the public-spirited Transcriber could not be better gratified than in the present mode. Accordingly they form the whole second part of this number, and by much the largest share of the third part. The bulk of the letters here printed are from Mr. Allan's Collections; a correspondence, in pretty regular succession, between Mr. Gale, Dr. Stukeley, and Mr. Johnson, founder of the Literary Society at Spalding, Sir John Clerk, that eminent Scottish Antiquary, Mr. Horsley, and Mr. Beaupré Bell. Of the intermediate insertions, in which chronological order could not be sufficiently attended to, several are from the originals in the hands of Mr. Gough, and from a collection of Dr. Zachary Grey's letters: others communicated by the Rev. Dr. Timothy Neve; and some copied from the originals, among Dr. Birch's papers in the British Museum, and from the Sloanian MSS. To these valuable correspondences are subjoined several Tracts by the two Gales. Mr. Samuel Gale's Tour through several parts of England, 1705, is printed from the original MS. in Dr. Ducarel's library. Mr. Roger Gale's account of Northallerton and Scarborough, and his historical discourse on the ducal family of Britany earls of Richmond, from Mr. Allan's collection; his description of his native village of Scruton, with the corrections intended for a new edition of the Registrum Honoris de Richmond, are transcribed from the margin of a copy of that book

work than with the Archæologia. Memoirs of the learned Father and his Sons * have been prefixed, compiled from every possible *item;* and when your *third* volume is exhausted, we shall penetrate into the Bodleian Library, where is a noble cargo of letters between Roger and Samuel Gale † and Tom Hearne.

"The publication of this part waits only till I can go to Spalding ‡, to which I have an invita-

in his own hand, in the possession of John Watson Reed, esq. of Lincoln's Inn. The merit of these several pieces, and of the lesser productions of these Pleiades in our Antiquarian Republick, is too well known to require any farther heightening from the Editor; who flatters himself he shall not incur a censure if he offers them as a Supplement to the works printed under the auspices of the present Society of Antiquaries."

From Mr. Gough's Prefatory Advertisement.

* See before, vol. IV. p. 536—555.—In the Pedigree, page 536, add,

Henry Gale, living at Scruton 1788.=Mary.

Mary, born 9 Feb. 1780.
Henry, born 1781; died 21 Sept. 1795.
Francis, born 1785; died 21 April, 1795.

† The following letter from Mr. S. Gale to Mr. John Collins, collector of excise at Huntingdon, contains a curious topographical anecdote:

"DEAR SIR, *London, Sept.* 17, 1743.

"I received the favour of your kind present of two brace of partridge on Thursday; for which I beg you to accept my hearty thanks. I wish I knew how to make some tolerable returns for so many instances of your great civilities. My Brother, from whom I heard lately, and all his family at Scruton, are in health. He gives me in his letter a long and pathetic account of the demolition of a famous Roman Temple upon the banks of the Carron, by Sir Michael Bruce, the owner, to build a Mill-dam with the stone. It was a Rotunda, and all the fabrick finely raised without any Mortar or Cement: this matter of much grief to all true Antiquarians. Dr. Stukeley has given a description of the Roman Temple in his Itinerarium.'

Your very affectionate Friend and very humble Servant,

SAMUEL GALE."

Mr. S. Gale's Prints and Drawings were sold by auction by Mr. Langford; and the greatest part of his Books were sold to Osborne.

‡ The Autumn of 1781 was particularly unfavourable to excursions in the Fens.

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tion, to examine the Minutes, &c. of that respectable Society; which, being coeval with that of London, and most eminently distinguished for its progress, I mean to obtain memoirs of, as soon as the sickliness of the season will permit me to go thither.

"The Society's attention is totally engrossed by their large print of the Embarkation of Henry VIII. for the Interview of the Champ de Drap d'Or, to which it is intended as a companion. Our learned brother Sir Joseph Ayloffe *, whose loss we must all regret, left his notes on this picture in an unfinished state; but this will be amply compensated by his *elève*, and successor in the Paper-office —Mr. Topham †.

"What you hear about the *Britannia* you are entitled to a confirmation of. It is almost in vain to talk of confidential friends, when public rumour anticipates. But, when I solicit your assistance, it is that of such a friend to whom the Counties he is concerned in shall be most cheerfully submitted. The task is arduous: an entire new Translation, and every addition and improvement that books, or friends, or actual view, can supply; new plates and maps, &c.; the labour of twenty years, and the pursuit of my earliest academical leisure, when British Antiquity first dawned upon me. But I am catching the style of your friend, to whose labours I most heartily wish well —if he will but promise to keep on the plain ground of Antiquity, and never transport us to the regions of Fancy or Moralization; and give us views and plates *really* by the *best* masters. I am sure, if he will be directed by you, you will keep him within the bounds of reason. I am, &c. R. GOUGH."

5. REV. TIMOTHY NEVE to Mr. NICHOLS.

"SIR, Oxford, Jan. 1, 1782.

"The inclosed papers are submitted to your judgment, whether they may be deemed, in whole or in

* Of this eminent Antiquary, see some memoirs, vol. III. p. 183.

† Of whom see also vol. III. p. 207.

part, worthy of a place in your *Bibliotheca Topographica*. Mr. Johnson's Letters are communicated, because there may be some particulars in them tending to illustrate the account of the Literary Society at Spalding. If any of them will answer your purpose, they are at your service. There were other Letters, written by that industrious Antiquary, formerly in my possession; but they are either lost, or so mislaid that they are not now to be met with. If Mr. Wasse's Letter* to his unknown Correspondent comes not within the plan of that Work, it may however serve to enrich the Gentleman's Magazine, of which you also are the Printer, by preserving so valuable a fragment of Criticism. T. NEVE †."

6. Mr. GOUGH to Mr. ALLAN.

"SIR, Enfield, Nov. 26, 1782.

"Though in the course of correspondence I expect a letter from you, I cannot forbear interrupting your speed, by introducing to you what I don't think will be an unacceptable present to you—a printed copy of *Mr. Gale's Letters and Tracts*. If I should seem herein to anticipate the Society of Antiquaries, they must do me the justice to admit the preface ‡ as an apology; for, though many of these letters were read to them, they could not easily, from the nature of their Archæologia, admit more into it than they have done. If all are not printed that composed your Collection, it is because those omitted were in substance incorporated into former publications of their works; and perhaps this may be said of some now printed. If this publication meet your approbation, its chief end is answered. As I can

* This Letter, with the other communications by Mr. Neve, forms part of Bibl. Top. Brit. No. II. Part III. pp. 417—435.

† In the Article *Neve*, p. 100, l. 8, read Goddington—l. 24. Dr. Neve left also three sons; 1. Rev. Charles Neve, M. A. 1787; B. D. 1792; sometime fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. 2. Rev. Robert Egerton Neve, M. A. 1790; fellow of Merton. He succeeded his father in the Rectory of Middleton Stoney. 3. R. J. a Captain in the Royal Navy.

‡ See this at large in p. 129.

never

never be weary of doing honour to the first Founders of the Society of Antiquaries* (I wish I could thereby excite the emulation of their successors) I shall follow this work† with a history of the Literary Society at Spalding‡, co. Lincoln, and its Founder, Maurice

* Of whom Mr. Gough had drawn up a very satisfactory account, prefixed to the first volume of the Archæologia.

† This was done in Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XX; the substance of which has been extracted in the preceding pages.

‡ It is not without emotions of regret that I record the dissolution of this Society, in the words of an ingenious Correspondent to Mr. Urban, July 1786. "The plan was undoubtedly a very judicious one, admitting the discussion of every literary subject, intending to elucidate not only the science of Antiquity, but Philosophy in its various ramifications. Its number of members were, in the early part of the present century, not only very numerous, but very respectable; and, no doubt, the advantage accruing from the intercourse of so many literary men must have been very great; but, alas! we have to lament the depravity of human nature: the Society is now undoubtedly in a state of dilapidation. I dare say, no minutes are recorded. The members, I believe, never meet; or, if they do, it is very irregularly; consequently no decorum can be preserved, no laws be put in execution for the preservation of the Society, nor any thing encouraged that is likely to create a love for learning either at home or abroad. A Museum, the property of the members of this Society, and by no means despicable, is now utterly decaying. A variety of preservations in spirits, specimens of many natural productions, antient coins and other reliques of Antiquity, collected in a long series of years by its once industrious members, with philosophical instruments and machines, &c. are absolutely decayed with rust, and almost returned to that dust which originally produced them. To the list of valuables I must add a small, though neat and well-chosen collection of books, making an elegant little library, with several curious and finely-written antient manuscripts, records, &c. Happening some time ago to be upon a visit at Spalding, I embraced an opportunity of visiting with one of the members (Mr. H. Everard) the room in which the Society last met, and in which the collection of rarities are deposited. Your readers will no doubt without hesitation conclude, that the emotions produced by such abject neglect in a breast like my own, continually employed in ingenious speculation, must have been very painful: so indeed it was; and I could not help expressing a wish, that the museum was either disposed of by public auction, or presented to a public or private museum by the unanimous consent of the members. By this method many articles of value would be rescued from corruption, or the hands of base and iniquitous people, who have an opportunity continually of taking, probably with impunity, what many eminent men have for many years eagerly laboured to collect and preserve. Yours, &c. R. D."

John-

Johnson, esq. who was in fact a principal Founder of the Society of London, and raised up several lesser in his own neighbourhood. I should be happy to add to the labours of the learned Brothers already printed; and it would be a capital acquisition could I have interest enough to get Mr. Gale's interleaved *Britannia*, which, I have good authority for saying, is still in the hands of his representatives, into my hands. Allow me now, after thus stating my labours, to enquire what is going on with you, and when we are to expect Mr. Hutchinson. I hope you have not forgotten to give him my name as a subscriber to his accounts of Durham and Cumberland. R. GOUGH."

History of the PETERBOROUGH SOCIETY; in a Letter from the Rev. Dr. TIMOTHY NEVE * to the Rev. LITTLETON BROWN, Bishop's Castle, Shropshire.

"DEAR SIR, Peterborough, July 23, 1741.

"Mr. Pennington, the registrar of this diocese, called upon me the other day, and gave me the pleasure of hearing that you were well, and were so obliging as to enquire after my health, and to send me your compliments; for which, as a brother Virtuoso and Antiquary, I take the liberty of writing to you, and should be glad of the favour of your learned correspondence. Since I came to settle in this place, I have instituted a Society of Gentlemen, most of university education, who meet every Wednesday evening, whereof the Dean is president, and myself secretary. We are near 20 regular members, and about 100 honorary. Each member is obliged, upon his admission, to present us with some book to the value of a guinea, by which we have raised already a considerable library. Earl Fitzwilliam †, one of our representatives in parliament, and lately elected a member, proposes to give us Rymer's Fœdera, which will greatly add to the number as well as value of our collection. We have also a pretty large specimen of curiosities, natural and

* Of whom, see pp. 70. 99.

† Then only a Peer of Ireland. His English honours were all subsequent to this date.

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artificial, such as shells, minerals, petrifactions, prints, medals, &c. &c. &c. which now and then amuse us a little, and give us the appearance of meeting to do something else than to smoke a pipe and drink a bottle. What we stand most in need of, is a correspondence with gentlemen in distant parts of the kingdom, or the world; but as yet, we are too inconsiderable to have an intercourse of that sort settled amongst us. Gentlemen that are able to undertake it, choose rather to throw in theirs to the great stock of the Royal Society, of which I perceive you are a member. But we should be glad only of a few of your gleanings, who have a fund sufficient to oblige us both. Dr. Mortimer, my brother secretary, now and then favours me with a letter; in return, I transmit to him an extract of our Minutes, whenever any thing occurs to us worthy of his notice.

"I shall trouble you with a short specimen of our transactions from January this present year.

Jan. 7, 1741-2. Communicated a letter from the Rev. Mr. Saul, rector of Harleston in Lincolnshire, concerning the nature and production of fossils, with a specimen of 20 different sorts lately found in those parts. That the earth is prolific, and hath a vegetative principle continually working in it; that there is no *caput mortuum*, no idle, unactive, unformable matter in nature, as in chemistry; but every clod of earth, turned up by the spade, is either already formed into some distinct species of clay, sand, loam, &c. or in a tendency towards it: and that, as there are various kinds of submarine plants, so all the several kinds of ore, metals, minerals, marbles, and other regular fossils, or stony concretions, are so many different sorts of subterraneous plants, &c.

"Jan. 14. Account of the magnetical power of a bar of iron, according to its long-continued position from perpendicular, for 15 years, to horizontal, for as many months only.

"Account by Maurice Johnson, jun. esq. of a Roman mint in the city of Lincoln.

"Jan.

"Jan. 28. Curious drawings of an antient book of anatomy by one Gemini, an Englishman, dedicated to King Edward VI. 1552.

"Feb. 4. Form of prohibiting of books for the Index Expurgatorius in the Consistory of Rome.

"Feb. 11. Old grant of a right of fishery in Whitlesea Mere to the Abbot of Peterborough in the reign of Henry VI. who has this uncommon title, "Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Angliæ, heres et regens Franciæ, et dominus Hiberniæ."

"Feb. 18. Remonstrance of the sequestered members, 1656, to which above 100 subscribed their names.

"Feb. 25. An original letter of Andreas Colvius to Dr. Beal, dean of Ely, dated Dordrecthfi, 20 Aug. 1647, concerning tolerating of sects in Holland.

"Mar. 4. Office for installation of knights of the Garter.

"Mar. 11. Alcock, bishop of Ely, his "Exhortation made to two Relygious Systers in the Tyme of their Consecratyon," &c.

"Mar. 18. "Modus fulminandi Sententiam in Ecclesiâ Romanâ," and the "Bedes on the Sunday," or bidding prayer. These are all antient papers belonging to me, and, for want of other matter, communicated occasionally.

"Apr. 1. Lord Fitzwilliam proposed.

"Apr. 8. Elected.

"Apr. 29. A letter from the secretary in London, with the account of what was read and communicated there when he was present.

"May 13. List of all the members who have represented this city in parliament from 1546, the first of Edward VI. to this present time.

"May 20. Epitaph upon Lipsius, &c.

"May 29. Luctus et gratulatio Acad. Cantab. in Oliveri mortem, et Ricardi inaugurationem.

"June 3. Drawing of a fine antient crystal vase, and of an antient East-India rice-pot.

"June 24. Account of Sir Richard Ellis's library, and some curiosities lately come in there.

"July

"July 1. Part of a letter from Baron Clerk of his Majesty's Exchequer in Edinburgh, concerning the unseasonable colds of the late years, which he conjectures to be owing to the great spots on the surface of the sun, many of which are much larger than the whole globe of our earth, which must needs take off both from its light and heat. George Lynn, esq. of Southwick, in this neighbourhood, and my very particular friend and learned acquaintance, in his Ephemeris of the weather for this year, observed that the mean height of the thermometer for the month of last March was just the same with that of January for fourteen years past, &c.

"July 8. Presented to the Society a small Roman lamp, entirely of red earth, lately found at Whitlesea in the Isle of Ely, five miles from hence. Also a human skull dug up lately in this town, the whole brain whereof is ossified, and concreted into as hard and solid substance as the bone, retaining still its natural curdled form, the sutors, &c. remaining entire.

"July 15. Presented a branch of an ash-tree, being an uncommon lusus, which grew in the shape of the left hand of a man, &c. &c. &c.

"By this short specimen you will be able to guess how we idle away two or three hours once a week. Things omitted are only the presents of books, medals, and other odd things, admissions of members, or the like. If you approve of our scheme, give me leave to make use of your name among the honorary members, for which I will give some book in your name to the Society from among several of mine that I can spare; in return for which, the favour of your correspondence will make ample amends. If you come into these parts, I shall rejoice to see you under my roof.

"I once had a wife lived with me near six years, by whom I had four children, two of which, a son, now of Corpus Christi college in Oxford, and a daughter at home, only remain. I have lived a widower now almost 13 years. I shall be glad to hear that you are happy in a married state, and blessed

blessed with hopeful children. I have lived so long out of that country, that I have scarce any acquaintance left there; and my near relations are such to whom I choose rather to be helpful at a distance, than to be burdensome by visits. Your brother Jerry I was well acquainted with at school; since that I never saw him, nor heard what became of him, only I think not so well as could be wished. Your own personal character, joined to the easiness of your fortunes, gives you a great interest and authority in the neighbourhood, as I am well informed, and rejoiced to hear; and therefore beg leave to assure you that I am, with great regard, your most affectionate kinsman, and humble servant, TIM. NEVE."

FOUR LETTERS THAT PASSED BETWEEN DR. DUCAREL, MR. JOHNSON, &c. RELATIVE TO THE REVIVAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, 1717 *.

1. Dr. DUCAREL † to MAURICE JOHNSON, esq.

"SIR, Doctors Commons, Jan. 29, 1754.

"As I know no person can have a greater regard for the learned Society of Antiquaries than yourself, I hope a letter from me, written at the request of that Society, will not prove unacceptable. You are, Sir, at present, our senior member; and, I dare say, you perfectly well remember the revival of our Society in 1717, of which you may be properly called one of the Re-founders. Mr. Warburton, Somerset Herald, and formerly a member, has lately published a book intituled *Vallum Romanum;* and in the preface (after giving an account of the old Society of Antiquaries) has inserted the following words relating to the present one: 'The old Society being thus broke up, the study of Roman

* "Memorandum. I delivered the four original letters herein contained to the Society of Antiquaries, at their house in Chancery-lane. I had their thanks; and they were ordered to be laid up among the archives of that Society.

ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL. *February* 23, 1754."

† Of whom see farther, in this Volume, No. XI.

learn-

learning lay dormant in Britain until the year 1716, that the publication of my Map of Northumberland again revived it. The inscriptions I had discovered, and engraved in it, soon raised debates among the Learned; some read them one way, some another; and I in my turn was blamed or commended, as the judgment or caprice best pleased the commentators. However, these contests soon after terminated; for, in the year 1717, a new Society of Antiquaries was formed on the same plan with the old; and on the 13th of January, 1719, I had the honour to be elected a member thereof.'

"By this paragraph Mr. Warburton would seem to insinuate that his Map of Northumberland gave birth to our Society*; for which reason, it becomes

* John Warburton, son of Benjamin Warburton, of Bury in Lancashire, by Mary his wife, eldest daughter and at length heir of Michael Buxton, of Buxton in Derbyshire, born Feb. 28, 1681-2. He published his Map of Northumberland in 1716; and was admitted F. S. A. Jan. 13, 1719-20; being at that time styled "F. R. S." and "of Bedale, in the North Riding of the county of York." He was created Somerset Herald June 18, 1720 (loco Samuel Stebbing, esq. deceased, the publisher of the last edition of Sandford's Genealogical History). In 1722-3 he published, in four closely-printed quarto pages, "A List of the Nobility and Gentry of the Counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford, who have subscribed, and ordered their Coats of Arms to be inscribed on a new Map of those Counties, which is now making by John Warburton, Esq. Somerset Herald at Arms, and F. R. S." His Maps were all made from actual surveys. In August 1728 he gave notice, "That John Warburton, Esq. Somerset Herald at Arms, and Fellow of the Royal Society (who hath travelled the Kingdom to that purpose) continues to keep a Register of Lands, Houses, &c. which are to be bought, sold, or mortgaged, in England, Scotland, or Wales, and if required, directs Surveys thereof to be made: Also solicits Grants of Arms, and performs all other Matters relating to the Office of a Herald. For which purpose daily attendance is given at his Chambers in the Heralds Office, near Doctors-Commons, London. He answers Letters post-paid; and advertises, if required." *Whitehall Evening-Post*, *Aug.* 8, 1728.—Having on the border of his Map of Middlesex given 500 engraved arms, the Earl Marshal, supposing them fictitious, by his warrant commanded him not to take-in any subscriptions for arms, nor advertise to dispose of any maps, till the right of such persons respectively to such arms was first proved, to the satis-

necessary that an enquiry should be made into the occasion and manner of its revival, and to know the following facts.

satisfaction of one of the Kings of Arms. In his book of "London and Middlesex illustrated, 1749," 4to, after reprobating the above injunction of the Earl Marshal, he subjoins, "which partiality being well known to the author, he thought it best to have another arbitrator joined with him, and therefore made choice of the impartial publick, rather than submit his performance wholly to the determination of a person so notoriously remarkable for knowing nothing at all of the matter." After properly reprobating the idea that trade and gentility are incompatible, as a doctrine fitted only for a despotic government; and judiciously remarking the moral impossibility there would soon be of proving descents and arms, for want of Visitations; he returns to attack the Heads of the College, and spares neither Heralds nor Pursuivants. In this small book, in which he justifies the arms he had introduced, he gives the names, residences, genealogy, and coat arms, of the nobility, principal merchants, and other eminent families, emblazoned in their proper colours, with references to authorities. In 1753 he published '*Vallum Romanum;* or, the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall, commonly called the Picts Wall, in Cumberland and Northumberland, built by Hadrian and Severus the Roman Emperors, 70 Miles in length, to keep out the Northern Picts and Scots. In three Parts. Collected and illustrated from all Writers on the same Subject, as an inducement to the young Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain to make the Tour of their Native Country, before they visit Foreign Parts. To which are added, Ten Letters from the Honourable and Learned Roger Gale to the Compiler, relating to Roman Antiquities in the North of England. The whole illustrated with a Map of the Wall, Military Ways, and Statues, laid down by a new Geometrical Survey, and near 200 other Sculptures, in Copper Plates, 1753," 4to. These, with some prints, are the whole of his publications. But he had an amazing collection of MSS. books, prints, &c. relating to the History and Antiquities of England, which were sold by auction, after his death, in 1759. Dr. Gower, in his "Sketch of the Materials for a History of Cheshire," details at large Mr. Warburton's Collections for that County; and there were few Counties for which he had not in like manner collected. Mr. Grose says, "that he was not able to write what he published, but employed others;" and it appears from Mr. Brooke's notes, that Toms, who owed his rise to him, told that gentleman, "that he had great natural abilities, but no education." Some anecdotes of Mr. Warburton's caprice, chiefly from Mr. Grose, are related by Mr. Noble; who adds: "Impartiality has compelled me to give what I find relative to a character which I admire for his love of science, and detest for his dishonesty and querulous scurrility." He died at his apartments in the College of Arms,

First, In what year the Society was revived?
Secondly, By whom, and in what manner?
Thirdly, Whether, at the time of its revival, his Map of Northumberland was ever thought of; and whether he was ever taken notice of by any of

Arms, where he usually resided, May 11, 1759, aged 78, and was buried in the South aile of St. Bennet's church, Paul's Wharf, London.—The ground-work of this memoir was given in 1782, from the MS collections "De Vitis Fecialium" in Bibl. J. C. Brooke, de Coll. Arm. vol. I. fol. 96; and is now enlarged, amongst other sources of information, from Mr. Noble's "History of the College of Arms;" where the following peculiar circumstance attending his funeral is related: "Having a great abhorrence to the idea of worms crawling upon him when dead, he ordered that his body should be inclosed in two coffins, one of lead, the other oak. The first he directed should be filled with green broom, hather, or ling. In compliance with his desire a quantity, brought from Epping Forest, was stuffed extremely close round his body. This, fermenting, burst the coffin, and retarded the funeral till part of it was taken out."

There is a mezzotinto portrait of him, a small whole-length in his Herald's coat, by Miller, from a painting by Vandergucht, inscribed: "John Warburton, Esq. Somerset Herald at Arms Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Antiquarian Society of London, 1746; Author of the Maps, by actual Survey, of Middlesex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland."

Mr. Warburton married twice. One of his wives was a widow with children; for he married her son, when a minor, to one of his daughters. Amelia, another, married, Oct. 23, 1750, to Captain John Elphinston, afterwards vice-admiral and commander-in-chief of the Russian fleet, who died very greatly respected by the late Empress, Catharine II. who created him Knight of the order of St. George. He was deservedly honoured and beloved by all who knew him. This gallant officer died in November 1789, at Cronstadt, after a short illness, only 39 years of age; at which time he was Captain of the Prince Gustaaf, and a lieutenant in his Britannic Majesty's service.

By his last wife, Somerset Herald had John Warburton, esq. who resided many years in Dublin, and was pursuivant to the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. He married, in 1756, Anne-Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Edward-Rowe Mores, rector of Tunstall in Kent, and sister of Edward-Rowe Mores, esq. (whom he introduced into the College of Arms). This Mr. Warburton, leaving Dublin, became one of the officers belonging to his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard at St. James's. Going into France since the troubles in that kingdom, he was one of the few English who fell victims to the sanguinary temper of the Usurpers, being guillotined for a pretended sedition, by order of the National Convention Committee at Lyons, in December 1793.

the

the members on that account before the 13th of January 1719-20, when he was admitted a member?

The Society, having considered these things, have done me the honour to refer the enquiry to me; and it is on that occasion that I take the liberty of addressing myself to you; desiring you, Sir, would be pleased, as soon as you conveniently can, to give me as full an account as you are able of the revival of our Society, and the occasion of it, together with the dates and names of such original members as you may have (unless already printed in our list), and also copies of some of the first memoranda you may have made at that time; by doing of which you will very much oblige our learned and flourishing Society, and more particularly, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

"ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL."

2. MAURICE JOHNSON, esq. to Dr. DUCAREL.

"GOOD DOCTOR, Spalding, February 4, 1754.

"On receiving by last Thursday's post the favour of your commands dated the 29th ult. relating to the revival of our Society of Antiquaries of London, and requiring of me, as the surviving senior member, some account thereof, such as my memory or memoranda can afford; with my due regard to those learned gentlemen and yourself, Sir, you'll be pleased to acquaint them, that, at the instance of Dr. Mortimer * (who proposed to prefix them

* Dr. Stukeley, in a letter to Mr. Ames, Sec. Ant. Soc. dated May 6, 1752, says, "he had written to Mr. Johnson; whose answer was, that he had no plan of the Society signed by any body, only a rude piece of paper on which the Doctor had written a kind of project for an Antiquary Society, on which Mr. Johnson had made some loose memorandums for his own use; that when Dr. Mortimer, 1738, was going to publish some account of all our Literary Societies out of the Universities, and for that purpose, as he pretended, prevailed on Mr. Johnson to take that trouble; he extracted from his papers a pretty full account of the Spalding Society, and revival of that at London, Jan. 29, 1738, to which Dr. Mortimer returned an answer. Dr. Johnson sent a second letter, dated March 3, 1738. He added, that Dr. Mortimer was frequently entreated by him and his

to some Philosophical Transactions he intended to dedicate to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, F.R.S. and patron of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society), I furnished him with what notices I then had relating to either of them, or to any other Literary Societies, viz. those of Dublin, Worcester, Wisbeach, Lincoln, Stamford, Peterborough, or others whereof any note occurred to me, chiefly from the Minute Books of S. G. S. [Society of Gentlemen at Spalding]; and long since then, at the desire of several of our worthy friends and fellow members, particularly the Rev. Mr. George North of Codicote, Hertfordshire, 4th of June last; in writing the said Mr. North *towards his attempting an History of our Antiquarian Society, London* *, from as early times as any Notitiæ can be procured; I transmitted to that industrious and ingenious old acquaintance, by my son, in June last, what I had relating thereto †. From 1709-10, I had the pleasure of being acquainted and frequently meeting (at the Temple, 'Change, and other coffee-houses and

his friends to make the proposed use of their extracts, according to his promise, yet he disingenuously refused it." Dr. Stukeley adds, "If the Society can induce the Doctor's son Hans to restore Mr. Johnson's and his father's collections, they may be of service."

When Mr. Gough, at the request of the Society of Antiquaries, had undertaken, in 1769, to draw up the account prefixed to the first volume of their Archæologia, he pursued the above hint, by the following application to a Staffordshire friend:

"DEAR SIR, *Aug.* 11, 1769.

"Mr. Norris informs me that an account of the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Johnson, intended for publication, is in the hands of Mr. Mortimer, son of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, who is at present settled in Stafford. I think, in the course of last winter, you mentioned having some acquaintance with Mr. Mortimer. In consequence of that, I should be much obliged to you for procuring such account, which will be extremely useful in the Memoirs which the Society have done me the honour to commission me to draw up. R. GOUGH."

* See vol. V. p. 466.

† Mr. Johnson referred therein to his own Adversaria, to the Spalding Society's Minutes, vol. II. p. 50; and to letters from Dr. Stukeley, 1717.

taverns about the Temple) with Mr. Peter Le Neve, Norroy *, Mr. Edward Alexander, Dr. Brook, Mr. John Chicheley, the two Mr. Gales, Mr. Hare, Mr. Mickleton, Mr. W. Pavey, Mr. Saunderson, Mr. Wanley, and Mr. Warkhouse, who, with Mr. George Holmes, were well skilled in records, which, with the study of our History and Constitution, coinciding with my profession, made me very willingly wait on such of them, and other noblemen and gentlemen of other professions curious in their researches of antiquity, as then were used to meet and discourse on such subjects; to whom I had the pleasure to introduce my own brother and other relations and most intimate acquaintances, particularly my own countryman and dear friend Dr. Stukeley, with whose assistance, and Mr. David Casley's, at the Cotton Library, we transcribed and examined from Faustina E. 5. the project formed by the Society of Antiquaries of London for establishing that Society and Library, by Cotton, Dodderidge, Lee, Davis, & al. whence the Doctor (being the first Secretary on the revival) drew up the original plan and proposals, with the rules for re-establishing the academy of Antiquaries, or Antiquarian Society, London, in the Minute-book of their acts and observations; which you, Sir, will please to consider (or the transcript by Mr. Theobald), and to consult the Doctor himself thereupon, and upon the subject-matter of your letter and the Society's enquiries, who is able, especially with the review of the said Society's first Minute-book, and his own memoranda or memory, to give you fuller satisfaction; or Mr. North, in his researches, from whom I have not received my papers back, with others lent him relating to our coins, Saxon, Danish, and Norman, *et de monetâ aureâ,* nor have seen the 'Vallum Romanum.'

* One of the most eminent preservers of our Antiquities. See an account of him, vol. I. p. 414.

"But

"But am, Sir, with great esteem, yours, and all our worthy brother members (with my son Walter's compliments) much obliged, ready, and most obedient servant, M. JOHNSON."

3. Part of a letter from BROWNE WILLIS, LL.D. to Dr. DUCAREL.

Aynhoe in Northamptonshire,
Feb. 8, 1754.

"GOOD DOCTOR,

"Yours follows me hither, where I came to spend a week. At the end of the month I hope to set out for London, and shall be ready to give what information I can about our Society. What Mr. Warburton advances, I think little notice need be taken of it, and that it is scarce worth refuting. I think I gave some gentleman, as Mr. Vertue or Dr. Stukeley, some account of what I remembered about our first meeting*. Mr. Holmes, Mr. Madox,

* I shall here introduce some of their earliest Minutes, from the notes of Mr. Humphrey Wanley.

"Friday, November 5, 1707. Mr. Talman, Mr. Bagford, and Mr. Wanley, met together; and agreed to meet each Friday, by six in the evening, on pain of forfeiting 6*d*.

"Agreed, that we will meet each Friday night at the Bear tavern in the Strand, till we shall order otherwise.

"Friday, December 12, 1707. Agreed that the business of this Society shall be limited to the subject of Antiquities; and more particularly to such things as may illustrate, and relate to, the History of Great Britain.

"Agreed, that by the subject of Antiquities, and History of Great Britain, we understand such things only as shall have preceeded the reign of James I; provided, that on any new discovery of antient coins, books, sepulchres, or other remains of antient workmanship, that may be communicated to us, we reserve to ourselves the liberty of conferring upon them.

"Agreed, that the forfeit of 6*d*. shall hold only till our number be increased to more than ten, unless the Society think fit to continue that order.

"Agreed, that the business of this Society be adjourned, or broken-off, at ten o'clock at farthest.

"Agreed, that, while we meet at a tavern, no person be obliged to pay for more than he shall call for.

"Wanley proposed Peter Le Neve, esq. for a member.

"January 2, 1707-8. Mr. Le Neve came, and brought Mr. Holmes as a member. Agreed, that for the future we will meet at the Young Devil tavern in Fleet-street.

"Mr. Holmes proposed Mr. Madox for a member.

"Mr. Le Neve proposed Mr. Batteley.

Mr. Le Neve, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Hare, and myself, were some of the first associates, about 1709,

"Wanley proposed Mr. Elstob.

"January 9, 1707-8, at the Young Devil tavern.

"Mr. Holmes related that he had spoken to Mr. Madox, who would willingly come hither if his health would permit.

"Mr. Le Neve related that he had spoken to Mr. Batteley, who said that he had laid down all public business, but that he would willingly come to our meetings as occasions should serve.

"Wanley related from Mr. Elstob, that he has great business to be done this evening, but will take another time to meet us.

"Mr. Le Neve proposed Mr. Stebbing and Mr. Hare.

"Mr. Hare came.

"Agreed, that Mr. Le Neve be desired to be chairman till our number shall exceed ten; but, if he cannot attend, he shall be at liberty to appoint a deputy out of the Society. Agreed, that no person be admitted into this Society without being proposed at one or more preceding meetings.

"January 16, 1707-8. Young Devil tavern. Present Mr. Le Neve, Talman, Hare, Holmes, Bagford, Wanley. Mr. Le Neve proposed Mr. Sanderson.

"January 23, 1707-8. Present as before. Proposed that any member be free to make any doubts that may arise in his reading of old books, charters, &c. in order to receive satisfaction if any other member should have met with farther light in such. This was agreed to.

"Proposed, that if any member make any observation in his reading or researches of Antiquities which he should think might be of use, he might be free to communicate the same. This was also agreed to.

"Le Neve communicated a charter of Waleran Earl of Warwick, wherein *Bizantii* are explained *quatuor solidos*. A charter of Richard Humet, constable to the King of England (*i. e.* of Normandy) about the time of Henry II. with the names of many eminent witnesses. An imperfect roll, wherein were many historical drawings relating to the life of St. Guthlac, abbot of Croyland, and the endowment of that monastery, done about the time of Richard I. A bede-roll of prayers in Latin, wherein a member observed that this jugation *P* is (as in other places) Psalmus. And an instrument dated 1507, whereby John Bery, his wife and mother, are made partakers of all the benefits obtained by the prayers and other labours of the order of the Friers Predicatores (*i. e.* Dominicans), in England.

"January 30, 1707-8. Present as before.

"February 6, 1707-8. Mr. Talman, Hare, Bagford.

"February 17, 1707-8. Le Neve, Hare, Talman, Holmes.

"February 20, 1707-8. Le Neve, Hare, Talman, Wanley. Wanley proposed Mr. A. D. Bowchier for a member. Le Neve said, some business would not permit his attending the next meeting.

and

and we met at the Fountain tavern; one Mr. Barber, as I remember, was the landlord's name; the tavern as we went down into the Inner Temple, against Chancery-lane, &c. BROWNE WILLIS.".

4. Mr. VERTUE to Dr. DUCAREL.

"DEAR SIR, February 13, 1754.

"I thank you for the favour of those three letters you were pleased to oblige me with the perusal of, from our curious and obliging friends, concerning the re-establishment of the Society of Antiquaries *.

* To the Letters from Mr. Vertue to Dr. Ducarel in vol. II. pp. 248—254, and in this volume, pp. 116—118, the following extracts may be added.

"DEAR SIR, *From the Society, Jan. 27, 1743-4.*

"Your recess in the country, I hope, has been very agreeable to you during these holidays; at least as well as the season will permit, in frost and cold; and the observation of the extraordinary Comet which has been so long wished for by the curious and speculative persons that admire the motions of the heavens, or orbs that illumine our terrestial sphere. It was often said by Dr. Halley that he desired to live no longer, if he could but obtain that pleasure before he died. No doubt but some one or other will oblige the publick with some better account than has hitherto been printed. Perhaps that may neither please or disturb you nor me, whilst we are more entertained with matters of Antiquity or History about us. I don't remember if you was at our Society when Mr. President Folkes read over some part of his Catalogue of English Silver Coins, with several remarks; and his curious observations on particular coins, wherein he mentions with regard and esteem Mr. North's observations, agreeing with his own, concerning those Coins of Henry III. I have also seen lately a most curious Catalogue of Greek and Roman Coins, of all or most, so well digested and methodized that would give you pleasure, I believe (at least it did me) for the neatness and accuracy, and done by a private gentleman for his own use. To this is also added, in the same method, his Medals of Moderns: Popes, Emperors, Kings, Nobles; foreign and domestic; silver, copper, &c. and concludes with the English silver coins; also traders' farthings, disposed alphabetically, and annual, in the same order. This you may see at any time when you come to London; and, furthermore, they will be sold by auction. Therein you may have some share if you like it. Of other affairs of the Society, the election of Officers are continued without any alteration or opposition. But time and tide, like the great seas, swallow up the smaller rivers and rivulets. Your Collection of Prints† under my care has made some progress

† This curious Collection of Prints, or by much the greatest part of it, was purchased, after Dr. Ducarel's death, by Mr. Gough; who has since most liberally bequeathed it to the Bodleian Library.

these

What I had formerly collected, being loose notes, I communicated to our friend the Rev. Mr. North

these short days, and are not entirely *in statu quo*; but I hope, as the sun rises, they will travel on, to your pleasure and repository, in the order you expect from, kind Sir, &c. G. VERTUE."

"DEAR SIR, *Wednesday, July* 25, 1744.

"The pleasure I have at present of writing is, to acquaint you that your two volumes of Collections are now done and bound; which, I may venture to affirm, are the most considerable Collections of the kind in England; and contain more curiosity and variety than can be seen in any gentleman's possession; which I wish you long to enjoy the pleasure of viewing, as you have had the pleasure of collecting. What remains towards another volume (I doubt not) you soon will increase, with ease and less trouble. If you are inclinable to see them before you have them home, please to let me know when, that I may certainly be in the way to receive your commands, and to express how much I am, and desire to continue, &c. G. VERTUE."

"DEAR SIR, *Monday morning, Nov.* 19, 1745.

"My letter to you of Saturday last was delivered before noon, when I went to wait on Mr. Selby, to see his collection of Coins, with a member of the Society of Antiquaries; who, with great pleasure, told me, that on Thursday last, at the Society, a gentleman made a motion, that, in consideration of Mr. Folkes's constant attendance and usefulness in that Society, Martin Folkes, esq. should be chosen and nominated to be the President of that Society for the time to come. This motion he says (for I was not there that evening) was unanimously agreed to, without one word of opposition; and that the next Thursday the election is to be balloted for. In case you should not hear of this from any other person in time, I have sent it. G. VERTUE."

"DEAR DOCTOR DUCAREL, *Friday morning* [1745].

"I have dispatched this in answer to your queries last night.

"Imprimis. Sir Francis Crane, knight, was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter to King Charles the First. Also he had a patent from the King as master and director of the King's tapestry-works established at Mortlack in Surrey. Those prints of the Almanacks I can help you to* are of these years: 1722, 1724, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731. Some few others I have, without the dates; and of some of the Almanacks I have the explanations. Such as come to hand I will remember to transcribe. Your affectionate humble servant, G. VERTUE."

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Friday, Sept.* 26, 1749.

"I remember your kind and friendly entertainment lately, as well as your request of a line; by which I have the pleasure to

* Of these, by Mr. Vertue's aid, Dr. Ducarel had a noble Collection; which came afterwards into the Library of Mr. Gough; who has consigned them to Oxford, the place whence they originated.

acquaint

some time past; and since you required to see them have hunted for them, but yet cannot find them, and perhaps have not had them returned.

acquaint you, that, in relation to Charlton house*, Lord Egmont's, I have seen a gentleman, a connoisseur, who agrees with us, that that house is not (speaking of the body of it) built by Inigo Jones, as said; but observes, that the great gates of stone, and other parts in the garden, are of his work undoubtedly; and also that, when this house was first begun, Inigo had little reputation for buildings, and then principally studied paintings, before he went to Italy; though I find (in my notes) that at Court he was well esteemed for his designs and decorations of masks, and architectural works, before 1610. Last night, about seven, I received a billet from Lord Colerane, to meet him at the Society, where he was the evening, and looks mighty well after his travels, and invites me to Tottenham as soon as conveniency permits (at least before long). But the days shorten, and I have less time to idle away. But in respect to friends I am obliged; as I am to your ever-kind entertainment, and for this last favour to,

Your humble servant, G. VERTUE."

"KIND DOCTOR, *Soc. Antiq. Thursday, April* 5, 1750.

"I received your obliging letter, with an account of your travels into Herefordshire, and also your observations of the Cross at Gloucester. As you desired, I attended at the Society of Antiquaries, and your letter was read by our President Folkes in the chair. He approved of your motion about having an accurate draught of it sent up for the Society's use, to preserve it. And it was proposed to the Society, and unanimously agreed, to pay two guineas for the drawing when done. It is expected that all or both sides are to be drawn, with measures and dimensions. If you please to order or write next post, the Society will defray the charge, with thanks to you for your care about it, and ordered me to write and express the same.

G. VERTUE."

"DEAR SIR, *Friday, June* 22, 1750.

"I am much obliged to you for your letter the other day; and indeed I am as much surprized as you are, that, after waiting so long, and your writing so often, you have not heard from the person at Gloucester who was to draw the Cross. To imagine a reason for it I cannot. If the man is there, or in health, it is certain you have done all that can be by writing; and no doubt the Bishop of Gloucester, who promised to Dr. Willis that he would promote it, will forward that design, to answer our expectations for the Society of Antiquaries. If you have any inclination to write to Dr. Browne Willis, directed to Whaddon Hall, near Fenny Stratford, Bucks, on that account, or any other, will come safe to him. Herewith I have sent your prints

* Near Blackheath, Kent, built by Sir Adam Newton, tutor to Henry Prince of Wales. It came by marriage to the late Sir Thomas Spenser Wilson, bart. Lord Egmont was only the occupier of it for a certain time, and used it as a villa.

of

"At the same time, I lent him a MS folio, being therein contained a proposal or scheme for erecting

of our deceased friend Mr. Holmes. But about Mr. North's account of King Henry the Third's Coins I hear nothing of late to be done, nor expect it. Yet I believe he has got all, or almost all, his materials ready for the press. This day I went, as you advised, to Westminster, to see the remains of that old building which is to be pulled down. I viewed it with Mr. Widmore; who says, he has found it mentioned in some deed about the middle of Edward the First's reign, then called *The Bellfrey*, or *Campanile**, at that time useful probably for the Abbey Church, being near the West end. As there is at Salisbury a distinct building from the Cathedral, &c.; so here, as the towers for the bells at the West end of the Abbey were not built till some centuries afterward, this might be useful, and used on all such necessary occasions, till the latter part of or middle of Henry the Eighth's time, when the towers at the West end were carried up; that is, built up partly, and left yet unfinished at the death of Abbot Islip, who was a great benefactor and promoter of the buildings of that Abbey, &c. in his time; and of late years, being disused for that purpose, it was inclosed and choaked up by timber buildings, &c. that hide its original form. But now, as all the houses about it are to be pulled down and cleared away, I shall watch opportunities to take such draughts as may preserve the memory of these remains; and Mr. Widmore will be so good to assist us, and give me proper notice when it will be convenient for me to be there. G. VERTUE."

"DEAR SIR, *Sunday evening*, 1750.

"Since we were together at Islington, I have reviewed the old Church round about, and think to take some views of it, and the Plan, with some few of the most antient Monuments, to exhibit to our Society of Antiquaries when done; but I cannot promise myself to do wholly what I intend, before the Society's adjournment; however, they will serve for their entertainment the beginning of next Winter. I have, since we were together with Dr. Taylor there, had time to consider a little about your ill success in the affair of Mrs. Ducarel's picture, and now do think I may venture to mention a Painter, whose talents, &c. may answer your reasonable expectations. This I am willing to, the more especially, being, with much respect,

Her and your obliged faithful servant, G. VERTUE."

[Mr. Vertue never took any drawing of this very old Church, finding afterwards that a view thereof had already been taken, published by Roberts, the engraver, in 1750.]

"KIND SIR, *Saturday morning, Dec.* 22, 1750.

"When your messenger came yesterday, I was not at home; but now I have sent you the prints of the Court of Wards you desired and paid for. My last letter to you, with yours inclosed,

* See a Plate, and an illustration of this building, in Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XLI. p. 41.

I sent

or establishing the Antiquary Society in King James the First's time, under the protection of George Vil-

I sent away so speedily that I had not time to transcribe that part relating to the stones like Stonehenge in Holland, of which Mr. North has received some account, which though different from mine, still probably means the same thing; therefore, with your leave, I should be pleased to have a copy of that part of your letter at some convenient time, for future consideration. In the mean time I will find some opportunity of speaking to Mr. West about Montjoy house, the first time I see him; and, if I can find any thing, I will give you notice without delay. I am rejoiced to hear your resolution is to illustrate the history of those worthy gentlemen of Doctors Commons, a Society who have been untouched upon by any Historian, and in which your knowledge and conversation is so universal and agreeable that I hope you will have success in that laudable undertaking. Last Thursday evening, at the Society (before I came), there being a full assembly, it was motioned, and proposed unanimously, to have the Regicide Warrant printed, as it was engraved at the Society's expence; and I accordingly had directions to print them off, and to deliver to the members as usual, at our next meeting, January 10 next, being our adjournment to that day. However, I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and Mr. Gale before that time. In the mean time I am, with great respect, your obliged friend to command, G. VERTUE."

"KIND SIR, *Friday morning, Feb. 22, 1750-1.*

"When you write to Mr. North, remember my best wishes for the recovery of his health; that, as far as I remember of the title of Picart's book*, giving an account of an antient stone monument erected in Friezeland, being in circumference and form like that of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain; which he mentions at the latter end of his Treatise. And there is also a cut of the monument, which he determines to be erected (from certain observations) by the Heathen Saxons; who afterwards came into England, conquered the nation, and left many erected monuments, without inscriptions, to posterity. I remember a gentleman of your acquaintance that said he lived in Friezeland, near this stone monument, had often seen it; and also said, he had that printed account we now want. I have commissioned persons to enquire for this book in Holland, but could not procure it hitherto." G. VERTUE."

"1751.

"The two churches of St. Helen and St. Nicholas, at Abingdon, are of the same kind of structure as those at Oxford, St. Bartholomew's, London, &c. I am very sorry to hear our ingenious friend the Rev. Mr. North is in so ill a state of health. As he has often recovered, I hope he will again soon. Dr. Rawlinson is gone to Oxford for some time, on account of

* See vol. II. p. 252; and vol. V. p. 441.

his

liers, duke of Buckingham, to whom that Book was inscribed. See some account of it in the Life

his health, in his way to Bristol, and to settle some benefactions, marbles, &c. at Oxford."

"DEAR SIR, *Monday morning, Oct. 7*, 1751.

"I have looked over these two volumes *(Catalogues Raisonnè de Mons. Gersaint)*, and find they contain, in the five parts or divisions, several things I am pleased with, and should be desirous of having them by the means of your friend and correspondent at Paris, which may be sent over with other things. As to the Catalogue of Lorangere, I have already; but if there be any other catalogue of sales of pictures by Gersaint published since 1748 I should desire likewise, especially one I have heard was this last year, 1750, of the Collections of Mons. Crozat. If you think proper, you may acquaint your friend that I have printed a book of the Works of Wenceslaus Hollar, with some account of his life and to his death; and at present I am printing an account of the Collections of King Charles the First's pictures, statues, bronzes, and other curiosities. It is now near half done, and I hope will meet with due encouragement from the publick and the curious. G. VERTUE."

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Monday afternoon*, 1752.

"The draught of Dorchester was by some gentlemen of the Society well approved on; but others hope to see a draught farther to explain the view of Maiden Castle; which, indeed, is all in all on that account. As to the Plan of London, your's is complete. I have thoroughly examined it again. Nothing now can put a stop to those two first volumes but the want of paper. If I should not have enough in that parcel you sent to put the Hollars in will do. But I long to see you, to explain a new contrivance, shewn at the Society, for taking impressions of coins, as well as seals; and as well to the full as can be done by the drawing of the most careful and accurate hand. As you love impressions, I don't doubt that this invention will employ your thoughts and practice sometimes, and add to your collection with pleasure. G. VERTUE."

"DEAR SIR, *Tuesday, July 7*, 1752.

"As you were one of the Council of our Antiquary Society, and was summoned to meet last Thursday upon special affairs; I expected to have seen you, unless you smell the nature of the business; and therefore, like another of the Council (W. esq.), staid away, as he told me (early that morning) he would—that to such high proposals, a hundred a year to be bound to pay for building bare walls, &c. he could not nor would not approve. So it happened few of the Council met. Some long and hot debate kept us poor Fellows waiting in another room two or three hours; and at last the cabal could not agree to make a report of their reason, or propositions; so left it for next meeting. This is in short what perhaps before now you have heard more at large, or otherwise glossed; but hereafter what will be the issue, only

Time

of Sir Walter Raleigh (by Oldys), where is mentioned the names of many noblemen, learned gentlemen, members of the first institution. My observations and notes collected begin with the Remarks on the last Re-establishment about 1708 or 9, a small book of Reports of the Officers of

Time can discover. I have no other things or hints at present to remember; but, as I lately had in my hands the Life and Victorious Actions of Edward the Black Prince, 8vo, by Collins, about the middle are the remarks of places and noted affairs in those days at Callais, Guisnes, Bourdeaux, &c. The refreshing your memory, or reading them at present over again, may give you the same kind of pleasure as viewing some antient Roman and Greek cities and remains, often read by the Learned in their younger days. If your time or inclinations would permit you I doubt not but it will heighten the pleasure of your observations and travels. Wishing you good health, happy days, safety, and out of all hazardous dangers, till your return, and for ever after, with our best wishes and compliments to your Lady, if I don't see you next Thursday to kiss your hands at parting, *je vous souhaite bon voyage. De votre amy,* G. VERTUE."

Mr. Vertue engraved all the LXXII Plates in the First Volume of Prints published by the Society of Antiquaries between 1717 and 1747, except No. VI. which was engraved by Vandergucht. And the first XVII Plates of the Second Volume, from 1747 to 1756; in which year he died. He likewise engraved the Plate of the Charity Children, 1715; re-published by the Society in 1775: and the IX Historic Plates, in 1742, 1748, and 1750; republished in 1776 and 1777. And also the IV Plates of the Canons' Houses, Lincoln's-inn Chapel, Plan of Whitehall, and Chichester Market Cross, in 1747, 1749, and 1751; republished in 1781. He likewise engraved the X following Plates: Stunsfield Tesselated Pavement, about 1712; Leake's Survey of London after the Fire in 1666, two Plates, 1723; Mr. Lethieullier's Mummy, Two Plates, 1724; South and West Prospects and Plan of St. Martin's Church, three Plates, 1730; West Front and Inside Views of St. Thomas's under and upper Chapel on London Bridge, and London Bridge, two Plates, 1747 and 1748; republished by the Society in 1784. These X Plates, with the IV preceding ones, and the *Civitas Londinum*, containing VIII others, were presented to the Society by Mrs. Vertue in 1775. And in 1776 the Society purchased of her the IX Historic Plates for 100*l.* *Civitas Londinum* 1737; Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta-Maria 1742, have each *G. Vertue excudit.* Republished in 1775 and 1777. *Sir John Fenn's Tables*, p. 19.

There is a very good print of "George Vertue and Margaret his wife, in the very habits they were married, Feb. 17, A D. 1720," from the original drawing in the Collection of the Right Hon. Lord Cardiff. *G. Vertue del. W. Humphrey fecit.*

Records,

Records, directed to the Lord Halifax, Commissioner of the Treasury, who was appointed by Parliament about that time, wherein is mentioned the Reports of the State of the Records of the Tower of London, and several Offices at Westminster, from Mr. Madox, Mr. Le Neve, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Rymer, Mr. Anstis, Mr. Sanderson of the Rolls, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Lawton, Browne Willis, Dr. Stukeley, and others, whose names our good friend Dr. Willis did give me an account of, and of their first meetings in Fleet-street, near the Temple Gate, before our regulating orders and settled method at the Mitre, with Maurice Johnson, Messrs. Gale, Hare, Mr. Humphrey Wanley, and many others. From their often meeting to confer notes about the reports, was the true fountain-head that sprung up a proposal to establish the Society that now subsists under proper regulations *,

* The following Regulations, printed on a large half-sheet, were prefixed to some of their earliest publications:

"The Society of Antiquaries, London. *January the first*, 1717.

"Agreed to meet one evening in every week, to cultivate the knowledge of ANTIQUITIES of ENGLAND, according to such written orders as were subscribed to by the Members of the Society. A President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and Director of the Works of the Society, &c. were then nominated and elected. These officers are yearly chosen; and the monthly contributions, paid by each person admitted, are collected by the Treasurer, and applied for the use and advancement of the Society. The accompts of monies received and disbursements are to be audited annually."

Subsequent to the above regulations, I shall subjoin a few of their minutes from the MSS. of Dr. Stukeley.

"January 3, 1721-2. Mr. President brought a copy of the fine medal of the larger model, 5¼ inches in diameter, done by Nicholas Scolander, a German, representing the King, with sundry mottos and devices.

"January 25. Mr. James Hill brought abundance of English Saxon Coins, of which he is taking an account. Mr. Roger Gale brought some earthen baked moulds for counterfeiting Roman Coin, found at Addlesmore, near Leeds.

"February 19. Mr. President brought a letter of Mr. Symond D'Ewes, relating to a work he was upon of the English Coin.

"May 30. W. Stukeley shewed the Society what he has done towards collecting the Coins of Great Britain, from the earliest times,

This was also then Mr. Willis's opinion, when he delivered to me, writ by himself, those names of about twenty persons he could call to mind were at their first meetings: as Mr. Johnson mentions, Dr. Stukeley, himself, and others, went to the Cotton Library for that purpose, to review former

times, according to the respective tasks the members assumed to themselves some time ago. He shewed a great number of British Coins, drawn out in some order; whence he proposes to demonstrate their great conformity with the old Greek and Runic.

"February 27. Mr. Degg brought a fine silver plate engraven by Pass, of Henry the Fourth of France and his Queen: on the reverse their arms.

"December 11. Mr. Nicholas brought an Intaglia, cut by Symonds, of Secretary Nicholas, his grandfather, finely done.

"February 19, 1723-4. Mr. Ainsworth brought a Silver Coin of King Henry, sitting in a chair of state, London, under the foot-stool: on the reverse, *Posui deum adjurorem meum.*

"April 1. By the President's recommendation, the Society resumed the consideration of collecting all the Legends and accounts of Coins that relate to Britain, from the earliest ages to the present, in order to describe an exact *Metallographia Britannica.* It was thought convenient to that end that the Society divide itself into particular Committees, under these heads: British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, English. The first person named in each Committee shall collect, from all the informations that can be had, the drawings and descriptions of all Coins under that Class; and every member and person named in every Committee is desired to communicate what comes in his way of any Class. The Secretaries from time to time to register them in due order of time, together with what descriptions or historical marks appertain to them, in order for publication when the work is judged complete; and the Coins are to be handsomely engraven by the best hands:

"METALLOGRAPHIA BRITANICA.

British	Lord Winchelsea. Dr. Stukeley.
Roman	Roger Gale. Mr. Ainsworth.
Saxon	Mr. Humphry Wanley.
Danish	Mr. Samuel Gale.
English	Lord Hartford, Mr. Norroy. Mr. W. Nicholas. Mr. Cralke.

"April 29. The Secretary brought a print from a silver plate, of Queen Elizabeth; another of King Henry IV. of France, and his

facts of such Societies. I wish this recollection may be of any use towards the present enquiry, is my best wishes for the prosperity and honour of the Society; being, Sir, with true respect, their

his Queen; all with their respective arms, engraven curiously, by the famous 5 Pass.

"July 1. Mr. Maurice Johnson brought some Collections he has made towards our projected *Metallographia;* for which he had the thanks of all the Society, and was desired to continue them.

"November 25. My Lord President * brought a great many silver counters, or family medals, a Phœnix on a coronet, *Foi pour devoir.* Reverse, the Seymour arms with several quarterings. Another of a bull, running and chained, the same motto.

"December 2. Mr. Ainsworth brought several silver Coins of Henry VI. and a King of Arragon; the first struck at Cambridge. *Civitas Camabridga.*

"Mr. Director [Talman] observes, that the Coin lately mentioned clears the dispute that Cambridge was a city.

"February 24, 1724-5. Mr. Serjeant brought a medallion of gold of Queen Elizabeth, of an extraordinary high relievo, of excellent work. The face and neck is likewise enamelled like flesh. Round it is, *Ditior in toto non alter Circulus orbe;* on the reverse a palm-tree, on a rock, encompassed with waves; on it, *Non ipsa pericula tangunt.* There were but six of them struck. This belongs to Henry Hoare, esq. There is a loop at top to hang it by, as a favour; and three loops below, to fasten pearls to, or the like.

"1725, April 6. Mr. Creyk brought a brass medal upon printing; on the reverse the alphabet.

"April 28. Dr. Knight brought a pewter cast of Erasmus, which came from Basil in Switzerland. ΤΗΝ ΚΡΕΙΤΤΩ ΤΑ ΣΥΓΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΔΕΙΞΕΙ. *Imago ad vivam effigiem expresa.*

"Mr. Alexander brought some engravings of S. Passe; King James I. also his Queen.

"May 19. Lord Hartford brought a fine (high) raised (oval) medal of Queen Elizabeth, with the following inscription on it:

Round the head, after her name and titles,

Hei . mihi . quod . tanto . Virtus . perfusa . decore .
Non . habet . æternos . inviolata . dies.

Reverse, a Phœnix rising from the flames. Round it,

Felices . Arabes . Mundi . quibus . unica . Phœnix .
Phœnicem . reparat . deperiundo . novam .
O miseros . Anglos . Mundi . quibus . unica . Phœnix .
Ultima . fit . nostro . tristia . fata . solo.

[The Medal is engraved in Evelyn, p. 93.]

"September 29. Mr. Massey brought a copper effigy, or medallion, performed by Albert Durer; together with a print of it, etched by himself; which he gave to the Society.

* Algernon Earl of Hartford, President of the Society.

"Nov.

ever obliged humble servant, and yours most sincerely to command, GEORGE VERTUE.

"P. S. Mr. John Talman* was the first member

"November 17. Dr. Scheutzer brought an impression of a seal found in the ruins of Persepolis; also an impression, in brass, of Queen Elizabeth, full-faced, inscribed, *Ditior in toto non altera circulus orbe.* He also brought a silver coin of James I. very bold, *Huic pax copia claraque Religio*, 1604.

"1726, April 27. Dr. Scheutzer brought a very fine profile of Queen Elizabeth, in gold enamelled work curiously done, being in Sir Hans Sloane's possession.

"May 25. A Catalogue of copper medals, by Mons. St. Urbain of Lorrain, in the possession of Stephen Fox, esq. communicated by Mr. Lethieullier.

"1731, April 29. Mr. Vertue brought a curious steel puncheon for the picture of Thomas Simon, engraver, cut on it, which was never hardened. Obiit 1665, London.

"November 18. Lord Colerane produced a gold medal, struck in honour of Captain Peacock, the commander of the Triumph. On one side, a sea-fight; Inscription, 'For eminent service in saving the Triumph, fired in fight with the Dutch, in July 1657.' Reverse, on an anchor, the ensigns of St. George and St. Andrew, and the Harp for Ireland. Weight about four guineas.

"Dec. 29. It was balloted for, and ordered, that Mr. West do present a set of the Prints engraven at the expence of the Society to the Gentlemen of the Society of Antiquaries in the City of Peterborough, in the name of the Society.

"1732, April 27. Mr. Peck brought a drawing of Grantham church, and several MS Volumes of his Collections for the Antiquities of Rutlandshire and Leicestershire.

"May 4. Mr. Vertue produced a letter from Mr. Browne Willis, with several remarks on our English Coins.

"June 14. Mr. Johnson communicated a letter from Mr. H. Johnson, from Grenada, giving a very curious account of the Moorish Palace there."

* "William Talman, born at West-Lavington in Wiltshire, where he had an estate, was comptroller of the works in the reign of King William; but of his life I find scarce any particulars, though he was an architect employed in considerable works. In 1671 he built Thoresby house, in Nottinghamshire, burned a few years ago; Dynham house, in Gloucestershire, 1698; Swallowfield in Berkshire and Chatsworth. The elegance and lightness of the latter front do great honour to the artist: the other sides are not equally beautiful. The flight of steps by which you ascend from the hall to the apartments was thought noble enough by Kent to be borrowed for Holkham.—
—His son, John Talman, resided much in Italy, and made a large collection of prints and drawings, particularly of churches and altars, many of which were done by himself. Mr. Sadler had

who proposed the Society's engraving Plates of Antiquities *. The first thing engraven, was the Lamp found near Windsor, late belonging to Sir Hans Sloane †."

had many altars and insides of churches at Rome, washed by him in their proper colours, and very well executed. In the same manner he drew several of Lord Oxford's curiosities. A few of his drawings are in the Library of the Antiquarian Society.

Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, 4to, vol. III. p. 385.

Mr. John Talman was the first Director of the Society of Antiquaries. He died in 1726, and at the sale of his effects, by auction, April 19, 1727, Mr. Vertue was commissioned by them to purchase several of his Prints and Drawings. Mr. West had another collection of them.

* The following letters are addressed to Samuel Gale, esq.

1. "SIR, "*Hinxworth, July* 8, 1721.

"I am glad to hear you have a promotion, which you say will afford you more time for the compiling your Cathedral Works. Proceed in deeds, and not in words. I rejoice to hear our Society is going on so strenuously. I wish we had a proper place to meet in, and to set up our books. I am, &c. JOHN TALMAN."

2. "SIR, *Hinxworth, Mar.* 7, 1724-5.

"The agreeable news you tell me concerning the flourishing state of our Society makes me very much rejoice, and I hope the saying will prove true; viz. *che semina virtú, raccoglie fama.* I congratulate our Society upon having such worthy members. I shall, ere it be long, begin the sections and plans of St. Edward's shrine, to be printed in the winter; for I fear Mr. Vertue will have work enough on his hands about those three sheets of the Tournament. I shall be glad to hear whether the *Volumus* should be *Clausum* or *Liberum.* I am pleasd to hear that such persons as Dukes, &c. buy whole sets of our Prints; but at the same time am chagrined at the smallness of the number. Pray is that Tournament in colours? I imagine it will make a noble work, if the original be well performed."

Mr. S. Gale, after giving Mr. Talman an account, in the monkish style, of the demolition of the Hospital and House of St. John's, adds, "Upon rummaging lately into some of our tattered archives I have got some light into the portrait of the antient Bishop, which is depicted in a window of a church in Norfolk, holding a great horn in his hands, of which you have made a fine drawing. The record relates to the Horn of Bishop Ulphius, restored to York Cathedral by Henry Lord Fairfax, 1671."

† Before the present title of "Vetusta Monumenta" was adopted, the two following title-pages occur in some early sets:

1. "Res Selectæ ab Antiquariorum Societate Londini editæ."

2. "Collectanea Antiquitatum sumptibus Societatis Antiquariæ Londinensis impressa. Ab Anno Domini MDCCXVII.

Mr.

Mr. GOUGH to Mr. NICHOLS.

"The duty which we owe to such as have gone before us in the walk of Learning and Virtù induces me to send you the following List of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, from its first institution or revival in this century to the present year*.

"I cannot look back to the list of members of the Spalding Society, with which you almost began the *Bibliotheca Britannica Topographica* (would it savour too much of vanity to say *we* began *our Bibliotheca Britannica Topographica* together? for I shall ever be proud of having suggested and assisted that work, and spirited up abler Writers to join in the undertaking) without lamenting to what that respectable body of the first *Literati* of the age is reduced.

"No blame is due to any of the survivors of the worthy Founder's Family. His Son is too much afflicted with a painful disorder, to find any amusement in his Father's Collections, which he holds too sacred a deposit to be communicated to every enquirer; so that at the same time that I acknowledge my obligations to his Nephew †, for his affability and readiness of communication, I must lament the peculiar circumstances which conspire to make Mr. Johnson ‡ an incommunicable, inaccessible man.

* This letter was intended to have been prefixed to "A List of the Members of the Society of Antiquaries of London from their Revival, in 1717, to June 19, 1796, arranged in chronological and alphabetical Order, 1798," 4to.

† Fairfax Johnson, esq. See p. 124.

‡ This letter of Mr. Gough was written a very short time before the death of Colonel Johnson, which happened Dec. 4, 1793, at the advanced age of 80.—The Maurice Johnson, and Captain Johnson, in p. 92, are the same person.—Of this respectable gentleman, and his family, see before, p. 25.

The following inscription on the mother of the Colonel is placed on a monument in the South aile of Spalding church:

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. JANE JOHNSON.
"Could height of beauty, sense, or goodness save,
Could Love or Friendship ransom from the grave,
Had floods of tears or clouds of prayers prevail'd,
Which oft have with success high Heav'n assail'd,
O'er these dim relicks now we should not mourn,
Nor had such precious dust adorn'd this urn

"The representation of the state of the Spalding Society, and their Museum, in the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1786*, awakens my deepest regret, when I reflect on the depredations of Time on the best intended and most elaborate designs. This is but one instance of the natural mutability of all sublunary undertakings. Accidents and revolutions, which destroyed the best writings and finest libraries of Antiquity, after they had survived their Authors or Collectors, and immortality was fondly supposed to be ensured to them, conspire against the successors of both in the present age. Libraries are dispersed by auction † the moment they change proprietors; MSS. are hawked about to sale in the mass, or dispersed, and the whole chain of their connection broken by one stroke of the hammer. R. G."

How few we find an equal match for pain,
Or whose pure reason holds their passions' rein;
Who solid greatness know, but false despise,
By all, except themselves, accounted wise.
Humble, yet not demiss; meek, but not base;
And whose well-temper'd mind adorns their grace.
Devotion to a narrow cell confin'd
Is lost in shade, and useless to mankind.
Happy are those who, like the Angelic race,
Though oft retir'd to view their Maker's face,
To this low world their generous cares extend,
And aid the poor, and aid a virtuous friend.
Such was the saint who lies enshrin'd beneath;
And, as serene in life, she smil'd in death.

Posuit charissimæ conjugi
mœstissimus conjux
Mauritius Johnson.
Nata 12 Maii, A. D'ni 1661;
obiit 17 Julii, A. D'ni 1705."

* Here reprinted, in p. 135.

† It so happened that the valuable Library of Mr. Gough was, by his own express direction, under the hammer of Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby (in April 1810) whilst this sheet was passing through the press.

No. II. (see p. 27.)
ROBERT JOHNSON, Archdeacon of LEICESTER.

ROBERT JOHNSON was descended from a respectable family, which, by an alliance with a Welsh heiress, had added an estate at Clun, on the borders of Wales, to their paternal property in Lincolnshire. He was the younger son (by a daughter of *Henry Lacey* of Stamford, esq.) of *Maurice Johnson*, esq.* thrice alderman of Stamford †, and member of parliament for that borough in 1523, with David Cecil ‡.

The Alderman was a merchant of the Staple; and his picture, painted by Holbein, is at Aysough-fee hall, having the order of the Bath round his neck.

By the custom of Burgh-English, *Robert Johnson* inherited his father's property in Stamford, while his elder brother § succeeded to the lands at Clun. In his minority he was entrusted by his father's will to the guardianship of Robert Smith, of Stanground, in the county of Huntingdon, who had married a sister of the testator. He was educated at the grammar-school of Peterborough, and was thence transferred to Clare hall. After which he repaired for three years to Paris, and other foreign Universities, for the purpose of study, by licence under Queen Elizabeth's own hand. He likewise travelled into Ireland. And, on his final return to this country, he was made Chaplain Examiner to the Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas Bacon. Here he employed conscientiously and successfully the opportunities of usefulness which his situation afforded;

* Maurice Johnson, esq. the founder of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding (see p. 27), claimed collateral consanguinity to Robert, the archdeacon and his father Maurice, as well as to Ben. Jonson. If the Poet and the subject of this memoir were related to one common line, they must have been related to each other.

† The title of the then chief magistrate.

‡ Grandfather to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh.

§ The elder brother was Geoffrey, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1562, and minister at *Leicester*, where he died. His son and heir, Samuel, sold the lands at Clun.

 and,

and, while the Church was still struggling with half-conquered difficulties, and particularly with a want of sufficient ministers, he recommended to the Lord Keeper a succession of learned and godly men, to supply the vacant cures. About this time, having removed from Clare hall, he was fellow of Trinity college; and was M. A. of Cambridge. In 1564 he was incorporated to the same degree at Oxford; and about 1591 was elected an honorary fellow of Jesus college, in the same University. He was also twice nominated to stalls in the cathedral of Rochester, which he twice resigned. About the same time he was made a prebendary of Peterborough; and from 1570 to 1575 he filled a stall in Norwich. In 1572 he was instituted to a canonry of Windsor; and in 1575, when he left the Lord Keeper's family, he retired for the remainder of his life to his parsonage of North Luffenham, to which he had been inducted in the preceding year. He subsequently proceeded B. D. at Cambridge; and in 1591 was made Archdeacon of Leicester, which closed the list of his ecclesiastical preferments.

On his settlement in Rutlandshire he found a great deficiency in the means of instruction and relief. The only charitable foundation which existed, even in name, was the Hospital of St. John and St. Anne, which had been founded at Okeham, by William Dalby, in the reign of Henry the Fifth. Its funds, however, were not only neglected and mismanaged, but, on the pretence of some superstitious additions of obits and lamps to the establishment, were *begged as concealed*, and would have been entirely confiscated, and the buildings destroyed for the value of the materials, if Robert Johnson had not bought the patronage; and then, surrendering it into the Queen's hands, received it again (through the intervention of his noble friend Lord Burleigh) to the original uses of the foundation. Fuller relates, that Robert Johnson well knew how to work on the liberality of others; and, by his representations of the benefits of the work, wrought upon many to contribute largely to the execution of certain other cha-

charitable foundations in the county. Thus he collected "money, or money's worth of timber, stones, &c." for the completion and endowment of the schools and hospitals of Okeham and Uppingham, till, in the 29th year of Elizabeth, the Queen, *upon the entreaty of Robert Johnson*, founded these schools and hospitals, and established a corporation for the government thereof, by the description of the "Governors of the goodds, possessions, and revenues of the Free Grammar Scholes of *Robert Johnson*, clarke, &c."

From this title, and from the general tenor of tradition, we may infer that *Robert Johnson* was (though not, as he is sometimes represented, the sole Founder, yet) certainly the most considerable benefactor to the original establishments. By him and by others they were subsequently farther endowed, till, at his death, they possessed a very adequate income, which is now (1810) increased to the amount of 1400 *l. per annum.*

In the schools Latin, Greek, and Hebrew were directed to be taught; and in the hospitals 22 or 24 poor men received "comfortable sustentation." By the enlargement however of their means, 96 are now on the establishment, at 5 *l. per annum* each. The whole is under the direction of the Founder's right heir, *George William Johnson*, of Witham on the Hill, Lincolnshire, esq. hereditary Patron, and eight official, eight lay, and eight clerical governors. The Statutes of the foundation are abridged, in Magna Britannia (Rutlandshire); and are printed at full length, Stamford, 1759, 8vo.

In addition to his share in these establishments, *Robert Johnson* left certain other benefactions in Rutlandshire; and bequeathed an annual stipend to a preacher at St. Paul's Cross; several exhibitions * to students at those Colleges in Cambridge with which he himself had been more immediately connected; and 100 *l. per annum* to St. John's College; which

* Amongst these, were four exhibitions to Sidney Sussex college, and some to St. John's.

was

was afterwards commuted by the family, by the purchase of land for the College.

Throughout his life he lived in the exercise of dignified hospitality and extensive charities. Yet he added largely to his paternal property in Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire; and, though never dignified higher than the *archdeaconry of Leicester* (says Fuller), and though thus liberal in his benefactions, he left to his family an estate of 1000*l. per annum*. Besides this, his personal property in the house at the time of his death was very considerable. By an inventory, taken a few days afterwards, it appears that his heir found, in different shapes, 5900*l.* (of which 522*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* was in ready money), a sum on the whole amounting at the present rate to little less than 30,000*l.*

Robert Johnson, the pious and learned *Archdeacon of Leicester*, closed a long and useful life at his parsonage of North Luffenham, about the 85th year of his age. On the 25th of July 1625, he was buried, in the chancel of the church, where a small brass, fixed on a stone, is thus inscribed:

" Robert Jhonson, Bachelor of Divinitie,
a painful preacher, parson of North Luffenham,
had a godlie care of Religion, and a charitable minde to the poore.
He erected a faire Free Grammar-schoole in Okeham.
He erected a faire Free Grammar-schoole in Uppingham.
He appointed to each of his schooles a schoolemaster and an usher.
He erected the Hospitalle of Christe in Okeham.
He erected the Hospitalle of Christe in Uppingham.
He procured for them a corporation and a mortmain of fower hundred marks, whereby well-disposed people maie give unto them as God shall move their hartes.
He bought landes of Quene Elizabeth towardes the maintenance of them.
He provided place in each of the Hospitalles for XXIIII poore people.
He recovered, bought, and procured, the olde Hospitalle of William Dalby in Okeham,
and caused it to be renewed, established, and confirmed,
which before was found to be confiscate and concealed;
wherein divers poore people he releaved.
He was also beneficiall to the towne of North Luffenham,
and also to the towne of Stamforde,
where he was born of worshipful parents.
It is the grace of God to give a man a wise harte,
to laie up his treasure in Heaven.
Theis be good fruites and effectes of a justificing faith,

and

and of a trew profession of Religion,
and a good example to all others
to be benefactors to theis and such like good works;
that so they may glorifie God,
and leave a blessed remembrance behinde them,
to the comfort and profite of all posteritie.
All the glorie, honor, praise, and thankes, be unto God
for evermore. Amen.
Sic luceat lux vestra. Let youre light so shine."

He was thrice married: first, to Susanna, only sister and heiress of Jeremy Davers of Cambridge, who died without issue; secondly, to Mary, only sister and presumptive representative of the *Heads* of Hillingdon and Wootton, by whom he had his only child, Abraham, born at North Luffenham, on the 6th of July 1577; thirdly (and at an advanced period of life), Margaret, widow of ..... Wheeler, and sister of Dr. *Lilly*. In all which connexions he was singularly happy.

His only son received from his father's recommendation two wives. The first became the mother of Isaac Johnson; who succeeded to his grandfather's estates; and who, early in life, married the Lady ArabellaFiennes (daughter of the Earl of Lincoln); with whom, in 1629, he embarked for America, in the great colonization of New England; and with whom he died there, soon after landing, in the same year; the most considerable of the Colonists in his pecuniary interest in the enterprize, and the most popular. Around him, by their dying requests, were buried as they fell, those who had followed him in life, and whom the diseases of an uncleared country hurried to the grave, till his tomb formed the common and patriarchal centre of the cemetery. John Hampden was his executor; and his father and brothers, Abraham, Samuel, and Ezechiel Johnson (the latter of whom carried on the line of his family), were his heirs. His father's second wife, the mother of these and many other brothers, was Elizabeth, the only child of Laurence Chaderton, fellow of Christ Church, Cambridge, one of the translators of the Bible, 1611; prebendary of Lincoln; and *first* master of Emanuel College 1584, which he resigned in 1602, but continued chiefly to reside there till his death, in 1640, in the 95th year of his age.

No. III.

JOSEPH AND THOMAS WARTON.

THE Lives of these learned and benevolent Brothers (whom with honest pride I call my Friends) have so lately been given to the publick by Mr. Mant and Mr. Wooll; and still more recently, and not less ably, by Mr. Alexander Chalmers, in the Biographical Prefaces to his valuable Collection of the English Poets, 1810; that I shall content myself by a mere epitome of dates.

Their father, the Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. descended from an antient and honourable family at Beverley in Yorkshire, was fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, Poetry Professor there, and vicar of Basingstoke; where he died in 1746; and where his tomb is thus inscribed by his sons:

"D. O. M.
THOMÆ WARTON, S.T.B.
hujus parochiæ vicario,
viro erudito,
probo, pio;
qui vixit annos LVI.
ob. MDCCXLVI.
filii mœrentes
F."

JOSEPH, the eldest son, was born at Dunsford in Surrey, at the house of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Joseph Richardson, in 1722; and, except being a small time at New College school, was principally instructed by his father, till at the age of 14 he was admitted on the foundation at Winchester, under Dr. Sandby, the present venerable Chancellor of Norwich; and at this noble seminary he commenced a poetical correspondence with Mr. Urban.

In September 1740, being superannuated at Winchester, he was entered at Oriel College, Oxon; where he sedulously cultivated his poetical talents; and, taking the degree of B. A. in 1744, was ordained to his

his father's curacy at Basingstoke; which, in February 1746, he exchanged for Chelsea; whence, to complete his recovery from the small-pox, he went to Chobham; and, after accepting for a few months the duty of Chawton and Droxford, returned to the curacy of Basingstoke.

In 1746 he published a small volume of "Odes;" and in 1747-8 was presented by the Duke of Bolton to the rectory of Winslade; soon after which, he happily united himself in marriage to Miss Daman.

In 1748, in conjunction with his brother, he published by subscription, and inscribed to Lord Craven, an octavo volume of his Father's Poems *; and in 1751 accompanied the Duke of Bolton to Paris.

In 1753 he was an assistant in "The Adventurer;" and published his poetical version of the Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil, which was begun in 1748-9.

In 1754 he was presented, by the Jervoise family, to the rectory of Turnworth; and in 1755 was elected second master of Winchester school.

The first volume of his "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope" was published anonymously in 1756; and in the same year, Sir George Lyttelton having obtained a peerage, Mr. Warton was honoured by the noble Baron with a chaplain's scarf.

In May 1766 he was advanced to the head mastership of Winchester school; and, visiting Oxford, proceeded to the degree of B. and D. D.

In 1772, he lost an affectionate wife, by whom he had six children; but, in the following year, was induced again to enter into the marriage state, with Miss Nicholas, daughter of Robert Nicholas, esq.; and, in the intervals of attendance on the school, passed such leisure as he could obtain amongst his intimates in London. It was at this period I had the satisfaction of becoming personally acquainted with Dr. Warton; and experienced from him abun-

* In this volume (which was published partly with a view to do honour to his father's memory, but principally for the laudable purpose of paying the few debts he left behind him), the "Ode on the Death of the Author by a Lady" was by his daughter, Jane Warton, who died at Wickham, Nov. 3, 1809, at the advanced age of 87.

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dant proofs of that inclination to forward the literary labours of others, for which he was peculiarly famed. I had, then recently, published four volumes of a small Collection of "Miscellaneous Poems;" in the selecting of which I had the assistance of many first-rate literary characters; and in four subsequent volumes was particularly indebted to Bishops Lowth and Percy, Dr. Warton *, and Mr. Kynaston.

* I hope to stand excused in exhibiting some proofs of Dr. Warton's kind attention.

"SIR, *College, Winchester, April* 25, 1780.

"When I was last in town, I proposed to myself the pleasure of calling on you, to thank you for the care you had taken in printing some books for the use of this school; and likewise to have asked you if you had remaining in your hands any copies of that excellent edition of the *Two Iphigenia's* by Markland; for our bookseller has orders to procure some, as I shall be glad to use it at the upper end of the school. Suffer me to return you my thanks for the great pleasure you have given me in the perusal of your *Four Volumes* of *Poems*, and of the very entertaining Notes and Anecdotes that accompany them. I am glad to find that you intend giving more of that sort to the publick. We have a good many old Miscellaneous Poems in our College Library; and, if I thought your plan was not completed, might perhaps point out some to you. I believe there are some things in the Miscellanies of *Husband*, of *Lewis*, of *Harte*, and of *Diaper*, *Whalley*, and *Cobbe* (author of a very fine Ode in Dodsley's Miscellanies), that might deserve to be inserted. Why should you not take some of *Sandys's* Psalms, as a pattern of his excellent versification? His introductory verses to the King and Queen; and a concluding copy, intituled, '*Deo Opt. &c.*' containing an account of his Life and Travels, are really excellent. I hint these things; not as imagining you want either *matter* or *information*; but rather to express the pleasure I have received from your publication. Will you please to tell Mr. Reed† I have found Fenton's letter, which I promised to shew him. I am, Sir,

Your very obedient and humble servant, JOS. WARTON."

"SIR, *Winton, May* 7, 1780.

"I am heartily glad to find that any hints I could give you about your very entertaining Work have been acceptable to you; and, in that confidence, shall add one or two more. I did not know that the Dryades of *Diaper* was in the Poetical Calendar. There is a thin volume of *Cobb's* Poems, from whence I have a notion something might be selected. His Ode in Dodsley is most excellent. *Sandys*, besides his Psalms, translated also, and most elegantly, Solomon's Song. All which might be inserted; as well as a Copy of Verses *to* Sandys from the great Lord Falk-

† The late Isaac Reed, esq. of Staple Inn.

land,

'In 1782 his friend Bp. Lowth gave him a prebend in St. Paul's, and the rectory of Thorley, Herts;

land, and Sandys's Epistle before his Translation of Ovid. From *Walter Harte's* Poems, the *Essay* on Painting, and his Epistle to Pope, and his *Essay* on *Reason*, a very fine poem, which was much laboured, and went through Mr. Pope's hands; and which I wonder has not lately been reprinted. Have you Lord *Paget's* Essay on Human Life; and an Epistle of *his* to Mr. Pope? I have the very copy he gave *Pope*, which I will send you by the carrier, if you wish to see it. I think Mr. *Merrick's* Tryphiodorus, the *Destruction of Troy*, might be inserted. It is admirably well done, very good versification indeed, and better than the original; and would, as it has never been re-printed without his large notes, be, I should think, acceptable. Do you know *Jones's* Translation of *Oppian's Halieutics?* This, perhaps, might be taken in whole or in part. I forgot to say that something might be also selected from *The Amaranth* of *Walter Harte;* the *Vision of Death* particularly. Why not give a *specimen* of *Chapman's* Homer, which is much talked of, and little known? As I see you have given some of *Creech's* Translations (who, by the way, is a most nervous and vigorous translator), why not insert some of his *Theocritus*, many parts of which are admirable? Look at the *Hylas*, the *Anacreontic* on the Death of Adonis, the Young Hercules, &c. &c. And, though *Francis* seems to have demolished Creech's Horace, yet give me leave to say that some parts of Creech's Horace are good, and I wish you would insert some of his Odes. As you have taken some Songs out of *Dryden's* Plays, why should you not also take those Songs that *Ben Jonson* has inserted in his Plays, some of which are most elegant and harmonious? '*Still to be neat*, &c.' in the *Silent Woman*, &c.; and some excellent lyric pieces, from what he calls his *Underwood*, To *Charis* 10 pieces, and *An Ode*, and Epistle to Selden. I must now *earnestly* entreat you, *for many strong reasons, not* to select any thing out of the collection you mention of my Father's, 1748. And I am sure you will oblige me by believing that I do not ask this without reason. [See p. 169.]

"I have a poem called *Henry and Minerva*,' by J. B. esq. printed for Roberts, 1729. I know not the author; but there is much fancy and taste, on the introduction of *Literature* after the Dark Ages, &c. And another poem, '*A Prospect of Poetry*, to Lord Orrery, by *J. Dalacourt.* Dublin. 1734.' Would you see them? I am, Sir,

Your very obedient and faithful servant, Jos. Warton."

"SIR, *Winton, June* 3, 1782.

"I am very certain that your candour will induce you to excuse the trouble I give you of a letter, when it is to rectify a great mistake with respect to myself in your very last Magazine, p. 233. The *whole note*, inserted in my Virgil, on which some animadversions are made, is Dr. *Hurd's*, and is by me quoted *as such* in the Virgil, as the Critic might have seen, if he had turned to my volumes, as he ought to have done,

And

which, after some arrangements, he exchanged for Wickham, Hants. And in this year he published the second volume of his "Essay on Pope."

In 1784 he began to print a small volume of some curiosity, not completed till 1787; which, though little noticed at the time, is now become exceedingly rare. I make no apology, therefore, for transcribing his short Advertisement.

"The Public has paid, of late, so much attention to our *old Poets*, that it has been imagined a perusal of some of our *old Critics* also may be found equally agreeable. Two pieces of criticism, accordingly, are here selected, of no common merit; and, indeed, the two earliest in our language, that deserve much attention; but which are not sufficiently known and read, by the situation in which they happen to stand; the one at the end of so tedious and unnatural a Romance as the *Arcadia*; and the other at the end of *Ben Jonson's* Works; which, being very voluminous, and not all of equal value, fall not into many hands *.

And I have nothing to do with his objections relating to *ardentes*, or *accingor*, or *Tithonus*, &c. &c. I will therefore beg the favour of you to say, in any little note or remark, in any part of your *next* Magazine, that the whole passage *animadverted upon* is Dr. Hurd's, and not mine. And be so kind as to put it, *not as coming from me*, but as a remark of your own †.—I cannot but be highly pleased with the clear and candid review of my second volume on Pope. If you *happen* to know the author, I will beg you to make my compliments to him, and to return him my thanks.—Your Magazine is justly in the greatest credit here; and, under your guidance, is become one of the most useful and entertaining Miscellanies I know. I am, dear Sir, with much regard, Your obedient humble servant, Jos. Warton."

* Which, previous to its being begun, he thus characterizes.

"Dear Sir, *Winton, April* 18, 1784.

"I have a little printing scheme to mention to you, and imagine you will not dislike to join with me in the *profit* and *loss*. We all know what a taste is diffused for reading our old *Poets*. I think some of our old *Critics* might be made as popular and pleasing. I therefore propose to you to print, in a very neat volume in twelves, these two pieces, both of which are excellent in their way: 'A Defense of Poetry by Sir Philip Sydney;' and, 'Observations on Eloquence and Poetry, from the *Discoveries* of

† This was accordingly done, in vol. LII. p. 290.

Ben

"The characters of the two authors are too well known to require to be here displayed. Suffice it to say, that there are few rules and few excellencies of Poetry, especially epic and dramatic, but what Sir *Philip Sydney*, who had diligently read the best Latin and Italian commentaries on *Aristotle's* Poetics, has here pointed out and illustrated with true taste and judgment; and that the observations of *Ben Jonson* have all that closeness and precision of style, weight of sentiment, and accuracy of classical learning, for which he is so justly celebrated. For the few antiquated expressions, in both pieces, no apology can be required."

In 1788, he obtained a prebend at Winchester; and the rectory of Easton, which in the same year he was permitted to exchange for that of Upham.

Ben Jonson." Neither of these pieces are read frequently, because one is at the end of the *Arcadia*, into which few people look; and the other at the end of Jonson's works, consisting, you know, of many volumes.—I would wish it were soon done, if you approve it. I should be glad to see the proofs, and to have it perfectly correct. And I will find you the copy to print from. Believe me, dear Sir, very sincerely, Yours, Jos. WARTON."

"DEAR SIR, *Winton, April* 27, 1784.

"I here send you the copy to print our Work from, with such directions to your Compositor as I could recollect. I think he cannot well mistake in *omitting* the parts of *Jonson's Discoveries* that are marked out; and I would beg he would be attentive to the *pointing*, which I have gone through as carefully as I could. It will make a larger volume than I thought, especially as I wish to add some Notes. Neither of these pieces are sufficiently known and read by being in their present situations; and they will shew the state of criticism and taste at so early a period of our Literature. I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient and very faithful humble servant, J. WARTON."

"DEAR SIR, *Winton, Dec* 12, 1786.

"At length I here send you what I think necessary to prefix to our little publication, as also the title-page, just as I wish it to be *printed*. Indeed I am afraid it could be of no use to have published for the many last dead months. I shall be in town about January 6 or 7, and wish all were then ready for publication—or sooner, if you, who understand these matters better than I can do, think it necessary. My friend and old acquaintance Mr. Dodsley declining shop-business, I wish to have the name of Mr. *Walter* at Charing Cross, as one of our *publishers*, joined with whatever other person you approve. I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient and faithful servant, J. WARTON."

He

He resigned the mastership of Winchester school in July 1795; and retired to his rectory at Wickham; where, in 1797, he completed his edition of "Pope's Works *" in nine octavo volumes. He afterwards undertook an edition of Dryden; of which, in 1799, he had completed two volumes, with notes; which are now in the possession of his son, the Rev. John Warton; who has undertaken to give them to the world. At this time he was afflicted by an incurable disorder in his kidneys, which terminated his useful and honourable life, Feb. 23, 1800, in his 78th year. He left a widow, who died in 1806; a son, and three daughters; the youngest by his second wife. He was buried in the same grave with his first wife, on the North side of Winchester cathedral; and the grateful Wiccamites have evinced their respect for his memory by placing an elegant monument, designed by Mr. Flaxman, against a pillar next to the entrance of the choir, with the following very handsome inscription:

"H. S. E.
JOSEPHUS WARTON, S. T. P.
hujus Ecclesiæ

* On this occasion he thus mentions some books which I had lent him, enriched by some valuable MS notes by Mr. Bowyer:

"DEAR SIR, *Wickham, by Fareham, Hants, Sept.* 13, 1797.

"I hope you do not think me forgetful of your kindness in lending me Mr. Bowyer's *ten* volumes of Pope, and *six* of *Carll's* Letters. If you wish it, I will return them to you by the carrier immediately, or bring them when I come to town.

"I have a little inclination to know, and perhaps you may be able to inform me, who is the writer of a peevish, feeble, and therefore contemptible criticism, on the edition of Pope, published in the *last* ******* Review. The good man seems to be principally angry at my inserting the observations formerly made in my *Essay* on Pope, and which it would have been absurd, and improper, and impossible, and contrary to the very design of undertaking the Edition, not to have done; and if they had been omitted, then I should have been called on for such an unexpected omission. I am too callous a veteran to regard such sort of objections.—Is our friend Mr. Wilkes returned to town? and is he well? I was very unfortunately prevented from visiting him†. I beg my best remembrances to him, and to tell him that I have safe his six volumes of Pope. Believe me, dear Sir, very sincerely and faithfully, yours, JOS. WARTON."

† At Sandown Cottage, his *villakin* in the Isle of Wight.

Præ-

Præbendarius;
Scholæ Wintoniensis
per annos ferè triginta
Informator:
Poeta fervidus, facilis, et politus:
Criticus eruditus, perspicax, elegans:
Obiit XXIII° Feb. MDCCC,
ætat. LXXVIII.
Hoc qualecunque
Præceptori optimo,
desideratissimo,
Wiccamici sui
P. C."

THOMAS WARTON, the younger brother of Dr. Joseph, was born at Basingstoke in 1728; and in very early life evinced a fondness for reading, and a taste for poetry *. After passing some time under his father's tuition, and at Basingstoke school, he was, in March 1743, admitted a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in his sixteenth year.

In 1745 he published five "Pastoral Eclogues;" and became a correspondent in Dodsley's Museum, to which his brother was also a contributor.

In 1747 and 1748 he had the office of "poet laureate" conferred upon him, according to an antient practice, in the common room of Trinity college †.

His next publication, "The Pleasures of Melancholy," was followed by "The Triumphs of Isis, 1749."

He was a contributor to "The Student ‡" in 1750; and in that year took his master's degree. In 1751 he succeeded to a fellowship; and published his

* This appears by a translation from Martial, in his ninth year, authenticated by a letter to his sister, dated "from the School, Nov. 7, 1737."

† "The duty of this office was, to celebrate the lady chosen by the same authority as the Lady Patroness; and Warton performed his task, on an appointed day, crowned with a wreath of laurel. The verses, which Mr. Mant says are still to be seen in the common room, are written in an elegant and flowing style, but have not been thought worthy of preservation."

Chalmers, Poets, vol. XVIII. p. 76.

‡ In which Mr. Warton's "Progress of Discontent," which had been written in 1746, deserves especial notice.

excellent

excellent satire called "Newmarket;" an "Ode to Music;" and "Verses on the Death of Frederick Prince of Wales;" and was, in 1753, the editor of "The Union," printed at Edinburgh.

The Bodleian and Savilian Statutes were drawn up by him in 1754; in which year he published his "Observations on the Faerie Queen of Spenser;" enlarged in 1762 to two volumes.

In 1757 he was elected Poetry Professor; which, as is the usual custom, he held for ten years; and his lectures were elegant and original.

In 1758 he published "Inscriptionum Romanarum Metricarum Delectus," a collection of the best Roman epigrams and inscriptions, with a few modern epigrams, one by Dr. Jortin, and five by himself, on the model of the antique; and between 1758 and 1760 he wrote three numbers * in "The Idler."

He published, in 1760, without his name, "A Description of the City, College, and Cathedral of Winchester," 12mo; and, in the same year, "A Companion to the Guide, and a Guide to the Companion, being a complete Supplement to all the Accounts of Oxford hitherto published."

About the same time he wrote, for the Biographia Britannica, a "Life of Sir Thomas Pope" (which he republished in 1772, and again in 1780).

In 1761 he published the "Life and Literary Remains of Dr. Bathurst;" and in that and the next year contributed to the Oxford Verses on the Royal Marriage, and on the Birth of the Prince of Wales; and "The Complaint of Cherwell, an Ode."

His next publication was "The Oxford Sausage," 1764; of which a second edition appeared in 1777, and a third in 1806.

In 1766 he superintended, at the Oxford press, an edition of "*Cephalus*' Anthology;" and announced his edition of Theocritus, which appeared in 1770.

In 1767 he took the degree of B. D. and was elected F. A. S.; and in that year was instituted to the rectory of Cuddington, otherwise Kiddington, in Oxfordshire.

* Numbers 33, 93, and 96.

The

The first volume of his most important work, "The History of English Poetry," appeared in 1774; a second in 1778; and the third in 1781; and, finally, a fragment, but a valuable one, of a fourth *.

In 1776 he was called upon, as an intelligent umpire, to decide a friendly dispute between some eminent Antiquaries; which will be best illustrated by the correct narrative transcribed below †.

* He had long been engaged in preparing the fourth volume; of which a few sheets only were printed at the time of his death.

† "In 1171 Henry de Blois, brother to King Stephen, who died Bishop of Winchester 1171, was buried before the high altar of his church. Some have supposed this the church of Clugni; but, on new-paving the choir at Winchester, about 25 years ago, they discovered, close on the right hand of Rufus's tomb, almost by the Bishop's throne, just below the surface, a stone coffin, containing an entire skeleton, which some imagined the body of Canute; but others, most justly, the body of this prelate. It was wrapt in a brown and gold mantle, with traces of gold round the temples; a wooden cross, about two yards long, and of a size of a common walking stick, lay by its side, and a large gold ring, with a stone of great value, was lodged in the treasury." *Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. I. p. 28.

The correspondence which passed on this subject I am enabled, by the liberality of my late worthy friend, to preserve.

1. Mr. GOUGH to Mr. WARTON.

"SIR, *Nov.* 8, 1776.

"A question of some little importance has arisen between me and some Brother Antiquaries, on a subject which we have agreed you are the best qualified to give us satisfaction upon. We have heard that, in new-paving the choir at Winchester some years ago, a Body was found, with a silver penny in *its hand*, or at least in the coffin. Our accounts agree in the main fact; but as to other circumstances, of preservation, dress, &c. as well as to whom this body belonged, whether king, bishop, or abbot, they are equally dissonant and imperfect. The coin and a ring found with it were said to be in the hands of Dr. Shipley, then Dean, whom we had not the good fortune to meet with. A circumstantial account of this discovery, with your conjectures on it, will be esteemed a particular favour by, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, R. GOUGH.

"May we hope your second volume of English Poetry will appear this winter?"

2. Mr. WARTON to Mr. GOUGH.

"SIR, *Trinity College, Oxon, Nov.* 11, 1776.

"I only remember one circumstance relating to the discovery of the Body which you mention. A ring was found on one of the fingers, worth upwards of 300*l*. I have forgot the stone. The Bishop of St. Asaph, then Dean, has the ring, and can

 inform

Mr. Warton published a Collection of his Poems in 1777; a second edition in 1778; a third in 1779; and a fourth in 1789.

inform us of every particular concerning this matter. If you please, I will write to his Lordship on the subject; who, I am sure, will be ready to communicate all that is desired. I don't recollect the silver penny. I think the Body found was that of a Bishop. My second volume, concerning which you so obligingly enquire, I hope will appear soon. I am, &c. THO. WARTON."

3. Mr. GOUGH to Mr. WARTON.

"SIR, *Nov.* 14, 1776.

"Your readiness to give me the information about the Winchester Body encourages me to trouble you again, to write to the Bishop of St. Asaph about it, that as particular an account as possible may be obtained; particularly about the silver penny, whether found in or near the coffin."

4. Mr. WARTON to Mr. GOUGH.

"SIR, *Trinity College, Oxon, Dec.* 4, 1776.

"I have this moment received the inclosed letter from the Bishop of St. Asaph. When you have extracted the substance, I beg the favour of you to send it me back. I will get the penny from my brother, Dr. Warton; and will take the first opportunity of inspecting the Cathedral Library at Winton, though I am not going thither soon. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant, T. WARTON."

5. Bp. SHIPLEY to Mr. WARTON.

"DEAR SIR, *Twyford, Dec.* 1, 1776.

"As we were paving the Choir with the legacy left us by my predecessor in the Deanry, Dr. Cheyney [who died in 1764] (which circumstance will determine the date†, which I do not accurately remember), Leversuch [the mason] discovered a leaden coffin, about six or eight inches beneath the old pavement. The next day, with such of the Chapter as were present, and a pretty many of my friends, I went to see it opened. We were at first struck with seeing lines of gilding upon the skull, one running across the forehead, and I think two upwards. Immediately after, we discovered the episcopal ring. This, and the bones of the skeleton being in their natural form, was a proof that the coffin had never been opened before. We concluded that the gilding had formerly belonged to the mitre; the materials of which, together with the flesh, having gradually mouldered away, the gold had settled upon the skull. The ring is lodged in the Chapter Library, so I shall not describe it. Mr. Castelfranc, the jeweller, assured me the stone was a true sapphire; and had it not been for a flaw, which he took to be owing to the ignorant manner of setting, it might have been worth at present two or three hundred pounds. The value of the ring (for I think most, if not all, the episcopal rings I have seen beside were only of painted glass), together with the honourable place of the coffin,

† The discovery was made in June 1766.

on

For some time he had been making collections for a Parochial History of Oxfordshire; of which,

on the right-hand of William Rufus, made us conjecture that we had discovered the bones of the famous Henry of Blois, the brother of King Stephen, whom one of the Antiquaries whom we then consulted reports to have been buried before the High Altar. I speak only as an ignorant man, for I know there is a great authority that buries him in another place. I have delayed answering your letter, because I have been hunting after the silver penny you speak of. I have at last found it, and intend to send it as *moræ pretium*; but, upon second thoughts, I will give it to Dr. Warton, as a safer conveyance. It is a small German copper coin, without a date. The letters are legible enough, but I have met with nobody who understands them. I shall think I have a right to know what discoveries you make. I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient and faithful humble servant, J. St. Asaph."

6. Mr. Gough to Mr. Warton.

"Sir, *Dec.* 19, 1776.

"My best thanks are due to you and the Bishop of St. Asaph, for your obliging readiness in assisting to unravel the doubts about the tomb of Canute. I believe you are all right in assigning it to Bishop Blois; and it is time I should now let you into the motive of all this trouble you have had about it. Mr. Knight had mentioned the finding a Body, supposed of Canute, at Winchester, to Sir Joseph Ayloffe, among other conversation, on the opening Edward's tomb at Westminster; but, having afterwards some suspicion about the authority of calling it Canute's, as Sir Joseph had hastily printed in the Archæologia†, it was resolved to make as full a scrutiny as could be into the matter. The result rather gives it *from* the Danish Monarch. I had a further view in promoting this *melius inquirendum*—to ascertain the penny, which appears not to be Danish—though it may not be amiss to know what it is, where and how found—especially as Mr. White of Newgate-street has a coin actually found *on* the coffin of *Hardicanute* in Denmark; and, if your penny was found at the same time with the body, it may lead to some discovery.

"I cannot close this correspondence without wishing to hear from you on any subject in which it is in my power to assist you. My stated distance of ten miles from town gives me an opportunity of keeping up my literary connexions; and to accommodate you at Enfield will always give pleasure to, Sir,

Your obliged humble servant, R. Gough."

7. Mr. Warton to Mr. Gough.

"Sir, *Trinity College, Oxon, May* 28, 1777.

"I shall be very glad to promote the publication of the two manuscripts ‡, which I believe are curious and valuable. I have an extract from Hugo, concerning the decorations of the Royal

† In the Archæologia, vol. III. p. 390, on the authority of Edward King, esq. Sir Joseph Ayloffe expressly ascribes it to Canute.

‡ "The Itineraries of Symon son of Simeon, ar I William of Worcester," published by Mr. Nasmith in 1778. Mr. Nasmith died Oct. 18, 1808, æt. 68.

in 1781, he printed a few copies of the "History of Kiddington," as a specimen, to be given to his friends; and of which, in 1782, a second edition was printed for sale *.

Palace at Westminster. I beg you would put down my name. I have the honour of Mr. Nasmith's acquaintance, and think his "Catalogue of the Bene't Manuscripts" an excellent one, and on the true plan for things of that sort. I will subscribe to Fletcher, bookseller. I have got into my custody the coin found with the Bishop in the choir at Winchester, which I will place with some friend in London, where you may call for it. But I will not raise your expectations about it. I am, Sir, &c. T. WARTON."

8. Mr. WARTON to Mr. GOUGH.

"SIR, *Trinity College, Oxon, June* 30, 1777.

"The Winchester coin, now in my hands, is *the most palpable of all impositions*. It is nothing more than one of Hans Krawinckle's Nuremburg jettons, cast about the time of our James the First. I am much obliged to you for the "Catalogue of Canute's Coins," and wish to know the author†. A very perfect silver coin of this Monarch was found among the ruins of Magdalene bridge near this place last year, and is given to the Bodleian Library; so that we have now six there. The moneyer is Edred, and the town York.—I wish Dr. Woodward's Dissertation ‡ had not taken up so much room in your last volume of the Archæologia. I don't think the enquiry properly falls under your plan.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, T. WARTON."

* On this subject he thus wrote to Mr. Nichols.

"SIR, *Winton, Sept.* 22, 1782.

"I address you as a Publisher in the Antiquarian branch. I have made very considerable additions to a small tract, of which I printed a few copies for the use of friends last winter. It is a *Specimen of a History of Oxfordshire*, containing one parish, with which I am connected. I mean to re-print it for sale, with a new preface. If you have no objections, I wish to have you concerned with me in the publication—on this plan:—You and I to share profit and loss equally; you to pay the expences of paper, printing, &c. immediately; and those to be accounted for in the final balance between us. I am sensible there is a great impropriety in my not engaging you as a *printer also* in this business; but, on account of the badness of my copy, and for other reasons, it is absolutely necessary for me to print the piece at Oxford, where I mean to employ Mr. Prince, both for printing and paper. It will make about 80 pages, in quarto. Our number 250. If you please, I will choose a decent and reasonable paper; on a long-bodied English, with long-primer notes—to be ready for publication in or before next January. After your own, the names of any booksellers you choose shall follow in the title-page. I will overlook the press business with great care. If this proposal should be perfectly agreeable, a speedy answer,

† This was the Catalogue of Canute's Coins, published by Mr. Gough.

‡ "On the Wisdom of the antient Egyptians," vol. IV. pp. 212—320.

di-

Topography had long formed one of his favourite studies *; and the acuteness with which he had investigated the progress of antient Architecture gave him undoubtedly high claims † to the honour of being an

directed to me at the Rev. Dr. Warton's, Winchester, will oblige, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, T. WARTON."

"SIR, *Winton, Sept.* 29, 1782.

"Dr. Warton is greatly obliged to you for Pope's letter about Fenton's death ‡. As you have no objection, we will print my *specimen* as an *independent* Pamphlet, according to the plan I first proposed. As to profit, I know full well the limited sale of publications of this kind; and shall think we are sufficient gainers if we pay the expences. I who, being an old author, am a piece of a printer, will conduct every thing in a frugal yet decent way. I am, Sir, &c. T. WARTON."

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity College, Oxon, Dec.* 9, 1782.

"The *Specimen* is almost finished at press. I wish you would let me know what names (of publishers) you would have inserted in the title-page, after your own. Messrs. Fletchers are my booksellers here, but I will put any other Oxford name you like.

Your most obedient humble servant, T. WARTON."

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity College, Oxon, Dec.* 17, 1782.

"You will in a day or two receive 150 of the *Specimen*. The rest we have kept back, for Oxford. The price, for *selling*, 3*s*. I will take care of advertising in the Oxford paper. You will take care of London advertising. I expect the pleasure of seeing your *Hinckley* to day; and am, dear Sir, &c. T. WARTON."

It is needless to add, that the proposal was readily accepted on the terms prescribed; or that the book was accordingly printed, much to the credit of the Author, but without any profit.

* The "History of Kiddington" is certainly an excellent specimen of parochial history; and, if I were asked which was the best of this species, I should name *three* works, in the following gradation: 1, Sir John Cullum's "History of Hawsted;" 2, Mr. Gough's elaborate "History of Pleshy;" and, 3, Mr. Warton's "History of Kiddington."—The Authors being all dead, I shall not here be suspected of flattery. Next to those, if I were to name living persons, I should select the Histories of "Stoke-Newington" and of "Shoreditch."

† Of Mr. Warton's attention to antiquarian pursuits in general the following letter may be illustrative.

To Mr. GOUGH.

"DEAR SIR, *Oxon, Dec.* 22, 1781.

"I know not what Hospital at Winton can be intended by your instrument, unless it be St. John's Hospital (just within Eastgate), founded very early for *Poor*, but the founder unknown. Saint John was the Tutelary of the Knights Templars, and therefore that Hospital might have been connected with Walter, prior of *Hosp. Dom. Ier'l'm.* I never met with notices about it in the Winton Episcopal Register. This place is now a

‡ The letter to Mr. Broome, in Dr. Johnson's Life of Fenton.

Hall

eminent Antiquary; but his Poetical History had a much stronger claim to his attention.

In 1782 he took an active part in the *Chattertonian* controversy; and was decidedly of opinion that the poems were a fabrication. In the same year he became a member of the famous *Literary Club*, which could boast the names of a Johnson, a Burke, a Reynolds, and many other literary Luminaries. In the same year he published his verses on Sir Joshua Reynolds's Painted Window in New College Chapel; and was presented by his College to the donative of Hill Farrand in Somersetshire.

He was compelled, in self-defence, to vindicate his "History of English Poetry" from the scurrilous Observations of Ritson; which he did, very ably, under the signature of *Verax*, in Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 527; as did a friend of his, under the signature of A. S. in the same volume, p. 574.—In the succeeding volumes of the Magazine are several other letters on the subject, some of them from Mr. Ritson, others from Dr. Warton, Rev. John Bowle*, &c.; and an original letter to Mr. Warton from the Poet Gray is given in vol. LIII. p. 100.

Hall for the Corporation-dinners. I think I have spoke of it in my little *Account of Winchester*. Witney (properly Witteney) is in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. It is a very large *rectory*. I am your most obedient, &c. T. WARTON."

* This learned Divine, usually called by his friends *Don* Bowle, was a descendant from Dr. John Bowle, bishop of Rochester 1629—1637. He was born in 1625; M. A. of Oriel college, Oxford, 1750; F. S. A. 1776; and vicar of Idmerston, Wilts. He was a man of great erudition, and much respected for his valuable researches in antiquity, and various other lucubrations in obscure literature; and had the honour of being one of the first detectors of Lauder's forgeries; and, according to Bishop Douglas's account, had the justest claim to be considered as the original detector of that ingenious critick.—In 1765 he was the Editor of "Miscellaneous Pieces of antient English Poesie," containing Shakspeare's "King John," and some of the Satires of Marston.—To a very accurate and extensive fund of classical learning, he had added a comprehensive knowledge of most of the modern languages, particularly of the Spanish, Italian, and French; from the former of which he, in the year 1784, after long expectation, and after circulating proposals for a subscription at three guineas, presented the world with an elegant and correct edition of Don Quixote, in four volumes 4to, with notes and illustrations.

He was chosen Camden Professor in 1785; and delivered an inaugural lecture, ingenious, and full

tions. The two first volumes contain the text, faithfully and correctly printed from the original editions; the third and fourth, annotations, indexes, and miscellaneous matters in Spanish. He had previously published, in 1777, in 4to, "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Percy concerning this new and classical Edition, to be illustrated by Observations and Extracts from the Historians, Poets, and Romances, of Spain and Italy, and other Writers, ancient and modern. With a Glossary and Indexes; in which are occasional lyinterspersed, some Reflections on the Learning and Genius of the Author; with a Map of Spain, adapted to the History, and to every Translation of it." He had also given an outline of the Life of Cervantes in the Gent. Mag. for 1781, vol. LI. p. 22. But, in 1784, he feelingly laments, in the same Miscellany, vol. LIV. p. 565, that he had met with "very unfair practices respecting the admission of an account of his edition of 'Don Quixote' into two periodical publications, to which," says he, "I had some reason to think I was entitled, and have found the perpetrators of them to have been a false friend, and another, whose encomium I should regard as an affront and real slander; the one as fond of the grossest flattery, as the other ready to give it, and both alike wholesale dealers in abuse and detraction;" and concludes, "A desire to impart that pleasure to others, which I almost solely possessed, impelled me to the hazardous work of printing; in which if I have erred once, I may be readily credited, I shall never be guilty of a like offence again."—And in a subsequent letter, 1785, vol. LV. p. 414, he explains that he was *not* the *Translator* of "Don Quixotte." "I have *too much conceiving* of the merit of the original of Cervantes, ever to think of appearing in that character. The difficulties of a translator must rise in proportion to his knowledge of the original."—Cervantes himself could not be more enamoured of his Hero than Mr. Bowle. But his Commentary on this entertaining History did not answer the expectations he had raised of it in the publick. Some severe returns made by him (in "Remarks on the extraordinary Conduct of the Knight of the Ten Stars and his Italian Squire, to the Editor of Don Quixote. In a Letter to J. S. D. D. 1785," 8vo, and some Essays in the Gentleman's Magazine, imputed to him) to the strictures written in the margin of a copy by Mr. Baretti, excited the warm resentment of the latter, in an anonymous satire, full of personalities, intituled, "Tolondron. Speeches to John Bowle, about his Edition of Don Quixote," 8vo, 1786.—Mr. Bowle communicated many valuable criticisms and illustrations to the edition of Shakespeare, 1778; and some notes to Mr. T. Warton's "History of English Poetry." In the "Archæologia," vol. VI. p. 76, are his Remarks on the ancient Pronunciation of the French Language: in vol. VII. p. 114, Remarks on some Musical Instruments mentioned in "Le Roman de la Rose:" in vol. VIII. p. 67, on Parish Registers; in p. 147, on Cards.—

He

of promise*; but "suffered the *rostrum* to grow cold while it was in his possession."

He was also, under various signatures, a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine.—He died Oct. 26, 1788, the day on which he completed his 63d year.

* In this year he thus illustrated a curious Saxon Font.

Mr. WARTON to Mr. GOUGH.

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity College, Oxon, March* 8, 1785.

"I mean to be at Winchester soon, and will afterwards tell you what I think of the groupes in the old Font of the Cathedral. In the mean time the engravings may go on. I verily believe it to be a work antecedent to the Normans. Part of the same History (of Birinus) is I think on the West front of Lincoln cathedral, and in the windows at Dorchester, Oxfordshire. About five years since I was present in the church at Winchester with Captain Grose, when he took very accurate drawings of the relievoes on the font, with mensurations, &c. Has not Mr. Carter, the Gothic engraver in Westminster, done it?" T. WARTON.

Mr. WARTON to Mr. GOUGH.

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity College, Oxon, May* 28, 1785.

"I have examined the antient Saxon Font at Winchester, but can send no satisfactory account of the sculptures. I have said somewhere in the 'History of English Poetry,' that it exhibits the history of Birinus as at Dorchester in Oxfordshire. There I find the following imageries, either in painted glass or in the masonry of the windows. I. window N. aile from the West. The deck of a ship, with a head crowned, *i.e.* Birinus sailing to England. II. Birinus baptizing Kingilse King of the West Saxons. Birinus, in a green vestment; Oswald, king of Northumberland, his godfather, with attendants. V. Under a Bishop, *Sanct. Bernius*, *i.e.* Birinus, near him the figure of Honcrius, the Pope, who sent him to convert the West Saxons. These are in the glass.—In the East window of the choir, in the masonry: on the right, I. A figure with long hair and a staff. II. A figure sitting, blessing a female figure kneeling, before it. Perhaps Birinus blessing the daughter of Kingilse before he marries her to Oswald. On the left, III. A martyrdom, perhaps the decollation of Birinus.

"No part of this church is earlier than Henry the Third. On the sixth bell, in very old types, '*Protege, Birine, quos convoco tu sine fine*.' Birinus's *Legend* should be inspected. But are we on sure grounds in supposing that Birinus is the subject of the Font at Winchester? It is highly probable. I have mislaid or lost my papers about the West end of Lincoln cathedral. I fear, on a review, that this hasty sketch will throw but little light on the Font. That compartment of the Font, where the façade of a church appears, is undoubtedly a *marriage*. The most difficult one is, the ship, &c. You will find Birinus's Legend in Surius, *Vit. Sanctor.* vol. IV. p. 121, under *December*, viz. Decemb. iiii. I find nothing in St. Swithin's Legend that in the least agrees with the Font. I am, dear Sir, &c. T. WARTON."

The

The office of Poet Laureat was accepted by him this year, as it was offered at the express desire of his Majesty; and he filled it with credit to himself and to the place.

His last publication was an edition of the "Juvenile Poems of Milton," with notes; which he had purposed to extend to a second volume, by the "Paradise Regained" and "Sampson Agonistes;" for both which he left notes.

His death was somewhat sudden. Till his 62d year he enjoyed vigour and uninterrupted health. Being seized with the gout, he went to Bath; whence he returned, recovered in his own opinion; but it was evident to his friends that his constitution had received a fatal shock. On Thursday May 20, 1790, he passed the evening in the common room, and was for some time more cheerful than usual. Between 10 and 11 o'clock he was suddenly seized with a paralytic stroke, and expired next day about two o'clock.

On the 27th his remains were interred, with the highest academical honours, in the ante-chapel of Trinity college; where his tomb is thus inscribed:

"THOMAS WARTON, S. T. B. & S. A. S.
hujus Collegii Socius,
Ecclesiæ de Cuddington
in com. Oxon, Rector,
Poetices iterum Prælector,
Historices Prælector Camden.
Poeta Laureatus.
Obiit 21 die Maii,
anno Domini 1790, ætat. 63."

In this brief account of the WARTONS, I have purposely abstained from enlarging on the merit of their writings; as I am unwilling to deprive the reader of the pleasure of perusing the criticisms of Mr. Chalmers, which are so judiciously condensed that partial extracts would be unpardonable *.

* See also Mr. Mant's edition of the Works of Thomas Warton, in two volumes, 8vo, Oxford, 1802, with the Author's Portrait.

No. VI. BROWNE WILLIS.

BROWNE WILLIS, esq. LL.D. was born Sept. 14, 1682, at St. Mary Blandford, in the county of Dorset. He was grandson of Dr. Thomas Willis *, the most celebrated physician of his time, and the eldest son of Thomas Willis, esq. of Bletchley, in the county of Bucks. His mother was daughter of Robert Browne, esq. of Frampton, in Dorsetshire †.

* A Letter from Dr. Thomas Willis, dated *Kingston*, Sept. 20, *anno Domini* 1677, addressed to Mr. Elisha Coles, in commendation of his Latin Dictionary, was printed on a half-sheet 4to, 1677.—Mr. Vertue's "West Prospect of St. Martin's Church in the Fields, Westminster," his native parish, is inscribed, "To Browne Willis, esq. whose grandfather, Dr. Thomas Willis, the celebrated physician, was many years an inhabitant of this parish; and he bequeathed to it a perpetual Curacy for early Morning Prayers, and in the Evening."—In the register of Great Bedwin, Wilts, which begins 1539, are these entries: Thomas Willis and Joan Wheatbread, married Sept. 6, 1576. Thomas Willis, buried May 10, 1578. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Joan, baptized Jan. 10, 1580. John, son of Thomas and Joan, baptized Dec. 9, 1582. Thomas, son of Thomas and Rachel, baptized 13 Feb. 1620.—Browne Willis has added to this last, in a smaller hand, "This was the famous Dr. Willis, the celebrated physician. He was born Jan. 27."

† Mr. Willis's father and mother, Thomas and Alice, were buried in the chancel at Bletchley, both in one year, 1699, as their inscriptions on separate slabs set forth. His father died 1699, aged 41. His mother died a few weeks after her husband, of a broken heart for her loss, aged 35; and on her death her son left Westminster school. Out of regard to their memory, he contributed largely between 1704 and 1707 to the repairing Bletchley church, of which he was a patron; and of which a view is inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXIV. p. 304. An account, fairly written, of the repairs and expenditures thereon by Browne Willis, amounting to 800*l.* (a faculty for which was obtained in the Commons, signed Thomas Ayloffe, LL.D.) is preserved in the church chest. Mr. Willis gave eight musical bells, cast by Rudhall of Gloucester, 1712; and exceeding handsome communion plate, with his own and his wife's arms engraved on each piece, and inscriptions commemorating her as the donor, instead of himself. Jane, sister of Mr. Willis, was married to Germanicus Sheppard; and had issue Thomas Sheppard, who died without issue.

The following lines are also placed in Fenny Stratford Chapel, to the Memory of THOMAS WILLIS, M.D.

"In honour to thy mem'ry, blessed Shade!
Was the foundation of this Chapel laid.

Pur-

He had the first part of his education under Mr. Abraham Freestone at Bechampton; whence he was sent to Westminster school*; and at the age of seventeen was admitted a gentleman commoner of Christ Church college, Oxon, under the tuition of Edward Wells†, D. D. the famous Geographer.

Purchas'd by thee, thy son, and present heir,
Owes these three manors to thy sacred care.
For this, may all thy race thanks ever pay,
And yearly celebrate St. Martin's day! B. W."

* The neighbouring Abbey drew his admiration: here he loved to walk and contemplate. The solemnity of the building, the antique appearance, the monuments, filled his whole mind. He delighted himself in reading old inscriptions. Here he first imbibed the love of antiquities, and the impression grew indelible.

† Amongst Mr. Browne Willis's publications is a little tract, intituled, "Reflecting Sermons considered; occasioned by several Discourses delivered in the Parish Church of Bletchley, in the County of Bucks (of which Dr. Willis was Patron), by Dr. E. Wells, rector, and Dr. E. Wells (his nephew), Curate," on some dispute with Mr. Edward Wells, who had been his tutor at Christ Church, and whom he presented to this living on the death of Matthew Disney, 1715. He was also rector of Cottesbach, Leicestershire; and published a variety of tracts in Divinity and antient History, as well as an edition of Dionysius' Geography. Of him see before in vol. I. p. 28; Biographia Britannica, vol. VI. p. 4297, art. Willis, and the "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 151. He addressed to his patron a dialogue on "the great and indispensable duty to contribute liberally to the re-building, building, repairing, beautifying, and adorning churches, perused and approved of by the late most pious Robert Nelson, esq." Yet it appears he took the opportunity of the pulpit to "mark out by slander his benefactor, the very man who by mistake in an uncommon manner gave him the stand and opportunity of his misbehaviour." Dr. Wells was succeeded at Bletchley, in 1727, by Dr. Martin Benson, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester; and he, in 1740, by John, second son of Browne Willis; he by Thomas Willis, son of Henry, Browne Willis's third son, for whom the living was held by the Rev. W. Cole of Milton, the well-known Antiquary.—The family of Wells occurs very frequently in the Bletchley registers. David of Water Eaton, farmer, died 1790, aged 36; another was a school-master. Edward married Sarah Cook, 1748. The late Thomas James Selly, of Whaddon, esq. left to Mr. Franklin, who married Miss Elizabeth Wells, 1000*l.*; to Miss Nelly Wells and to Mrs. Franklin, late Catherine Wells, 100*l.* each.—In a letter from Mr. Cole to Dr. Ducarel, 1760, he says Mr. Willis was no otherwise acquainted with Dr. Wells than by his works, when he gave him the living. It is believed that Mr. Adams, whose picture was at Whaddon hall, was his tutor.

When

When he left Oxford, he lived for three years under the tuition of Dr. William Wotton*.

In 1702 he proved a considerable benefactor † to Fenny Stratford, by reviving the market of that town; and between the years 1704 and 1707 he contributed very largely towards the repairing and beautifying Bletchley church.

In 1705 he was chosen member of parliament for the town of Buckingham, in the room of Sir Richard Temple, bart. who had made his election for the county of Bucks; and, during the short time he was in parliament, he was a constant attendant, and generally upon committees.

In 1707 he married Catharine ‡, daughter of Daniel Elliot, esq. of a very antient family in Cornwall, with whom he had a fortune of 8000*l.* and by whom he had a numerous issue. She died October 2, 1724, aged 34, and was buried at Bletchley.

In 1717-18, the Society of Antiquaries being revived, Mr. Willis became an active member of it.

Aug. 23, 1720, the degree of M. A. was conferred on him, by diploma, by the University of Oxford.

* Mr. Willis always used to mention this friend of his by the style of William Wotton *Bachelor of Divinity*, that he might testify his protest against degrees given at Lambeth; for W. Wotton was in reality a Lambeth Doctor, and was consequently a titular *Doctor* at least." BOWYER, MS.—"A Doctor in all respects." *T. F.*

† "An estate called Burlton, in the parish of Burghill, near Hereford, at the beginning of this [the eighteenth] century belonged to Browne Willis, the celebrated Antiquary, who, together with Mr. Browne and Mr. Mostyn, were the contemporaries and intimate friends of Philips the poet." *Price's Hereford*, p. 161.

‡ "Mr. Browne Willis's *wife* wrote a book intituled, "The Established Church of England, the true Catholic Church, free from Innovations, or diminishing the Apostolick Doctrines, the Sacraments and Doctrines whereof are herein set forth." Lond. printed for R. Gosling, 1718, small 8vo, pp. 140.—Browne Willis had a copy in which is the following MS note, among others of the ludicrous kind. 'N.B. All the connexion in this book, is owing to the book-binder.' Browne Willis used to make a great joke of this book." *Mr. Cole, MS.*

Mr.

Mr. Willis, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Williams, 1723, speaks as if he had an employment in the Tower; and says, "Mr. Sliford*, who has been with Mr. Brydges, and was my amanuensis seven years (being at that time at Lincoln, picking up what he can out of the registers there), shall, if you will give me your orders, endeavour to furnish you a better Catalogue [of the Inhabitants of Wickdive].

Again, to another friend, "If I can serve you in the Tower, or any where else in my trade, I shall heartily rejoice to be employed." Feb. 1723-4.

To the extracts from Wanley's Diary, vol. I. p. 87, add, "Mr. Browne Willis came, wanting to peruse one of Holmes's MSS. marked L, and did so; and also L 2, L 3, and L 4, without finding what he expected. He would have explained to me his design in his intended book about Cathedrals; but I said I was about my Lord's necessary business, and had not leisure to spend upon any matter foreign to that. He wanted the liberty to look over Holmes's MSS. and indeed over all this library, that he might collect materials for amending his former books, and putting forth new ones. I signified to him that it would be too great a work; and that I, having business appointed me by my Lord, which required much dispatch, could not in such a case attend upon him. He would have teazed me here this whole afternoon, but I would not suffer him. At length he departed in great anger, and I hope to be rid of him.' December 13, 1723.

At his solicitation, and in concurrence with his cousin, Dr. Martin Benson, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, rector of Fenny-Stratford, a subscription

* "The Court Register, or Statesman's Remembrancer," published by William Sliford in 1733, 1741, 8vo, is inscribed, "To that learned and industrious Antiquary Browne Willis, esq." to whom, and to John Brydges, esq. of Barton Segrave, the author had been an amanuensis. Mr. Sliford was also assisted in that work by Sir Justinian Isham, baronet, Roger Cale, esq. and James West, esq.—Mr. Sliford's book was re-published in 1741; and a third edition in 1782, under the patronage of Sir William Musgrave.

was

was raised for building the beautiful chapel of St. Martin's * in that parish; which was begun in 1724†, and consecrated by Dr. Richard Reynolds, bishop of Lincoln, May 27, 1730‡.

A dreadful fire having destroyed above 50 houses, and the church, at Stoney-Stratford, May 19, 1746, Mr. Willis, besides collecting money among his friends for the benefit of the unhappy sufferers, repaired, at his own expence, the tower of the church; and afterwards gave a lottery-ticket towards the rebuilding of that church, which came up a prize.

* A remarkable circular letter on this occasion (most probably written by Mr. Willis) is printed in the Political Register, 1725, vol. XXX. p. 596.

† In an unprinted letter to Dr. Snape, provost of King's College, dated Dec. 22, 1727, Mr. Willis thus describes the progress of the chapel: "Honoured Sir, I have now received from Dr. Grey the good news of the generosity of your College to Stratford chapel. I cannot enough acknowledge your friendship herein, which I wish it was in my poor power to make any return for. We have, I thank God, filled our roof with the arms designed, which are of six Oxonians and three Cambridge Colleges, besides Eaton; but have made provision for four coats more over our altar, the first of which shall be yours. Two gentlemen have already contributed, and paid us their respective ten guineas; and now your College has condescended to subscribe, we only wait for a fourth benefactor, which I hope soon to obtain, being applying to some friends; and then we design to put them all four up together. It is an unspeakable pleasure to me, now we have got your arms, to reflect that all the places relating to the county wherein I live, and where I have had my education, have been our benefactors, and are enrolled among our founders. As Eaton and King's Colleges, Westminster College, at which school I was bred, Christ Church and Trinity Colleges belonging thereto, New College, which is impropriator, and Wadham, and Winchester College appendant to that, besides the town of Bucks, our county town; and to these I may reckon Windsor, which has a good estate in Bucks, and where we have also partook of your bounty. But I will not be farther troublesome than to request you will be so kind as to put into Dr. Grey's hands, or his order, the charity you so nobly bestow on a most miserable poor place, which is ever bound to pray for you, as is, honoured Sir,

Your most devoted and obliged servant to command, B. Willis."

Mr. Willis engraved the North-east prospect of the chapel in one plate, and its fine cieling in another, with the arms of its benefactors.

Mr. Baker, of St. John's, contributed a magnificent Common-prayer-book.

In

In 1741 he presented the University of Oxford with his fine cabinet of English coins, at that time looked upon as the most complete collection in England, and which he had been upwards of forty years in collecting; but the University thinking it too much for him, who had then a large family, to give the gold ones, purchased them for 150 guineas, which were paid to Mr. Willis for 167 English gold coins, at the rate of four guineas per ounce weight; and even in this way the gold coins were a considerable benefaction. This cabinet Mr. Willis annually visited upon the 19th of October, being St. Frideswide's day, and never failed making some addition* to it. He also gave some MSS. to the Bodleian Library, together with a picture of his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Willis.—In 1749 he was honoured by the University with the degree of LL. D. by diploma.

In 1752 he laid out 200*l.* towards the repairs of the fine tower† at Buckingham church‡; and

* "And, as is said, subtractions." *T. F.*

† This tower fell down in the year 177., just as Mr. Pennant was gone out, and so completely ruined the church, that it was necessary to take it down; and being rebuilt on the Castle Hill, it exhibits a fine view from Lord Temple's gardens at Stowe.—This instance, however it may shew Browne Willis's church-munificence, should yet make us cautious how we raise ponderous additions to old and decayed buildings. Who can say that the original builders here, and in many other places, might not stop short in despair of completing their designs with safety? It should seem, from the tradition of the inhabitants, that the fall of this tower was not altogether unexpected. — Counsellor Charles Cole visiting the church, and seeing a decent looking person, asked him if they had any *presentiment?* He said, "I always told my family to shut the pew-door softly after them!" *T. F.*

‡ "Browne Willis had a most passionate regard for the town of Buckingham, which he represented in parliament one session, or part of a session. This he shewed on every occasion, and particularly in endeavouring to get a new charter for them, and to get the bailiff changed into a mayor; by unwearied application in getting the assizes held once a year there, and procuring the archdeacon to hold his visitations, and also the bishop there, as often as possible; by promoting the building of a jail in the town; and, above all, by procuring subscriptions, and himself liberally contributing, to the raising the tower of the church 24 feet higher. As he cultivated an interest opposite to the Temple family, they were never upon good terms; and made verses on each other on their several foibles." *Mr. Cole, MS.*

was,

was, upon every occasion, a great friend to that town.

In 1756, Bow Brickhill church, which had been disused near 150 years, was restored and repaired by the generosity of Dr. Willis.

In 1757, he erected, in Christ Church, Oxford, a handsome monument for Dr. Iles, canon of that cathedral, to whom his grandfather was an exhibitioner*; and in 1759 he prevailed upon University College to do the same in Bechampton church for their great benefactor Sir Simon Benet, bart. above 100 years after his death; he also, at his own expence, placed a square marble stone † over him, on account of his benefactions at Bechampton, Buckingham, Stoney-Stratford, &c.

Dr. Willis died at Whaddon hall, Feb. 5, 1760; and was buried in Fenny-Stratford chapel ‡, Feb. 11, with this inscription (drawn up by himself), on a white marble tablet set in a black frame:

"Hic situs est
Browne Willis, Antiquarius,
cujus avi cl^mi. æternæ memoriæ,
Thomæ Willis,
Archiatri totius Europæ celeberrimi,
defuncti die Sancti Martini, A. D. 1675,
hæc capella exiguum monumentum est.
Obiit 5° die Feb. A. D. 1760,

* One who contributes towards the expences of a person at the University.

† "As Sir Simon Benet's monument was set up by University College without the date of his death, I have, at my own expence, laid a small neat marble over his grave, and supplied that defect. My service and thanks ever to University College, for their generous regard to their benefactor. What they have done looks very handsome, and all the country commend it much." *Browne Willis, MS.*

‡ "This chapel was founded by him, though he assumed no merit to himself on that account, but attributed all to the munificence of others, who were in reality only contributors. He left particular directions as to his funeral, and desired that no people might be invited to it, except the mayor and aldermen of Buckingham; to each of whom he left his first volume of "Notitia Parliamentaria," and a small legacy besides."

Mr. Gibberd to Dr. Ducarel.

ætatis

ætatis suæ 78.
O Christe, soter et judex,
huic peccatorum primo
misericors et propitius esto*."

He had been in a declining state for several months before. His last letter to Dr. Ducarel †, dated Jan. 6, 1760, is scarcely legible; expressing how exceeding ill he was, and little capable of writing; yet, wishing for "interest with his Grace of Canterbury, to do something for a most valuable minister here, who had served this parish (Whaddon) with the utmost duty for about nine years, and he could vouch for his worth." This must be Mr. Gibberd ‡, who, in a letter to the Doctor, Feb. 5, tells him Mr.

* The following entry of his death and burial, by Mr. Cole, is in the register of Bletchley: "Browne Willis, arm. et LL.D. huius ecclesiæ patronus, rei antiquariæ si quis alius indagator sagax et indefessus, dierum ac famæ satur, ex hâc vitâ apud Whaddon hall, 5° die Feb. 1760, æt. suæ 78, emigravit; et in novâ capellâ de Fenny Stratford, sui ipsius industriâ et sumptibus extructâ, 11 die ejusdem mensis sepultus est."

† I transcribe a letter which he wrote very late in life, being dated Nov. 13, 1759: "Good Mr. Owen, this comes to thank you for your favour at Oxford at St. Frideswide's festival; and as your Bodleian visitation is over, I hope you are a little at liberty to come and see your friends; and as you was pleased to mention you would once more make me happy with your good company, I wish it might be next week, at our St. Martin's anniversary at Fenny Stratford, which is Thursday se'nnight the 22d instant, when a sermon will be preached by the minister of Buckingham: the last I am ever like to attend, so very infirm as I am now got; so that I stir little out of the house, and it will therefore be charity to have friends come and visit me."—He died in less than three months after.

‡ "I have on this occasion," says Mr. Gibberd in another letter, "sustained an immense loss, Dr. Willis having always shewn the greatest kindness and regard to me from my first coming into this parish. During this last year he gave me repeated assurances, without any solicitation, of using his interest and good offices with the Archbishop of Canterbury in my behalf; and he breathed almost his last with the most earnest and ardent wishes for my prosperity: 'Ah! Mr. Gibberd, God bless you for ever, Mr. Gibberd!' were almost the last words of my dying friend."

Willis died that morning, with great ease, and without the usual agonies of death *.

Mr. Cole, then rector of Bletchley, Mr. John Gibberd, A. M. of Magdalen hall, curate of Whaddon, and Mr. Francis, minister of Fenny Stratford, attended his funeral in a mourning coach, and near 60 of his neighbours and tenants on horseback; the last offices being, by particular desire, performed by Mr. Gibberd.

Of ten children † which Mr. Willis had, he left surviving only two twin daughters, Gertrude and

* The following is the character drawn of him by Mr. Gibberd: "He was strictly religious, without any mixture of superstition or enthusiam. The honour of God was his prime view in almost every action of his life. He was a constant frequenter of the church, and never absented himself from the holy communion; and, as to the reverence he had for places more immediately set apart for religious duties, it is needless to mention what his many public works, in building, repairing, and beautifying churches, are standing evidences of. In the time of health he called his family together every evening, and, besides his private devotions in the morning, he always retired into his closet in the afternoon at about 4 or 5 o'clock. In his intercourse with men he was in every respect, as far as I could judge, very upright. He was a good landlord, and scarce ever raised his rents; and that his servants likewise have no reason to complain of their master is evident from the long time they generally lived with him. He had many valuable and good friends, whose kindness he always acknowledged. And though perhaps he might have some disputes with a few people, the reason of which it would be disagreeable to enter into, yet it is with great satisfaction that I can affirm that he was perfectly reconciled with every one. He was, with regard to himself, peculiarly sober and temperate; and he has often told me, that he denied himself many things, that he might bestow them better. Indeed, he appeared to me to have no greater regard to money than as it furnished him with an opportunity of doing good. He supplied yearly three charity schools at Whaddon, Bletchley, and Fenny Stratford; and, besides what he constantly gave at Christmas, he was never backward in relieving his poor neighbours with both wine and money when they were sick, or in any kind of distress. He was a faithful friend where he professed it, and always ready to contribute any thing to their advantage."

† "These were: 1. Gertrude, born 1709, died Jan. 16, 1772; 2. Catharine, born 1709, died Dec. 30, 1772: aged 63, twin sisters.—3. Thomas, born 1710, died 1756; having married, 1st, Anne, daughter of Mr. Fleming, of Stoncham, Hants, by whom he had a daughter Anne; 2dly, Frances Robinson, of Cranes-

Catharine, who both died the same year, 1772. His son Thomas died before him, of the gout, 1756, leaving, by his second wife, two sons, Thomas and John, and a daughter Anne, married to —— Smith, esq. who left no issue. His youngest son, born 1743, being 17 years old, Aug. 1, 1760, now of Stoneham, Hants, took the name of Fleming. On his mother, who died of an asthmatic complaint, June 1767, aged 51, Dr. Willis settled his estate at

Cranesley, in Northampton, who died 1767, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John Willis-Fleming, and a daughter Anne, married to —— Smith, esq. His youngest son married Elizabeth, second surviving daughter of Valentine Knightley, esq. of Fawsley, co. Northampton. Miss Robinson's sister Susan married the Rev. Mr. Barton of Buckinghamshire.—4. Jane, born and died 1710.—5. John, born 1711, succeeded by Dr. Benson as rector of Bletchley, died single, in Lancashire.—6. Henry, born 1712-13, M. D. of Christ Church, died 17.., at Bridgewater; having married, 1st, Anne, daughter of John Hulme, of Davy Hulme, co. Lancaster, who died young, and by whom he had one daughter, named Anne. He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Richard Gregory, A.M. rector of Willersee and Dumbleton, co. Gloucester. She died 1786, aged 73, after her husband, by whom she had one son Thomas, to whom his grandfather had a very great kindness, gave him a copyhold estate of 14*l.* a year, and by will 20*l.* a year. He was born 1737-8, died 1788, rector of Bletchley 20 years; he married Catharine Hyde, living 1797, by whom he had Catharine-Susanna-Amelia, born and died 1777; Sophia, born 1779, died 1780, who had for her sponsors, Princess Sophia, fifth daughter of their Majesties, Mrs. Fleming, wife of John Fleming, esq. M.P. for Southampton, and Sir Robert Eden, governor of Maryland; Charlotte-Catharine, born 1780; Matilda, born 1783, who had for her sponsors, Princess Sophia, Mrs. Crowe of Crowe hall, Bath, and Lieutenant-general Christie, of the 60th regiment, another daughter, and a son John, presumptive heir to the Fleming estate.—7. Mary, born 1714, married the Rev. Edward Hervey, M.A. fellow of New college, rector of Holcot and Salford, co. Bedford, by whom she had, 1. Helen; 2. Mary, married to William Adams, esq. of Knight's house, near Barnet, and has one daughter, Eliza, unmarried 1797; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Charlotte, married to Edward Orlebar Smith, the present rector of Bletchley, and has a large family; 5. Barbara, married to the Rev. John Burton Watkins, vicar of Marshfield, co. Gloucester, has no issue.—8. Alice, born 1715, married the Rev. Dr. Eyre, vicar of Whaddon, and rector of Brightwalton, Berks, F.R. and A.SS. who died 1779.—9. Francis, born 1717, died an infant, at Oxford, buried at South Hinxey, Berks.—10. Elliot, born 1719, rector of Bletchley, died 1752, aged 33, unmarried." *Mr. Gough, MS.*

Whaddon for life, and after her decease to her eldest son, Thomas (11 years old, 1760, who died before her, 1767, under age), &c. subject to the payment of an annuity of 20*l.* to her third son Henry's son Thomas for life, for whom Mr. Cole held the living of Bletchley, and then to his daughters Gertrude and Catharine *.

* "His grandson was third in the entail of Whaddon, and the two before him not very good lives. The living of Bletchley in 1768 was in the trustees of Thomas Willis, esq. His daughter-in-law sold the estate at Whaddon, in 1760, to Thomas James Selby, esq. who pulled down the principal part of the house, and re-built it in a good style. Part of the old brick building remains behind, with some wreathed brick chimnies. And, by will dated August 19, 1768, he left it, with the estate (in case no heir at law should be found within 12 months after his decease) to William Lowndes, esq. of Winslow, who, on a decision of the Court of King's Bench in his favour, Dec. 5, 1776, took possession of the estate, and has taken the name of Selby, and given the house at Whaddon, with part of his estate, to his son William Lowndes, esq. When Mr. Willis first came to the possession of this estate it was worth 2000*l.* a year. The manor of Whaddon was purchased in 1698 by James Selby and Thomas Willis, father of Browne Willis, who retired for a few years to Shrub lodge, in Whittlesey forest, and the manor-house, and that part of the manor called Whaddon Hall, being separated on the partition of lands, came to Browne Willis as heir to his father. This part, being one-third, he by his last will invested in trustees for the payment of younger children's fortunes. In this affair he had very hard usage; his part being sold for not more hundred than it was worth thousand pounds. He built Water hall, in Bletchley, at an expence of more than 5000*l.* which has been lately pulled down by Lord Spencer's Steward, who bought it; and, after building this house, Mr. Willis purchased Whaddon hall, which is about 100*l.* a year. His lady's family was descended from Walter Gifford, earl of Bucks, in the reign of the Conqueror, lord of the manor of Bletchley. Her fortune was 8000*l.* The family estate, of about 2000*l.* a year, was given by her father to Edward Gifford, esq. a relation, whom she refused on account of his relationship. Upon the decease of the Rev. Thomas Willis, grandson of Browne Willis, esq. (who left the presentation of Bletchley rectory by will to the said Thomas Willis, whose widow, a son, and five daughters, are now living at Bath), John Willis Fleming, esq. of Stoneham, Hants, grandson of the said Browne Willis, presented to the living of Bletchley the Rev. Edward Orlebar Smith, of Holcot, by Aspley, who married Miss Charlotte Hervey, daughter of the Rev. Edward Hervey, by Mary, daughter of the said Browne Willis. The said John Willis Fleming is now living at North Stoneham; he married Miss Knightley of

He gave to his eldest grandson and heir (whom he appointed sole executor) all his books, pictures, &c. except "Rymer's Fœdera," in 17 folio volumes, which he bequeathed to Trinity College, Oxford, and the choice of one book to the Rev. Mr. Francis Wise; and ordered his manuscripts to be sent within a quarter of a year to the University of Oxford.

In 1710, when Mr. Gale published his "History and Antiquities of Winchester Cathedral," Mr. Willis supplied him with the History of Hyde Abbey, and Lists of the Abbots of Newminster and Hyde, therein published. In 1712, he published "Queries for the History and Survey of the County of Buckingham," in one sheet folio. In 1715 and 1716 his "Notitia Parliamentaria, or an History of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in England and Wales," 2 vols. 8vo; to which he added a third in 1750. The first volume was reprinted in 1730, with additions; and a single sheet, so far as relates to the borough of Windsor, in folio, 1733. In 1717 he published "The Whole Duty of Man, considered under its Three principal and general Divisions; namely, the Duties we owe to God, ourselves, and Neighbours, faitfully extracted from that excellent Book so intituled, and published for the Benefit of the poorer Sort. By a Gentleman." In the "Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester," written by Thomas Abingdon, esq. and published by Dr. Rawlinson, in 8vo, London, 1717, at page 116 is a list of the Priors of Worcester, by Browne Willis, esq. In 1717 he published "A Survey of the Cathedral Church of St. David's, and the Edifices belonging to it, as they stood in the Year 1715," 8vo; in 1718 and 1719, "An History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies and Conventual Cathedral Churches*," 2 vols.

of Northamptonshire, and has no issue, and on failure of issue this estate goes to his cousin of the name of Willis.—1 George III. 1761, an act passed for selling a messuage and lands in Whaddon, in the county of Bucks, settled by the late Browne Willis, esq. on the marriage of his son; and for purchasing another estate in lieu thereof to be settled to the same uses." *Mr. Gough, MS.*

* A recommendatory letter by Dr. Wotton is prefixed to the second volume of this work.

8vo;

8vo; in 1719, 1720, 1721, "Surveys of the Cathedral Churches of Landaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor, and the Edifices belonging to each," 8vo, with cuts. In Peck's Stanford, the South-west prospect of Mr. Browne's Hospital is inscribed, "To that curious and communicative Antiquary Browne Willis, esq.". In 1720 he assisted Mr. Strype in an edition of Stowe's Survey of London; in 1729, he published "A Prayer, &c." 8vo; "Survey of the Cathedrals * of England, with *Parochiale Anglicanum*, illustrated with Draughts of the Cathedrals," 3 vols. 4to, in 1727, 1730, 1733. "A Table of the Gold Coins of the Kings of England, by B. W.† Esq. a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1733," in one sheet folio, making Plate XL. of their "Vetusta Monumenta," was of his compiling; as were the series of Principals of Religious Houses, at the end of Bishop Tanner's "Notitia Monastica" in folio, 1744, sent by him 1743 to Mr. John Tanner, editor of that work.—In 1748, in answer to Mr. Morant, who had asked permission to dedicate to

* "The title-page, dated 1742, is a bookseller's trick, to give a new title to an old book, in order to get rid of unsold copies. The Surveys were printed for R. Gosling, at the Middle Temple Gate in Fleet-street, in 1727.—"My bookseller, Mr. Francis Gosling (now, *anno* 1757, a banker), having left off that trade, he sold the copies of my Cathedrals to Mr. Osborne, who, to dispose of them, very knavishly advertised, that I had given the histories of all the 26 Cathedrals. On which account, in my own vindication, I printed the underwritten Advertisement, in the London Evening Post, March 5—8, 1743: 'Whereas it hath been lately advertised in several public papers, and particularly at the end of the Proposals for printing by subscription the two first volumes of Bibliotheca Harleiana, that there is now republished, in three volumes, 4to, 'A Survey of the Cathedrals of Durham, &c. By Browne Willis, esq.:' this is to inform the publick, that the said Browne Willis has not published any account of the Members, or given any description, history, or draughts whatsoever of these following Cathedrals; viz. Canterbury, Norwich, Salisbury, Wells, and Exeter; and that what he has published in relation to the History of the Four Welsh Cathedrals; viz. St. David's, Landaff, Bangor, and St. Asaph, is in four separate 8vo volumes, printed about 20 years ago."

From Browne Willis's MS. in his own Copy.

† In some copies it is printed "W. B. esq."

him

him a plate of the "History of Colchester," he said, "he had just married his children; and, in acting the part of a Father, had reduced himself so low that he knew not how to be Patron."—In 1749 he published "Proposals for printing a Journal of the House of Commons." Before the year 1752 he printed, in 8 pages of 4to, an address, "to the Patrons of Ecclesiastical Livings," with the good view to prevent plurality and non-residence; and in 1754, an improved edition of "Ecton's Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum," 4to. His last publication was the "History and Antiquities of the Town, Hundred, and Deanry, of Buckingham, London, 1755," 4to. His large collections for the whole county are now among his MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

His old friend Mr. Cole transcribed and methodized, in two volumes folio, his "History of the Hundreds of Newport and Cotslow," from the originals, in four volumes, which Mr. Willis delivered to him a few days before his death*, with an earnest request that he would prepare them for publication; for which they were ready in 1782, when Mr. Cole would have given them to the Compiler of these Anecdotes †, if leisure had then permitted him to

* Mr. Cole received the MS. Jan. 30, 1760; and had transcribed 503 pages on the 13th of February.

† This will appear by the following correspondence.

1. Mr. Gough to Mr. Cole.

"Dear Sir, *Enfield, Sept.* 25, 1782.

"Mr. Nichols most readily accepts your offer of *Mr. Willis's Bucks MSS*; and will print them out of hand, without any trouble or expence to you. If you have no objection to his using your transcript, it may be forwarded to me, or to Mr. Nichols, as soon as you please. It will be printed in a form and type to suit the History of Buckingham; to which I suppose it would make a good second volume. I will gladly correct the press, and hope it will make its appearance early in the winter. I know not how to request any more use of your Croyland papers; shall only say, that, were I indulged with them, it would be a very desirable supplement to the History. I wrote last week by Mr. Essex; but perhaps he is not returned.—Hoping no ill effects followed from our soliciting you into the company of your friends; and with the sincerest wishes for the re-establishment and long continuance of your health; I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. R. Gough."

2. Mr.

visit Milton. They are now, however, with Mr. Cole's valuable MSS. in the British Museum, and

2. Mr. COLE to Mr. GOUGH.

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Friday morning, Oct.* 4, 1782.

"I love to put things on a right footing. It was not I that made the offer to Mr. Nichols to print Mr. Willis's Hundreds of Newport and Cotslow, but you. They would never have been thought of, had not you proposed it. I had no objections, especially as I like well Mr. Nichols's writings, and don't observe any party reflections in them. Yet I should shudder at the thoughts of the trouble (which has all along deterred my indolence from printing them, when well), did not your kind and obliging offer of correcting the press (without any trouble or expence to me) encourage me to put them into Mr. Nichols's hands, to whom I have wrote to-day on the subject, and proposed to him to look at the volumes; for, without seeing him, I can resolve on nothing; there being many other volumes which relate to the same subject, which must necessarily be sent to him."

3. Mr. COLE to Mr. NICHOLS.

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Frid. morn. Oct.* 4, 1782.

"I wanted to answer your obliging letter before, but have been so ill all the week that I had no powers to write, though Mr. Steevens told me on Sunday, that Mr. Reed would take any books or letters with him to town about Wednesday. I have seen neither since; and am obliged to make you pay postage again. In Mr. Gough's inclosed letter he tells me, that you readily accept *my offer* of Mr. Willis's Buckinghamshire MSS. I love to put things in their proper order: it was no offer of mine; nor would the books have been mentioned, had not Mr. Gough first proposed it. I told him, that I had no exception to your printing them, but under certain preliminaries, which it is impossible to fix without shewing you the books; for I must send you more than the two folio volumes; as I have in my other volumes many things pertaining to the several parishes and the two hundreds, which I have methodized and arranged pretty exactly. It has been fear of trouble that has prevented me from publishing them, according to Mr. Willis's request; and now I am less able to do it; except you and Mr. Gough, as he has been so kind as to offer, will correct the press: I dare not undertake it. I will insist upon no interpolations; and that Mr. Willis's book may not have two or three different complexions. Both he and I would not be ashamed of our Tory principles, let them be ever so unfashionable. With Mr. Steevens's † leave, I will give the etching of Mr. Willis, to be put before the first volume; for I am satisfied there is enough for two, equal to his Buckingham Hundred, which must be the pattern, rough as it is, to what will follow. I hope it will be no unreasonable request, to expect a few copies to give to such friends as have presented me with

† The late George Steevens, esq. of Hampstead Heath, editor of Shakspeare.

their

it is much to be lamented that this part of the labours of a most industrious Antiquary, from 1712 to his

their publications. I don't mean more than a dozen, or ten. And shall expect to have the proof-sheet of every parish sent to me before concluded. I will endeavour to get franks for you and me, on the occasion; and if a few slight etchings of a few tombs and antient arms were here and there spread, it would enliven a work that, I am afraid, will want such embellishments. I believe Mr. Steevens will stay all next week: possibly longer. Could not you contrive, without great inconvenience, to take a trip hither for a day or two? And, though I am in no condition for company, being the greatest part of the day on the bed, and much talking oppressive to me; yet I don't see it possible for you to go on without first looking at my books, and my telling you what I would have omitted, if you approve of it, in order to lessen the bulk of it. After a good night, I am tolerable to-day; and am, dear Sir,

Your much obliged servant, WM. COLE."

4. Mr. COLE to Mr. GOUGH.

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1782.*

"Yours of Oct. 21 I did not receive till Sunday noon, Oct. 27, when Mr. Essex, dining with me, brought the packet from Mr. Alderman Merrill's. I have slightly run over the proof sheets ‡, which is all I can do at present; for, was I to consult every parish and particular, it would fling me into a fever; being just in the same state in which you left me. Mr. Steevens, who leaves Cambridge on Saturday, has been so kind to offer to carry my volume of Croyland, and any thing else, to Mr. Nichols's; and I will add the proof sheets, and the few meagre notes by memory which I have made on them. You know Carter was a poor ignorant day school-master; and if there is any thing valuable in his book, it was sent to him by Mr. Smyth of Woodston, near Peterborough, who was a valuable Antiquary. If Mr. Nichols comes, I shall be heartily glad to see him, and keep to my promise; but I was rather glad that he seemed indifferent; and will now, by no means, as I told you by word of mouth, have the obligation to lie on my side; especially as I mean to receive no emolument from it. Yet I make no doubt but that Mr. Archdeacon would print them for me, with advantage, at the University press, was I to shew them to him. But I never shewed them to him, or any other person in the world, but to you, on your asking after them; and to Mr. Steevens, since I saw you. He dined here yesterday, *tête à tête.*

I am, yours faithfully, WM. COLE."

5. Mr. COLE to Mr. NICHOLS.

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Tuesd. Oct. 29, 1782.*

"I did not receive your packet, and letter of 22, till Sunday noon. I am much obliged to you for the care of Mr. Pennant's

‡ Of *Cambridgeshire*, for Mr. Gough's Camden.

packet;

death 1760, should be lost to the publick, who derive so much advantage from such of them as are published.

I am indebted for great part of this memoir to the "Account of Mr. Willis," which was read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1760, by Dr. Ducarel, who thus sums up the character of his friend: "This learned Society, of which he was one of the first revivers, and one of the most industrious members, can bear me witness, that he was indefatigable in his researches; for his works were of the most laborious kind. But what enabled him, besides his unwearied diligence, to bring them to perfection, was, his being blessed with a most excellent memory. He had laid so good a foundation of learning, that though he had chiefly conversed with records, and other matters of antiquity, which are not apt to form a polite style, yet he expressed himself, in all his compositions, in an easy and genteel manner. He was, indeed, one of the first who placed our ecclesiastical history and antiquities upon a firm basis, by grounding them upon records.

packet; and shall be sincerely glad to see you at Milton, whenever it suits your best convenience; but it would have been much to my satisfaction, if it could have been while Mr. Steevens was in this neighbourhood; who is so kind to interest himself in my matters, now I am so unable to do it, to any purpose, myself. After a stay of six or seven weeks, he proposes to leave Cambridge on Saturday, and undertakes to deliver *this*, and a *parcel* for *Mr. Gough*, to your care. In good truth, the alarms and fears I had of a great increase of trouble, at a time I am so ill disposed to undergo it, made me receive your letter with pleasure, as it seemed to defer, and put off at a distance, what so embarrassed me. Besides your saying, that you had rather I would print it myself, or some bookseller: if those are your present sentiments, I had much rather let the undertaking cool longer. But if, upon your inspection (and, without it, it is impossible for me to conclude any thing on the subject), you will think it worth your while to undertake it, I will not be worse than my word. Mr. Steevens, when you see him, will probably tell you my difficulties. If you mean for Cambridgeshire, be so good to give me a day or two's notice; and I will send my carriage for you to Cambridge, if you come by the fly, or the coach, or diligence, where you will meet with a well-aired bed. And in the mean time, I am, dear Sir,

Your much obliged and faithful servant, WM. COLE."

and

and registers; which, in the main, are unexceptionable authorities. During the course of his long life, he had visited every Cathedral in England and Wales, except Carlisle; which journeys he used to call his *pilgrimages**. In his friendships, none more sincere and hearty; always communicative, and ever ready to assist every studious and inquisitive person. This occasioned an acquaintance and connexion between him and all his learned contemporaries. For his mother, the University of Oxford, he always expressed the most awful respect and the warmest

* "Among the innumerable stories that are told of him, and the difficulties and rebuffs he met with in his favourite pursuits, the following may suffice as a specimen. One day he desired his neighbour, Mr. Lowndes, to go with him to one of his tenants, whose old habitation he wanted to view. A coach driving into the farm-yard, sufficiently alarmed the family, who betook themselves to close-quarters; when Browne Willis, spying a woman at a window, thrust his head out of the coach, and cried out, "Woman, I ask you if you have got no *arms* in your house." As the transaction happened to be in the Rebellion of 1745, when searches for arms were talked of, the woman was still less pleased with her visitor, and began to talk accordingly. When Mr. Lowndes had enjoyed enough of this absurdity, he said, "Neighbour, it is rather cold sitting here; if you will let me put my head out, I dare say we shall do our business much better." So the late Dr. Newcome, going in his coach through one of the villages near Cambridge, and seeing an old mansion, called out to an old woman, "Woman, is this a *religious house?*" "I don't know what you mean by a religious house," retorted the woman; "but I believe the house is as honest an house as any of yours at Cambridge." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*—"Riding over Mendip or Chedder, he came to a church under the hill, the steeple just rising above them, and near 20 acres of water belonging to Mr. Cox. He asked a countryman the church's name—"Emburrough." "When was it dedicated?" "Talk English, or don't talk at all." "When is the revel, or wake?" The fellow thought, as there was a match at quarter-staff for a hat in the neighbourhood, he intended to make one; and, struck with his mean appearance besides, challenged him in a rude way, and so they parted. He used, when taxed with this adventure, to put it off with—"people will have their jokes." He told Mr. S. Bush he was going to Bristol on St. Austin's-day to see the cathedral, it being the dedication day. He would lodge in no house at Bath but the Abbey-house. He said, when he was told that Wells cathedral was 800 years old, there was not a stone of it left 500 years ago." *Mr. Gough, MS.*

esteem.

esteem. As to his piety and moral qualifications, he was strictly religious, without any mixture of superstition or enthusiasm, and quite exemplary in this respect: and of this, his many public works, in building, repairing, and beautifying of churches, are so many standing evidences. He was charitable to the poor * and needy; just and upright towards all men. In a word, no one ever deserved better of the Society of Antiquaries; if industry and an incessant application, throughout a long life, to the investigating the antiquities of this national church and state, is deserving of their countenance."

To this well-drawn character I shall take the liberty to annex a sportive sally of a female pen, the late Miss Talbot †, who, in an unprinted letter to a lady of first-rate quality (dated from the rectory-house of St. James's parish, Jan. 2, 1738-9) very humorously characterizes Mr. Willis and his daughters ‡.

* He was, however, a striking instance of the contrariety of feelings which sometimes operate in the same person in different extremes. Thus Mr. Cole remarks: "I had occasion to see this year, 1760, the fever and violence of this passion (for money), when a gentleman in the very agonies of death, on seeing a person come into his chamber, whom he expected to bring him a small sum of money, could not help crying out, though hardly to be understood, where is the money?" This gentleman was Browne Willis; when Mr. Cook of Water-Eaton, a kind of steward to him, came into the room at Whaddon, when he was dying. I was by. This I write Dec. 7, 1766. Mr. Cooke paid the money to his grandson, Mr. Thomas Willis. It was only four or five pounds." *Mr. Cole, MS.*

† Miss Talbot's character is thus drawn by the Dutchess of Somerset, in a letter to Lady Luxborough: "She is all the world has said of her, as to an uncommon share of understanding: but she has other charms, which I imagine you will join with me in giving the preference even to that; a mild and equal temper, an unaffected pious heart, and the most universal goodwill to her fellow-creatures that I ever knew. She censures nobody, she despises nobody, and whilst her own life is a pattern of goodness, she does not exclaim with bitterness against vice. ... We are at present very highly entertained with the History of Sir Charles Grandison, which is so vastly above Pamela or Clarissa, that I shall not be easy till you have read it, and sent me your sentiments upon it."

‡ "You know Browne Willis, or at least it is not my fault that you do not; for when at any time some of his oddities have

peeu-

At the rectory house at Bletchley were pictures of his father and mother, and his grandfathers Willis

peculiarly struck my fancy, I have writ you whole volumes about him. However, that you may not be forced to recollect how I have formerly tired you, I will repeat, that, with one of the honestest hearts in the world, he has one of the oddest heads that ever dropped out of the moon. Extremely well versed in coins, he knows hardly any thing of mankind; and you may judge what kind of education such an one is likely to give to four girls, who have had no female directress to polish their behaviour, or any other habitation than a great rambling mansion-house in a country village. As, by his little knowledge of the world, he has ruined a fine estate, that was, when he first had it, 2000*l. per annum;* his present circumstances oblige him to an odd-headed kind of frugality, that shews itself in the slovenliness of his dress, and makes him think London much too extravagant an abode for his daughters; at the same time that his zeal for Antiquities makes him think an old copper farthing very cheaply bought for a guinea, and any journey properly undertaken that will bring him to some old Cathedral on the Saint's day to which it was dedicated. As, if you confine the natural growth of a tree, it will shoot out in a wrong place—in spite of his expensiveness, he appears saving in almost every article of life that people would expect him otherwise in; and, in spite of his frugality, his fortune, I believe, grows worse and worse every day. I have told you before, that he is the dirtiest creature in the world; so much so, that it is quite disagreeable to sit by him at table: yet he makes one suit of clothes serve him at least two years; and then his great coat has been transmitted down, I believe, from generation to generation, ever since Noah. One Sunday he was quite a beau. The bishop of Gloucester is his idol; and if Mr. Willis were Pope, St. Martin, as he calls him, would not wait a minute for canonization. To honour last Sunday as it deserved, after having run about all the morning to all the St. George's churches whose difference of hours permitted him, he came to dine with us in a tie-wig, that exceeds indeed all description. 'Tis a tie-wig (the very colour of it is inexpressible) that he has had, he says, these nine years; and of late it has lain by at his barber's, never to be put on but once a year, in honour of the Bishop of Gloucester's [Benson] birth-day.—But, you will say, what is all this to my engagement this morning? Why, you must know, Browne distinguishes his four daughters into the *Lions* and the *Lambs*. The Lambs are very good and very insipid; they were in town about ten days, that ended the beginning of last week; and now the Lions have succeeded them, who have a little spirit of rebellion, that makes them infinitely more agreeable than their sober sisters. The Lambs went to every church Browne pleased every day; the Lions came to St. James's church on St. George's-day. The Lambs thought of no higher entertainment than going to see

and Browne; all supposed to be still remaining there, with others of the family, and of Arch-

some collections of shells; the Lions would see every thing, and go every where. The Lambs dined here one day, were thought good awkward girls, and then were laid out of our thoughts for ever. The Lions dined with us on Sunday, and were so extremely diverting, that we spent all yesterday morning, and are engaged to spend all this, in entertaining them, and going to a Comedy, that, I think, has no ill-nature in it; for the simplicity of these girls has nothing blameable in it, and the contemplation of such unassisted nature is infinitely amusing. They follow Miss Jenny's rule, *of never being strange in a strange place;* yet in them this is not boldness. I could send you a thousand traits of them, if I were sure they would not lose by being writ down; but there is no imitating that inimitable *naïveté* which is the grace of their character. They were placed in your seat on Sunday. (Alas! I was used to seeing it filled with people that were quite indifferent to me, till seeing you in it once has thrown a fresh melancholy upon it!) I wondered to have heard no remarks on the Prince and Princess; their remarks on every thing else are admirable. As they sat in the drawing-room before dinner, one of them called to Mr. Secker, *I wish you would give me a glass of sack!* The Bishop of Oxford [Secker] came in; and one of them broke out very abruptly, *But we heard every word of the Sermon where we sat; and a very good Sermon it was,* added she, with a decisive nod. The Bishop of Gloucester gave them tickets to go to a play; and one of them took great pains to repeat to him, till he heard it, *I would not rob you; but I know you are very rich; and can afford it; for I ben't covetous, indeed I an't covetous.* Poor girls, their father will make them go out of town to-morrow; and they begged very hard that we would all join in entreating him to let them stay a fortnight, as their younger sisters have done; but all our entreaties were in vain, and to-morrow the poor Lions return to their den in the stage-coach. Indeed in his birth-day tie-wig he looked so like the Father in the Farce Mrs. Secker was so diverted with, that I wished a thousand times for the invention of Scapin, and I would have made no scruple of assuming the character, and inspiring my friends with the laudable spirit of rebellion. I have picked out some of the dullest of their traits to tell you. They pressed us extremely to come and breakfast with them at their lodgings four inches square, in Chapel-street, at eight o'clock in the morning, and bring a stay-maker and the Bishop of Gloucester with us. We put off the engagement till eleven, sent the stay-maker to measure them at nine, and Mrs. Secker and I went and found the ladies quite undressed; so that, instead of taking them to Kensington Gardens, as we promised, we were forced, for want of time, to content ourselves with carrying them round Grosvenor Square into the Ring, where, for want of better amusement, they were fain to fall upon the basket of dirty sweet-

meats

bishop Laud. In the parlour there were also portraits of Bishop Benson, and two ladies, and a little girl.

meats and cakes that an old woman is always teizing you with there, which they had nearly dispatched in a couple of rounds. It were endless to tell you all that has inexpressibly diverted me in their behaviour and conversation. I have yet told you nothing; and yet I have, in telling that nothing, wasted all the time that my heart ought to have employed in saying a thousand things to you, that it is more deeply interested in. I wanted to express a thousand sentiments; but I hope you know them already, and at present my time is all spent. If you have a mind to a second part (which I assure you will far exceed the first) of the Memoirs of the Lions, tell me so, and you shall have it when you please; for there is no fear of my forgetting what is fixed on my memory by such scenes of mirth.

Yours most faithfully, C. TALBOT."

Miss Talbot's letter is a very pleasant one; but would be thought highly satirical in any body else. Dr. Taylor could tell a thousand such stories of Browne Willis and his family.

"In the summer of 1740, after Mr. Baker's death, his executor came to take possession of the effects, and lived for some time in his chambers at College. Here Browne Willis waited upon him to see some of the MSS. or books; and, after a long visit, to find and examine what he wanted, the old bed-maker of the rooms came in; when the gentleman said, "What noise was that I heard just as you opened the door?" (he had heard the rustling of silk)—"Oh!" says Browne Willis, "it is only one of my daughters that I left on the stair case." This we may suppose was a *Lamb;* by her patient waiting; else a *Lion* would have been better able to resist any petty rudenesses."

"Once, after long teizing, the young ladies prevailed on him to give them a London jaunt; unluckily the lodgings were (unknown to them) at an undertaker's, the irregular and late hours of whose business was not very agreeable to the young ladies; but they comforted themselves with the thoughts of the pleasure they should have during their stay in town; when, to their great surprize and grief, as soon as they had got their breakfast, the old family coach rumbled to the door, and the father bid them get in, as he had done the business about which he came to town." *T. F.*

I cannot resist the temptation to increase the immoderate length of this note by an extract of a letter from an accomplished and valuable friend (the late Rev. John Kynaston, M. A. fellow of Brasen Nose College), who had seen the preceding paragraphs:

"*Hot Wells, Bristol, Feb.* 7, 1781.

"Your Anecdotes of the Lions and the Lambs have entertained me prodigiously, as I so well knew the griesly Sire of both. Browne Willis was indeed an original. I met with him at Mr. Cartwright's, at Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, in 1753, where I was at that time chaplain to the family, and curate of

the

A portrait of Browne Willis * was etched in 1781, at the particular request of Mr. Cole, from a draw-

the parish. Browne came here on a visit of a week that summer. He looked for all the world like an old portrait of the æra of Queen Elizabeth, that had walked down out of its frame. He was, too truly, the very dirty figure Miss Talbot describes him to be; which, with the antiquity of his dress, rendered him infinitely formidable to all the children in the parish. He often called upon me at the parsonage house, when I happened not to dine in the family; having a great, and, as it seemed, a very favourite point to carry, which was no less than to persuade me to follow his example, and to turn all my thoughts and studies to *venerable Antiquity*; he deemed *that* the *summum bonum*, the height of all human felicity. I used to entertain Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright highly, by detailing to them Browne's arguments to debauch me from the pursuit of polite literature, and such studies as were most agreeable to my turn and taste; and by parceling out every morning after prayers (we had daily prayers at eleven in the church) the progress Browne had made the day before in the arts of seduction. I amused him with such answers as I thought best suited to his hobby-horse, till I found he was going to leave us; and then, by a stroke or two of spirited raillery, lost his warm heart and his advice for ever. My egging him on served us, however, for a week's excellent entertainment, amid the dullness and sameness of a country situation. He represented me, at parting, to Mr. Cartwright, as one incorrigible, and lost beyond all hopes of recovery to every thing truly valuable in learning, by having unfortunately let slip that I preferred, and feared I ever should prefer, one page of Livy or Tacitus, Sallust or Cæsar, to all the Monkish writers (with Bede at the head of them)

"——— quot sunt, quotve fuerunt,
Aut quotquot aliis erunt in annis.
Sic explicit Historiola de Brownio Willisio!" J. K.

* Of this portrait of his venerable friend, which is alluded to in the correspondence printed in p. 200, Mr. Cole speaks thus: "The copy pleases me infinitely; nothing can be more exact and like the copy I sent, and which, as well as I can recollect, is equally so to the original. To a person who only remembers Mr. Willis's figure in his latter age, it will convey no resemblance of him; and few people are living who remember him young. When I knew him first, about 35 years ago, he had more the appearance of a mumping beggar than of a gentleman; and the most like resemblance of his figure that I can recollect among old prints, is that of Old Hobson the Cambridge carrier. He then, as always, was dressed in an old slouched hat, more brown than black, a weather-beaten large wig, three or four old-fashioned coats, all tied round by a leathern belt, and over all an old blue cloak, lined with black fustian, which he told me he had new made when he was elected member for the town of Buckingham, about

ing made by the Rev. Michael Tyson *, from an original painting by Dahl.

about 1707. I have still by me, as relicks, this cloak and belt, which I purchased of his servant. No wonder will it be, when the print is given to any one who remembers this figure of Mr. Willis, that they immediately pronounce it unlike; and so it is in good truth; and if I had two pictures of myself, one taken when I was in blooming youth, and the other in decrepid old age, and was to give the world a print of one of them, would it be judicious to exhibit myself in deformity, when it was in my power to shew away with equal truth as a young man? Notwithstanding the distance of time when Dahl drew his portrait, and that in which I knew him, and the strange metamorphose that age and caprice had made in his figure, yet I could easily trace some lines and traits of what Mr. Dahl had given of him."

The preceding note formed part of a letter from Mr. Cole to Mr. Steevens; by whom it was communicated, in my former edition, with the consent of Mr. Cole; who, in a letter dated Feb. 6, 1781, says, "You are at liberty to use my letter to Mr. Steevens, on a presumption that there is nothing disrespectful ‡ to the memory of Mr. Willis; for what I said I don't recollect.—I herewith send you the long-expected Seal §, which came to me, after repeated messages, on Saturday. I am forced to put it into a box for fear of accidents. It suffered a little in its way hither. I formerly sent you a description of it; and if my letter is lost or mislaid, I can send you another from my book.—I have inclosed a letter from Walden to Mr. Freeman, who first shewed me the seal. It seems, by this letter, that the original is the property of one Mr. Samuel Cole of Walden, of whom I can give no account; though possibly a relation, as my father's family were all of that neighbourhood.—Let me thank you for your prints, which were very acceptable. Did not I see somewhere a hint in the Magazine, or some paper, that the head of Justice Gascoigne was that of his wife? I have some confused idea I did.—I don't remember whether I ever mentioned to you, that in 1641, when King Charles I. took Cambridge in his way to York, and did Dr. Beale, the master of St. John's college, the honour to dine in the lodge, he was harangued in an oration by Mr. Cleveland, then a fellow of that House."

* Of Bene't college, Cambridge, B. A. 1764; M. A. 1767; fellow and sometime president of that College. He was elected F.S.A. 1768; was presented in 1778 to the rectory of Lambourn in Essex, in the patronage of his College; but did not long enjoy it. He died March 4, 1780. Mr. Gough, who was his contem-

‡ The *disrespect* was certainly leveled at the mere external foibles of the respectable Antiquary; whose goodness of heart and general spirit of philanthropy were amply sufficient to bear him out in those whimsical peculiarities of dress which were irresistible sources of ridicule.

§ This was a seal of the Hospital of St. Leonard in Leicester; engraved in Bibl. Top. Brit. No. VII. Plate VII. and explained by Mr. Cole in p. 9.

Browne Willis was humorously satirized in some doggrel lines* written by Dr. Darrell, of Lillington

porary and intimate at Bene't, thus affectionately mentions him in the Preface to his "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. I. "Had my ingenious friend Mr. Tyson been living, his taste in drawing, and his knowledge of these subjects, would have corrected innumerable errors, which now obtrude themselves. It is enough for me to bewail my loss by his death."—Mr. Tyson was a good Antiquary and a Gentleman Artist. He engraved a remarkable portrait of Jane Shore, some of the old Masters of his College, and some of the noted characters in and about Cambridge, as Jacob Butler of Barnwell, who called himself the *old Briton*, and others. His Account of the Horn belonging to Corpus Christi college, in a Letter to Mr. Gough, 1773, is printed in the Archæologia, vol. III. p. 19.

* "An Excellent BALLAD.
To the Tune of *Chevy-Chace.*

"Whilome there dwelt near Buckingham,
That famous county town,
At a known place, hight Whaddon Chace,
A Squire of odd renown.—

A Druid's sacred form he bore,
His robes a girdle bound:
Deep vers'd he was in antient lore,
In customs old, profound.

A stick torn from that hallow'd tree,
Where Chaucer us'd to sit,
And tell his tales with leering glee,
Supports his tott'ring feet.

High on a hill his mansion stood,
But gloomy dark within; [blood
Here mangled books, as bones and
Lie in a giant's den.

Crude, undigested, half-devour'd,
On groaning shelves they 're thrown; [read,
Such manuscripts no eye could
Nor hand write—but his own.

No prophet he, like Sydrophel,
Could future times explore; [tell,
But what had happen'd, he could
Five hundred years and more.

A walking Alm'nack he appears,
Stept from some mouldy wall,
Worn out of use thro' dust and years,
Like scutcheons in his hall.

His boots were made of that cow's hide,
By Guy of Warwick slain;
Time's choicest gifts, aye to abide
Among the chosen train.

Who first receiv'd the precious boon,
We' re at a loss to learn,
By Spelman, Camden, Dugdale, worn,
And then they came to Hearne.

Hearne strutted in them for awhile;
And then, as lawful heir, [spoil,
Browne claim'd and seiz'd the precious
The spoil of many a year.

His car himself he did provide,
To stand in double stead;
That it should carry him alive,
And bury him when dead.

By rusty coins old kings he'd trace,
And know their air and mien:
King Alfred he knew well by face,
Tho' George he ne'er had seen.

This wight th' outside of churches lov'd,
Almost unto a sin;
Spires Gothic of more use he prov'd
Than pulpits are within.

Of use, no doubt, when high in air,
A wand'ring bird they 'll rest,
Or with a Bramin's holy care,
Make lodgments for its nest.

Ye Jackdaws, that are us'd to talk,
Like us of human race,
When nigh you see Browne Willis walk,
Loud chatter forth his praise.

Whene'er the fatal day shall come,
For come, alas! it must, [home,
When this good 'squire must stay at
And turn to antique dust;

The solemn dirge, ye Owls, prepare,
Ye Bats, more hoarsly screak;
Croak, all ye Ravens, round the bier,
And all ye Church-mice, squeak!"

Dar-

Darrell; and first printed in the Oxford Sausage, 1774.

I could easily have extended this single article to a volume; from a very large collection which I possess of the MS Letters of Mr. Willis for a long series of years *—*Sed manum de tabulâ.*

* Mr. Cole gives the following anecdotes of Browne Willis, as notes to the above poem. "Mr. Willis never mentioned the adored town of Buckingham without the addition of *county-town*. His person and dress were so singular, that, though a gentleman of 1000*l. per annum*, he has often been taken for a beggar. An old leathern girdle or belt always surrounded the two or three coats he wore, and over them an old blue cloak.—He wrote the worst hand of any man in England—such as he could with difficulty read himself; and what no one, except his old correspondents, could decypher.—His boots, which he almost always appeared in, were not the least singular part of his dress. I suppose it will not be falsity to say they were forty years old; patched and vamped up at various times. They are all in wrinkles, and don't come up above half way of his legs. He was often called in the neighbourhood, *Old Wrinkle Boots*. They are humorously historized in the above poem.—The chariot of Mr. Willis was so singular that from it he was called himself, *The old Chariot*. It was his wedding chariot, and had his arms on brass plates about it, not unlike a coffin, and painted black. —He was as remarkable probably for his love to the walls and structures of churches, as for his variance with the clergy in his neighbourhood. He built, by subscription, the chapel at Fenny-Stratford; repaired Bletchley church very elegantly, at a great expence; repaired Bow Brickill church, desecrated and not used for a century; and added greatly to the height of Buckingham church tower.—He was not well pleased with any one who in talking of, or with him, did not call him *Squire*.—I wrote these notes when I was out of humour with him for some of his tricks. God rest his soul, and forgive us all. Amen!"

Some farther particulars of Mr. Willis may be found in Ballard's Letters, vol. II. pp. 41. 55. 107. 158. 163. His great attempts in his old age, ib. 179. ill used by Mr. Cole, ibid. V. 13. VII. 15. 21. XV. 53. XVIII. 42. Curious peculiarities of him, ibid. 109, 110, 111. Letters from Katharine Willis to Dr. Charlett, XIX. 6, 7. 20, 23, 34, 36. 41. 43. 46. 48, 51, 52, 65. 85. Rachell Willis 67.—Offered to give Mr. Thomas Hearne the rich rectory of Bletchley (if he would have taken the oaths), which he afterwards gave to Mr. Cole, LIX. 43.

No. V.

DR. MEAD.

THIS great Physician (whose abilities and eminence in his profession, united with his learning and fine taste for those arts which embellish and improve human life, long rendered him an ornament, not only to his own profession, but to the nation and age in which he lived) was born at Stepney, Middlesex, Aug. 11, 1673 *; and received the early part of his education under his father, Matthew Mead, a celebrated Nonconformisst Divine; who, with the assistance of Mr. John Nesbitt, superintended the education of thirteen children. In 1688 he was placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Singleton; and in 1689 under Grævius at Utrecht. In 1692 he removed to Leyden †, where he attended for three years the lectures of Herman and Pitcairn, and applied himself most successfully to the study of physic. In company with Samuel, his eldest brother, David Polhill, esq. and Dr. Thomas Pellet, he visited Italy, and luckily discovered at Florence the Mensa Isiaca, which had been many years given over as lost. He took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Physic at Padua, Aug. 16, 1695; and passed some time afterwards at Naples and Rome. On his return, about Midsummer 1696, he settled in the very house where he was born, and practised in his profession there for seven years with success.

* In the church-yard of Ware in Hertfordshire, on the South side of the church, is an altar-monument to "William Mead, M. D. who died Oct. 28, 1652, aged 148 years and 9 months." Q. if of this family?—See a curious letter on this subject in Gent. Mag. 1781, vol. LI. p. 221.

† He was contemporary with Boerhaave, with whom he afterwards maintained the most friendly intercourse through life.

In

In 1702 he published his "Mechanical Account of Poisons." These Essays, however justly esteemed on their first appearance, did their Author still more honour in the edition he published of them more than forty years afterwards. He became fellow of the Royal Society in 1704, in 1706 was chosen one of their Council, and in 1717 a Vice-president. He was chosen physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, May 5, 1703, when he removed from Stepney to Crutched Fryars; where having resided seven years, he removed into Austin Fryars; and about the same time was appointed by the Company of Surgeons to read the anatomical lectures in their hall. In the mean time, Dec. 4, 1707, he was honoured by the University of Oxford with the degree of Doctor of Physic by diploma *. On the last illness of Queen Anne, he was called in to a consultation, and ventured to declare that "she could not hold out long." He opened his mind freely on this subject to his friend and protector Dr. Radcliffe, who made use of that friendship to excuse his own attendance. Radcliffe surviving the Queen but three months, Mead removed into *his* house, and resigned his office in St. Thomas's Hospital. Uninfluenced by prejudices of party, he was equally the intimate of Garth, Arbuthnot, and Freind. He was admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians April 9, 1716; and executed the office of Censor in 1716, 1719, and 1724. In 1719, on an alarm occasioned by the fatal plague at Marseilles, the Lords of the Regency directed Mr. Craggs, then Secretary of State, to apply to Dr. Mead, to give the best directions for preventing the importation of the plague, or stopping its progress. His opinion was approved; and quarantine directed to be performed. Of his "Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion †," no less than seven editions were printed by

* It seems irregular that he should have practised in London before he obtained a diploma.

† This Discourse is said to have greatly hurt his practice, for a time at least, not for any medical, but political reasons, as it was

Mr. Bowyer in 1720; the eighth, which appeared in 1722, and again in 1743, was enlarged with many new observations, and translated into Latin * by Professor Ward, whose services to Dr. Mead, on occasion of the Harveian Oration in 1723, I have already mentioned in vol. I. p. 267. By order of the Prince of Wales, Dr. Mead assisted, Aug. 10, 1721, at the inoculation of some condemned criminals: the experiment succeeding, the two then

was suspected to be intended to prepare the way for barracks, &c. at a time of day when the nation was more jealous of a standing army than now.

* The first edition had been translated into Latin by Mr. Maittaire, of whom see vol. IV. p. 556; where I should have observed, that late in life he was tutor to the Earl of Chesterfield's son. I might also have added Dr. Jortin's too laconic character of him, "Life of Erasmus," vol. I. p. 35. After mentioning the "Annales Typographici," he adds, "I have occasion often to cite Maittaire, who was a useful compiler, *and nothing more.*"—"With due deference to Dr. Jortin's judgment, the words *and nothing more* are illiberally applied. Had Maittaire been perfectly ignorant, and had he never written a word, he would have escaped all censure; as it is, he has published five large quarto volumes (I throw in the lives of the Stephens' and the Paris Printers), which must have cost him infinite trouble, and has saved as much to such great geniuses as these, who are glad to avail themselves of his compilations; but why cannot they use the bridge without speaking slightingly of it? Are not more people glad to use Maittaire, than most original composers? When Maittaire compiled his first volume, it must have occasioned him much trouble, however incomplete; of this nobody could be more sensible than himself, witness his going over that period again in the latter part of his life. Since his time, owing undoubtedly to his labours and discoveries, vast additional information on this subject has come in from all quarters; and it is probable, that a gentleman now would be thought to do good service to literature that would melt Maittaire's two volumes into one, and incorporate into them the improvements that Germany, Italy, and France afford in such quantity. Since Mr. Maittaire's time, many juridical pieces have been discovered, that throw great light on the origin of printing; upon which subject nobody can be qualified to write now, that is not perfectly acquainted with these, and they, and the authors that argue from them, are numerous. This would be additional matter, that could not be known to Mr. Maittaire, and probably would be new to most English scholars." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*—The late Dr. Askew thought very differently of Maittaire from Dr. Jortin.

young

young Princesses, Amelia and Caroline, were inoculated April 17, 1722, and had the distemper favourably. On the accession of their royal father to the throne, in 1727, Dr. Mead was appointed physician in ordinary to his Majesty, and had afterwards the satisfaction of seeing his two sons-in-law (Dr. Edward Wilmot and Dr. Frank Nicholls) his associates in the same station. Being desirous of retirement, he declined the presidentship of the College of Physicians, which was offered him Oct. 1, 1734; but was elected honorary member of that at Edinburgh, Oct. 6, 1745. Mr. Bowyer printed the improved edition of his "Account of Poisons" in 1744; his treatise "De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ," &c. in 1746; "De Morbis Biblicis" in 1749; and "Monita Medica" in 1750. This was the last, and perhaps the most useful of all his works *: with a candour and simplicity so characteristical of a great man, he freely communicates in it all the discoveries that his long practice and experience had opened to him with regard to different diseases and their several cures.

The world was deprived of this eminent physician Feb. 16, 1754; and on the 23d he was buried in the Temple church, near his brother Samuel, a counsellor at law, to whose memory the Doctor had caused an elegant monument to be placed, with his bust, and the following inscription (by Dr. Ward):

M. S.
SAMVELIS MEAD IC.
MATTHAEI CELEBRIS THEOLOGI FIL.
HVIVS SOCIETATIS ALVMNI,
INTER HOSPITII VERO LINCOLNIENSIS
ADSESSORES COOPTATI;
QVI HONESTAM ET ANTIQVAM FAMILIAM,
EX QVA IN AGRO BVCKINGENSI ORTVS EST,
NON SPLENDIDIS TITVLIS,
SED EGREGIIS SUIS VIRTVTIBVS
ET PRAECLARIS ANIMI DOTIBVS ORNAVIT,

* His "Medical Works" were collected and published in one volume, 4to, 1762.

PIETATE,

PIETATE, INTEGRITATE VITAE,
PRVDENTIA, MORVMQVE GRAVITATE,
SVMMAE FACILITATI CONIVNCTA CONSPICUUS;
NON VNIVERSI TANTVM IVRIS PERITVS,
SED ET OMNI LITERARVM GENERE EXCVLTVS,
INTERQVE DOCTISSIMOS HVIVS SAECVLI
MERITO NVMERATVS;
OB AMOREM IN SVOS, FIDEM ERGA AMICOS,
LIBERALITATEM IN PAVPERES,
QVORVM PATRONVS ERAT CERTISSIMVS,
BENEVOLENTIAM ERGA OMNES,
CARITATEM DENIQVE IN PATRIAM,
VSQVE IN EXEMPLVM CLARVS,
OBIIT XIII KAL. APRIL. A. D. MDCCXXXIII.
ÆTATIS SVAE QVAM COELIBEM DEGERAT LXIII.
VIRO INCOMPARABILI FRATRI SVO GERMANO
NATV MAXIMO, DE SE OPTIME MERITO,
AFFECTVS ET HONORIS CAVSA,
RICARDVS MEAD ARCHIATER
HOC MONVMENTVM MOESTISSIMVS POSVIT.

To Dr. Mead there is no monument in the Temple; but an honorary one was placed by his son in the North aile of Westminster Abbey. Over the tomb is the Doctor's bust; at his right hand a wreathed serpent, darting its sting, and on his left several books. Below the bust are his arms and crest. The inscription was written by Dr. Ward:

M. S.
V. A. RICARDI MEAD ARCHIATRI,
ANTIQVA APVD BVCKINGENSES FAMILIA NATI,
QVI FAMAM HAVD VVLGAREM MEDICINAM FACIENDO
IN PRIMA IVVENTVTE ADEPTVS,
TANTA NOMINIS CELEBRITATE POSTEA INCLARVIT,
VT MEDICORVM HVIVS SAECVLI PRINCEPS HABERETVR.
IN AEGRIS CVRANDIS LENIS ERAT AC MISERICORS,
ET AD PAVPERES GRATVITO IVVANDOS SEMPER PARATVS,
INTER ASSIDVAS AVTEM ARTIS SALVTARIS OCCVPATIONES,
OPERIBVS NON PAVCIS DOCTE ET ELEGANTER CONSCRIPTIS,
QVAE INGENIO PERSPICACI ET VSV DIVTVRNO NOTAVERAT
IN GENERIS HVMANI COMMODVM VVLGAVIT,
LITERARVM QVOQVE ET LITERATORVM
PATRONVS SINGVLARIS,
BIBLIOTHECAM LECTISSIMAM OPTIMIS ET RARISSIMIS LIBRIS
VETER-

VETERVMQVE ARTIVM MONVMENTIS REFERTAM
COMPARAVIT,
VBI ERVDITORVM CÓLLOQVIIS LABORES LEVABAT DIVRNOS,
ANIMO ITAQVE EXCELSO PRAEDITVS, ET MORIBVS HVMANIS
ORBISQVE LITERATI LAVDIBVS VNDIQVE CVMVLATVS,
MAGNO SPLENDORE ET DIGNITATE VITA PERACTA,
ANNORVM TANDEM AC FAMAE SATVR PLACIDE OBIIT
XIV. KALENDAS MARTIAS A.D. MDCCLIV, AETATIS SVAE LXXXI:
ARTIVM HVMANIORVM DAMNO HAVD FACILE REPARABILI,
QVIBVS IPSE TANTVM FVERAT DECVS ET PRAESIDIVM.
BIS MATRIMONIO IVNCTUS,
EX PRIORI DECEM SVSCEPIT LIBEROS,
QVORVM TRES TANTVM SVPERSTITES SIBI RELIQVIT,
DVAS FILIAS VIRIS ARCHIATRORVM HONORE ORNATIS NVPTAS,
ET VNVM SVI IPSIVS NOMINIS FILIVM,
QVI PIETATIS CAVSA PATRI OPTIME DE SE MERITO
MONUMENTVM HOC PONI CVRAVIT.

The following inscription (which I found in Mr. Bowyer's hand-writing) was likewise proposed for his monument in February 1754:

" Here rest the remains,
of a truly learned and truly great man,
RICHARD MEAD, M. D.
a polite scholar, a successful physician,
a beneficent patron;
his knowledge untainted by pedantry,
his taste without any affectation,
his ear impervious to flattery,
his soul superior to avarice.
He maintained the honour of his profession steadily;
and rendered, by honest arts,
extensive his fame, his merit more extensive,
Both, superior to Envy, without the aid of marble
shall resist the teeth of Time.
His generous Mind to latest ages known
From others' works, his Learning from his own."

The Doctor was twice married. By his first lady he had ten children (of whom three survived him; two daughters, married to Dr. Wilmot and Dr. Nicholls; and his son Richard, heir to his father's and uncle's fortunes). By the second lady, he had no

no issue. During almost half a century he was at the head of his profession; which brought him in one year upwards of seven thousand pounds, and between five and six for several years. The Clergy, and in general all men of learning, were welcome to his advice; and his doors were open every morning to the most indigent, whom he frequently assisted with money; so that, notwithstanding his great gains, he did not die very rich. He was a most generous patron of learning and learned men, in all sciences, and in every country; by the peculiar magnificence of his disposition, making the private gains of his profession answer the end of a princely fortune, and valuing them only as they enabled him to become more extensively useful, and thereby to satisfy that greatness of mind which will transmit his name to posterity with a lustre not inferior to that which attends the most distinguished character of antiquity. To him the several Counties of England, and our Colonies abroad, applied for the choice of their physicians. No foreigner of any learning, taste, or even curiosity, ever came to England without being introduced to Dr. Mead; and he was continually consulted by the physicians of the Continent. His large and spacious house in Great Ormond-street became a repository of all that was curious in Nature or in Art, to which his extensive correspondence with the Learned in all parts of Europe not a little contributed. The King of Naples sent to request a collection of all his works; presented him with the two first volumes of Sig. Bajardi, and invited him to his own palace: and, through the hands of M. de Boze, he frequently had the honour of exchanging presents with the King of France. He built a gallery for his favourite furniture, his pictures, and his antiquities. His library, as appears by the printed catalogue* of it, consisted

* The sale of the first part of this collection, consisting of 3280 articles, began Nov. 18, 1754, and lasted 28 days. The second sale, containing 3461 articles, besides some out of the catalogue, began April 7, 1755, and lasted 29 days. [The 29th day's

of 6592 numbers, containing upwards of 10,000 volumes, in which he spared no expence for scarce

day's sale is wanting in most copies of the catalogue, having been printed separately afterwards, and delivered by itself.] The Pictures were sold in three days, March 20—22, 1755; the Prints and Drawings in 14 nights, beginning Jan. 13, 1755. The Gems, Bronzes, Busts, and Antiquities, in five days, from March 11; and the Coins were sold in eight, from February 11 to 19, 1755.

His collection produced,

		£.	s.	d.
57 days sale of	books, including 19*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for 15 book-cases	5518	10	11
3	pictures	3417	11	0
14	prints and drawings	1908	14	6
8	coins and medals	1977	17	0
5	antiquities, &c.	3246	15	6
		16069	8	11

As a very small specimen of the whole collection, he ordered by his will to be preserved in his family an antient Greek inscription to Jupiter Urius (see vol. I. pp. 271. 272), an antique Painting of Augustus bestowing a crown on a person kneeling (engraved and explained in "Three Dissertations by G. Turnbull, 1740," 4to, translated from four elegant French writers, and dedicated to Dr. Mead; also in the English translation of Rollin's History of the Arts and Sciences of the Antients, vol. I. p. 137); Bartoli's 60 drawings from all the antient paintings at Rome bought out of Cardinal Massimi's sale; and a few other articles. He had parted with in his life-time to the late Frederick Prince of Wales several miniature pictures of great value (Walpole, Anecdotes, vol. I. p. 165), by Isaac Oliver and Holbein, which are now in his Majesty's collection; all his Greek MSS. to Dr. Askew for 500*l.*; and the entire series of Greek Kings (eighteen coins excepted) part to Mr. Angel Carney, a dealer, and part to Dr. Kennedy; which consequently do not appear in the Catalogue. Prints of several of his antiquities, and also a view of his gallery, were engraved in his life-time by Baron, Basire, T. R. and A. L. The bas-relief of Demosthenes dying (purchased by Mr. White for 14*l.* 14*s.*) is engraved for Barton's edition of Plutarch's Lives of that Orator and Cicero; the Roman Retiarius (found at Chester 1738, and afterwards purchased by M. C. Tutet, esq.) by the Society of Antiquaries. The Mummy and some other Egyptian antiquities were engraved and illustrated by Alexander Gordon, in a folio dissertation, 1737 (see vol. V. p. 436). The bust of Homer was purchased for 136*l.* 10*s.* by the Earl of Exeter, who presented it to the British Museum; that of Antinous by the Marquis of Rockingham, for 241*l.* 10*s.*; Xenocrates (for 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*) and Theophrastus (for 12*l.* 12*s.*) by Dr. Nisbet; at whose sale, in 1762, they were again disposed of.

and

and antient editions. It is remarkable that many of his books sold for much more than they had cost him. His pictures also were chosen with so much judgment, that they produced 3417*l.* 11*s.*; about six or seven hundred pounds more than he gave for them. Nor did he make this great collection for his own use only, but freely opened it to public inspection. Ingenious men were sure of finding at Dr. Mead's the best helps in all their undertakings *; and scarcely any thing curious appeared in England but under his patronage: the encouragement he gave to the edition of Thuanus has been noticed in vol. II. p. 25. By his singular humanity and goodness, "he conquered even Envy itself;" a compliment which was justly paid him in a dedication, by the Editor of Lord Bacon's Works, in 1730. He constantly kept in pay a great number of scholars and artists of all kinds, who were at work for him, or for the publick. He was the friend of Pope, of Halley, and of Newton; and placed their portraits in his house, with those of Shakspeare † and Milton, near the busts of their great masters the antient Greeks and Romans.

A marble busto of Dr. Harvey, done by an excellent hand, from an original picture in his possession, was given by him to the College of Physicians, with this inscription (by Dr. Ward):

HANC MAGNI ILLIVS GVLIELMI HARVEII,
SENIS OCTOGENARII, IMAGINEM,
QVI SANGVINIS CIRCVITVM PRIMVS MONSTRAVIT,
MEDICINAMQUE RATIONALEM INSTITVIT,
AD PICTVRAM ARCHETYPAM QUAM IN SVO SERVAT MVSEO
EFFICTAM,
HONORIS CAVSA HIC PONENDAM CVRAVIT,
RICARDVS MEAD, MEDICVS REGIVS. A. D. MDCCXXIX.

* Mr. Edwards's character of Dr. Mead has been already given in vol. V. p. 320.

† Shakspeare, Milton, and Pope, were the production of Scheemaker. — Shakspeare was purchased by Mr. Skinner for 16*l.* 16*s.*; Milton by Mr. Duncombe for 11*l.* 11*s.*; Pope by Gen. Campbell for 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Newton by Mr. Burrel for 5*l.* 5*s.*; Halley does not appear in the Catalogue. A bust of Cromwell, by Cibber, was sold to General Campbell for 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

A marble

A marble bust of Dr. Mead, by Roubilliac, was presented to the College in 1756, by the late Dr. Askew. A portrait of him was etched by Pond, another by Richardson; a mezzotinto, by Houston, from a painting by Ramsay; and an engraved portrait, from the same picture, by Baron, inscribed "*Ricardus Mead, Regis Magnæ Britanniæ Medicus Ordinarius*, 1749." There was also a medal of him struck in 1773, long after his decease, by Lewis Pingo; legend, RICARDVS MEAD, MED. REG. ET S. R. S. His bust, profile to the left, under it L. PINGO F. Reverse, LABOR EST ANGVES SVPERARE. A young Hercules strangling a serpent; above, the Sun and Moon.—Exergue, N. AP. XI. MDCLXXIII. O. F. XVI. MDCCLIV. with the Doctor's arms.

Dr. Thomas Burnet of the Charter-house had written a treatise "*De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium*," of which he had a few copies printed for the use of himself and his friends. One of these, after the author's death, happened to fall into Dr. Mead's hands; who, not knowing the author, but liking the book, had 25 copies handsomely printed in 4to; Maittaire revising the press, who made many blunders by inserting manuscript notes and additions from the author's interleaved copy into improper places of the text. Mr. Wilkinson of Lincoln's Inn, who was executor to Dr. Burnet, lent Dr. Mead afterwards a corrected copy, of which Dr. Mead was at the expence of printing 50 copies, with a caution prefixed to those chosen few on whom the book was bestowed, not to suffer it to be translated, or reprinted, and published; but this did not prevent a bad translation and a spurious edition soon after getting abroad. So, to do justice to the author's memory, Mr. Wilkinson himself caused an octavo edition to be printed and published, as well of this book as of another, intituled "*De fide et officiis Christianorum*," of which Lord Chancellor Macclesfield had prevailed on him to suffer as many copies to be printed, and in the same size, as Dr. Mead's

Mead's edition of the "*De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium.*" These gentlemen, with Maittaire, are the three persons whom Wilkinson means, but does not name, in the preface to his octavo edition of these two books in 1727.

Mr. Bowyer, who was intimately acquainted with Dr. Mead, used to consult him as a physician *; nor would the Doctor accept from him a fee. And not unfrequently having occasion for medical advice when Dr. Mead was unable to come to him, he generally received a friendly rebuke the next time he went to Ormond-street: "If I was not able to come to you," the good Doctor would say, "why could not you have sent for my son Wilmot†?"

Mr. Bowyer was not inattentive to these kindnesses; and endeavoured to shew his gratitude by occasional literary presents. In a copy of Dr. Mead's Catalogue of Books, p. 240, occurs the following article: "Antiquæ Britannicæ Linguæ Dictionarium, per Thomam Davies; *interfoliat. cum notis MSS. Guil. Wotton*‡. Lond. 1632."

He never took a fee of any clergyman, but one, and that was Mr. Robert Leake, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; who, being fallen into a valetudinarian state, dabbled rather too much with the writings, and followed too closely some of the prescriptions, of the celebrated Dr. Cheyne. Being greatly emaciated in a course of time, by keeping too strictly to that gentleman's regimen, misapplying perhaps his rules, where the case required a different treatment, his friends advised him to apply

* He in like manner expressed his gratitude to Dr. Mead by a literary and now public legacy.

† Of whom see vol. II. p. 86.

‡ Mr. Bowyer has here added, "Generique ejus Gul. Clarke Cicestriensis Eccles. nunc Canonici; quo libro Bibliothecam hanc ditavit Gul. Bowyer, typographus; inani sanè munere, et ob quod tantillam gratiam rependerunt hæredes doctissimi istius medici ejus asseclæ, ut catalogum hunc ab ipso imprimendum non commendarent, etiamsi rogati. Cum verò susque deque hic occurrant tot errores et inscitiæ notæ, non tam dolet infortunium suum quam illorum."

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to Dr. Mead; which he did, going directly to London, to wait on the Doctor, and telling him that "he had hitherto observed Cheyne's directions, as laid down in his printed books." Mead (a proud man, and passionate) immediately damned Cheyne and his regimen. "Follow my prescriptions," said he, "and I will set you up again." Mr. Leake submitted; and, beginning to find some benefit, he asked the Doctor every now and then, whether it might not be proper for him to follow at the same time such and such a prescription of Cheyne. Which Mead took ill. When the well-meaning patient was got pretty well again, he asked the Doctor what fees he desired or expected from him. "Sir," said the Physician, "I have never yet, in the whole course of my practice, taken or demanded any the least fee from any Clergyman; but, since you have been pleased, contrary to what I have met with in any other gentleman of your profession, to prescribe to me, rather than to follow my prescriptions, when you had committed the care of your recovery to my skill and trust, you must not take it amiss, nor will, I hope, think it unfair, if I demand ten guineas of you. The money, though not perhaps without some little reluctance, was paid down. The Doctor at the same time told Leake, "You may come to me again before you quit London." He did so; and Mead returned to him six guineas out of the ten guineas which he had received *.

* This little anecdote is here first printed from the MSS. of Mr. Jones (Dr. Young's curate at Welwyn); who had it, in November 1764, from the Rev. Dr. Smith; to whom it was related by Dr. Mead himself, with whom he was well acquainted.

No. VI.

REV. DR. SAMUEL PEGGE;

(Taken principally from Memoirs compiled by his Son.)

THE REV. SAMUEL PEGGE, LL. D. and F. S. A. was the representative of one of four branches of the family of that name in Derbyshire, derived from a common ancestor, all which existed together till within a few years. The eldest became extinct by the death of Mr. William Pegge, of Yeldersley, near Ashborne, 1768; and another by that of the Rev. Nathaniel Pegge, M. A. vicar of Packington, in Leicestershire, 1782.

The Doctor's immediate predecessors, as may appear from the Heralds-office, were of Osmaston, near *Ashborne*, where they resided, in lineal succession, for four generations, antecedently to his father and himself, and where they left a patrimonial inheritance, of which the Doctor died possessed *.

Of the other existing branch, Mr. Edward Pegge having [1662] married Gertrude, sole daughter and heir of William Strelley, esq. of Beauchief, in the Northern part of Derbyshire, seated himself there, and was appointed high sheriff of the county in 1667; as was his grandson, Strelley Pegge, esq. 1739; and his great-grandson, the present Peter Pegge, esq. 1788.

It was by Katharine Pegge, a daughter of Thomas Pegge, esq. of Yeldersley, that King Charles II. (who saw her abroad during his exile) had a son born (1647), whom he called Charles *Fitz-Charles*, to whom he granted the royal arms, with a baton sinister, Vairé, and whom (1675) his Majesty created Earl of *Plymouth*, Viscount *Totness*, and

* In Church-street, at Ashborne, is an alms-house, originally founded by Christopher Pegge, esq. The name occurs also on the table of benefactors in Ashborne church.

Baron

Baron *Dartmouth**. He was bred to the sea, and, having been educated abroad, most probably in Spain, was known by the name of Don Carlos †. The Earl married the Lady Bridget Osborne, third daughter of Thomas Earl of Danby, lord high treasurer (at Wimbledon, in Surrey), 1678 ‡, and died of a flux at the siege of Tangier, 1680, without issue. The body was brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey §. The Countess remarried Dr. Philip Bisse, Bishop of Hereford, by whom she had no issue, and who, surviving her, erected a handsome tablet to her memory in his cathedral. Katharine Pegge, the Earl's mother, married Sir Edward Greene, bart. of Samford in Essex, and died without issue by him ‖.

But to return to the Rev. Dr. Pegge, the outline *only* of whose life we propose to give. His father (Christopher) was, as we have observed, of Osmaston, though he never resided there, even after he became possessed of it; for, being a younger brother, it was thought proper to put him to business; and he served his time with a considerable woollen-draper at Derby, which line he followed till the death of his elder brother (Humphry, who died without issue 1711) at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, when he commenced lead-merchant, then a lucrative branch of traffick there; and, having been for several years a member of the corporation, died in his third mayoralty, 1723.

* Docquet-book in the Crown-office.

† See Sandford, p. 647, edit. 1707. Granger erroneously calls him Carlo; and also, by mistake, gives him the name of *Fitz-roy*.

‡ See Mr. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. I. p. 537.

§ Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. II. p. 55.

‖ There is a half-length portrait of the Earl, in a robe de chambre, laced cravat, and flowing hair (with a ship in the back ground of the picture), by Sir Peter Lely, now in the family: and also two of his mother, Lady Greene; one a half-length, with her infant son standing by her side; the other, a three-quarters; both either by Sir Peter Lely, or by one of his pupils.

He had married Gertrude Stephenson (a daughter of Francis Stephenson, of Unston, near Chesterfield, gent.) whose mother was Gertrude Pegge, a daughter of the before-mentioned Edward Pegge, esq. of Beauchief; by which marriage these two branches of the family, which had long been diverging from each other, became re-united, both by blood and name, in the person of Dr. Pegge, their only surviving child.

He was born Nov. 5, 1704, N. S. at Chesterfield, where he had his school education; and was admitted a pensioner of St. John's college, Cambridge, May 30, 1722, under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. William Edmundson; was matriculated July 7; and, in the following November, was elected a scholar of the house upon Lupton's foundation.

In the same year with his father (1723) died the heir of his maternal grandfather (Stephenson), a minor; by whose death a moiety of the real estate at Unston (before mentioned) became the property of our young collegian, who was then pursuing his academical studies with intention of taking orders.

Having, however, no immediate prospect of preferment, he looked up to a fellowship of the college, after he had taken the degree of A. B. in January 1725, N. S.; and became a candidate upon a vacancy which happened favourably in that very year; for it was a lay-fellowship upon the Beresford foundation, and appropriated to the founder's kin, or at least confined to a native of Derbyshire.

The competitors were, Mr. Michael Burton (afterwards Dr. Burton), and another, whose name we do not find; but the contest lay between Mr. Burton and Mr. Pegge. Mr. Burton had the stronger claim, being indubitably related to the founder; but, upon examination, was declared to be so very deficient in literature, that his superior right, as founder's kin, was set aside, on account of the insufficiency of his learning, and Mr. Pegge was admitted, and sworn fellow March 21, 1726, O. S.

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In consequence of this disappointment, Mr. Burton was obliged to take new ground, to enable him to procure an establishment in the world; and therefore artfully applied to the College for a testimonial, that he might receive orders, and undertake some cure in the vicinity of Cambridge. Being ordained, he turned the circumstance into a manœuvre, and took an unexpected advantage of it, by appealing to the visitor [the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Thomas Greene], representing, that, as the College had, by the testimonial, thought him qualified for ordination, it could not, in justice, deem him unworthy of becoming a fellow of the Society upon such forcible claims as founder's kin, and also as a native of Derbyshire.

These were irresistible pleas on the part of Mr. Burton; and the Visitor found himself reluctantly obliged to eject Mr. Pegge, when Mr. Burton took possession of the fellowship, which he held many years *.

Thus this business closed; but the Visitor did Mr. Pegge the favour to recommend him, in so particular a manner, to the master and seniors of the College, that he was thenceforward considered as an honorary member of the body of fellows *(tanquam socius)*, kept his seat at their table and in the chapel, being placed in the situation of a fellow-commoner.

In consequence, then, of this testimony of the Bishop of Ely's approbation, Mr. Pegge was chosen a Platt-fellow on the first vacancy, A.D. 1729 †.

* Dr. Burton was president [*i. e.* vice-master) of the College when Mr. Pegge's son was admitted of it, 1751; but soon afterwards took the living of Staplehurst, in Kent.

† The *Platt-fellowships* at St. John's are similar to what are called *Bye-fellowships* in some other Colleges at Cambridge, and are not on the foundation. The original number was *six*, with a stipend of 20*l.* *per annum* each, besides rooms, and commons at the fellows' table. They were founded by William Platt, esq. (son of Sir Hugh Platt, knt.) an opulent citizen of London, out of an estate then of the annual value of 140*l.* Being a rent-charge, the fellowships cannot be enlarged in point of revenue,

He was therefore, in fact, *twice* a fellow of St. John's.

There is good reason to believe that, in the interval between his removal from his first fellowship, and his acceding to the second, he meditated the publication of Xenophon's "*Cyropædia*" and "*Anabasis*," from a collation of them with a Duport MS. in the library at Eton, to convince the world that the master and seniors of St. John's college did not judge unworthily in giving him so decided a preference to Mr. Burton in their election. It appears that he had made very large collections for such a work; but we suspect that it was thrown aside by being anticipated by Mr. Hutchinson's edition, which was formed from more valuable manuscripts.

While resident in College (and in the year 1730) Mr. Pegge was elected a member of the Zodiac Club, a literary Society, which consisted of twelve members, denominated from the twelve signs. This little institution was founded, and articles, in the nature of statutes, were agreed upon Dec. 10, 1725. Afterwards (1728) this Society thought proper to enlarge their body, when six select additional members were chosen, and denominated from six of the planets, though it still went collectively under the name of the Zodiac Club *. In this latter class Mr. Pegge was the original Mars, and continued a member of the Club as long as he resided in the University. His secession was in April 1732, and his seat accordingly declared vacant.

In the same year, 1730, Mr. Pegge appears in a more public literary body, viz. among the members of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, in

though the number has been increased to *eight*, by savings from the surplus. There is a good portrait of Mr. Platt in the master's lodge at St. John's, with the date of 1626, æt. 47. He died 1637. More of him may be seen in Mr. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. III. pp. 59, 66, 70, 71, 110, 376.

* Of this little academical literary Society the late Samuel Pegge, esq. possessed a particular History in MS.

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Lincolnshire, to which he contributed some papers which will be noticed below *.

Having taken the degree of A.M. in July 1729, Mr. Pegge was ordained deacon in December in the same year; and, in the February following, received priest's orders; both of which were conferred by Dr. William Baker, bishop of Norwich.

It was natural that he should now look to employment in his profession, and, agreeably to his wishes, he was soon retained as curate to the Rev. Dr. John Lynch (afterwards [1733] dean of Canterbury), at Sundrich in Kent, on which charge he entered at Lady-day 1730; and in his principal, as will appear, soon afterwards, very unexpectedly, found a patron.

The Doctor gave Mr. Pegge the choice of three cures under him; viz. of Sundrich, of a London living, or the chaplainship of St. Cross, of which the Doctor was the master. Mr. Pegge preferred Sundrich, which he held till Dr. Lynch exchanged that rectory for Bishopsbourne, and then removed thither at Midsummer 1731.

Within a few months after this period, Dr. Lynch, who had married a daughter of Archbishop Wake, obtained for Mr. Pegge, unsolicited, the vicarage of Godmersham (cum Challock) into which he was inducted Dec. 6, 1731.

We have said *unsolicited*, because, at the moment when the living was conferred, Mr. Pegge had more reason to expect a *reproof* from his principal than a *reward* for so short a service of these cures. The case was, that Mr. Pegge had, in the course of the

* In 1734, he sent them a critical letter on the name and town of Wye. In 1733, his Life of Archbishop Kempe was in forwardness for press, and he solicited assistance for it from MSS. 1739, an Account of a Religious House in Canterbury, not noticed before, his conjectures on which were approved by Mr. Thorpe. An Account of the Endowment of the Vicarage of Westfield in Sussex, by Richard second Bishop of Chichester, 1249, in the hands of Sir Peter Webster, bart. Account of the Amphitheatre in the Garden of the Nuns of Fontevraud at Angers: the arena 150 feet diameter, outer wall 20 feet thick, the cavea 14 feet long and wide, with layers of Roman brick and stone 3 or 4 feet asunder.

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preceding summer (unknown to Dr. Lynch) taken a little tour, for a few months, to Leyden, with a fellow collegian (John Stubbing, M. B. then a medical pupil under Boerhaave), leaving his curacy to the charge of some of the neighbouring clergy. On his return, therefore, he was not a little surprized to obtain actual preferment through Dr. Lynch, without the most distant engagement on the score of the Doctor's interest with the Archbishop, or the smallest suggestion from Mr. Pegge.

Being now in possession of a living, and independent property, Mr. Pegge married (April 13, 1732) Miss Anne Clarke, the only daughter of Benjamin, and sister of John, Clarke, esqrs. of Stanley, near Wakefield, in the county of York, by whom he had one son, the late Samuel Pegge, esq. who, after his mother's death, became eventually heir to his uncle, and one daughter, Anna-Katharina (now living) the wife of the late Rev. John Bourne, M.A. of Spital, near Chesterfield, rector of Sutton cum Duckmanton, and vicar of South Winfield, both in Derbyshire. From the son, by Martha, a daughter of Dr. Henry Bourne, an eminent physician in Derbyshire, descended Charlotte-Anne, who died unmarried, March 17, 1793*, and Christopher Pegge, M. D. F. R. S. and fellow of the College of Physicians, reader of anatomy, on Dr. Lee's foundation, at Christ Church, Oxford: Mrs. Bourne's issue being two daughters, Elizabeth, who married Robert Jennings, esq. and Jane, who married Benjamin Thompson, esq.

While Mr. Pegge was resident in Kent, where he continued 20 years, he made himself acceptable to every body, by his general knowledge, his agreeable conversation, and his vivacity; for he was received into the familiar acquaintance of the best gentlemen's families in East Kent, several of whom he preserved in his correspondence after he quitted the county, till the whole of those of his own standing gave way to fate before him.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. p. 285.

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Having an early propensity to the study of antiquity among his general researches, and being allowedly an excellent classical scholar, he here laid the foundation of what in time became a considerable collection of books, and his little cabinet of coins grew in proportion; by which two assemblages (so scarce among country gentlemen in general) he was qualified to pursue these collateral studies, without neglecting his parochial duties, to which he was always assiduously attentive.

The few pieces which Mr. Pegge printed while he lived in Kent will be mentioned hereafter, when we shall enumerate such of his writings as are most material. These (exclusively of Mr. Urban's obligations to him, in the Gentleman's Magazine) have appeared principally, and most conspicuously, in the *Archæologia*, which may be termed the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries. In that valuable collection will be found more than 50 memoirs, written and communicated by him, many of which are of considerable length, being by much the greatest number hitherto contributed by any individual member of that respectable Society.

In returning to the order of time, we find that, in July 1746, Mr. Pegge had the great misfortune to lose his wife; whose monumental inscription, at Godmersham, bears ample testimony of her worth:

"MDCCXLVI.
Anna Clarke, uxor Samuelis Pegge vicarii hujus parochiæ; mulier, si qua alia, sine dolo, vitam æternam et beatam fidenter hic sperat; nec erit frustra."

This event entirely changed Mr. Pegge's destinations; for he now zealously meditated on some mode of removing himself, without disadvantage, into his native county. To effect this, one of two points was to be carried; either to obtain some piece of preferment, tenable in its nature with his Kentish vicarage; or to exchange the latter for an equi-

equivalent; in which last he eventually succeeded beyond his immediate expectations.

We are now come to a new epoch in the Doctor's life; but there is an interval of a few years to be accounted for, before he found an opportunity of effectually removing himself into Derbyshire.

His wife being dead, his children young and at school, and himself reduced to a life of solitude, so ungenial to his temper (though no man was better qualified to improve his leisure), he found relief by the kind offer of his valuable friend, the late Sir Edward Dering, bart.

At this moment Sir Edward chose to place his son (the present baronet) under the care of a private tutor at home, to qualify him more competently for the University. Sir Edward's personal knowledge of Mr. Pegge, added to the family situation of the latter, mutually induced the former to offer, and the latter to accept, the proposal of removing from Godmersham to Surrenden (Sir Edward's mansion-house) to superintend Mr. Dering's education for a short time; in which capacity he continued about a year and an half, till Mr. Dering was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, in March, 1751.

Sir Edward had no opportunity, by any patronage of his own, permanently to gratify Mr. Pegge, and to preserve him in the circle of their common friends. On the other hand, finding Mr. Pegge's propensity to a removal so very strong, Sir Edward reluctantly pursued every possible measure to effect it.

The first vacant living in Derbyshire which offered itself was the perpetual curacy of *Brampton*, near Chesterfield; a situation peculiarly eligible in many respects. It became vacant A.D. 1747; and, if it could have been obtained, would have placed Mr. Pegge in the centre of his early acquaintance in that county; and, being tenable with his Kentish living, would not have totally estranged him from his

his friends in the South of England. The patronage of Brampton is in the Dean of Lincoln, which dignity was then filled by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Cheyney, to whom, Mr. Pegge being a stranger, the application was necessarily to be made in a circuitous manner, and he was obliged to employ more than a double mediation before his name could be mentioned to the Dean.

The mode he proposed was through the influence of William, the third Duke of Devonshire, to whom Mr. Pegge was personally known as a Derbyshire man (though he had so long resided in Kent), having always paid his respects to his Grace on the public days at Chatsworth, as often as opportunity served, when on a visit in Derbyshire. Mr. Pegge did not, however, think himself sufficiently in the Duke's favour to make a direct address for his Grace's recommendation to the Dean of Lincoln, though the object so fully met his wishes in moderation, and in every other point. He had, therefore, recourse to a friend, the Right Rev. Dr. Fletcher, bishop of Dromore, then in England; who, in conjunction with the late Godfrey Watkinson, of Brampton Moor, esq. (the principal resident gentleman in the parish of Brampton), solicited, and obtained, his Grace's interest with the Dean of Lincoln; who, in consequence, nominated Mr. Pegge to the living.

One point now seemed to be gained towards his re-transplantation into his native soil, after he had resisted considerable offers had he continued in Kent; and thus did he think himself virtually in possession of a living in Derbyshire, which in its nature was tenable with Godmersham in Kent. Henceforward, then, he no doubt felt a satisfaction that he should soon be enabled to live in Derbyshire, and occasionally visit his friends in Kent, instead of residing in that county, and visiting his friends in Derbyshire.

But, after all this assiduity and anxiety (as if *admission* and *ejection* had pursued him a second time),

time), the result of Mr. Pegge's expectations was far from answering his then present wishes; for, when he thought himself secure by the Dean's nomination, and that nothing was wanting but the Bishop's licence, the Dean's *right of patronage* was controverted by the parishioners of Brampton, who brought forward a nominee of their own.

The ground of this claim, on the part of the parish, was owing to an ill-judged indulgence of some former Deans of Lincoln, who had occasionally permitted the parishioners to send an incumbent directly to the *bishop* for his licence, without the intermediate nomination of the *dean* in due form.

These measures were principally fomented by the son of the last incumbent, the Rev. Seth Ellis, a man of a reprobate character, and a disgrace to his profession, who wanted the living, and was patronized by the parish. He had a desperate game to play; for he had not the least chance of obtaining any preferment, as no individual patron, who was even superficially acquainted with his *moral* character alone, could with decency advance him in the church. To complete the detail of the fate of this man, whose interest the deluded part of the mal-contents of the parish so warmly espoused, he was soon after suspended by the Bishop from officiating at Brampton *.

Whatever inducements the parish might have to support Mr. Ellis so strenuously we do not say, though they manifestly did not arise from any pique to one Dean more than to another; and we are decidedly clear that they were not founded in

* The Bishop's inhibition took place soon after the decision of the cause at Derby, and was not revoked till late in the year 1758, which was principally effected by Mr. Pegge's intercession with his Lordship, stating Mr. Ellis's distressed circumstances, and his having made a proper submission, with a promise of future good behaviour. This revocation is contained in a letter (now before us) addressed to Mr. Pegge, under the Bishop's own hand, dated Oct. 30, 1758.

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any aversion to Mr. Pegge as an individual; for his character was in all points too well established, and too well known (even to the leading opponents to the Dean), to admit of the least personal dislike in any respect. So great, nevertheless, was the acrimony with which the parishioners pursued their visionary pretensions to the patronage, that, not content with the decision of the jury (which was highly respectable) in favour of the Dean, when the right of patronage was tried in 1748, they had the audacity to carry the cause to an assize at Derby, where, on the fullest and most incontestible evidence, a verdict was given in favour of the Dean, to the confusion and indelible disgrace of those parishioners who espoused so bad a cause, supported by the most undaunted effrontery, and we may add —villainy.

The evidence produced by the parish went to prove, from an entry made nearly half a century before in the accounts kept by the church-wardens, that the *parishioners*, and not the *deans of Lincoln*, had thitherto, on a vacancy, nominated a successor to the Bishop of the diocese for his licence, without the intervention of any other person or party. The parish accounts were accordingly brought into court at Derby, wherein there appeared not only a palpable erasement, but such an one as was detected by a living and credible witness; for, a Mr. *Mower* swore that, on a vacancy in the year 1704, an application was made by the parish to the *dean of Lincoln* in favour of the Rev. Mr. Littlewood *.

In corroboration of Mr. Mower's testimony an article in the parish accounts and expenditures of that year was adverted to, and which, when Mr. Mower saw it, ran thus:

"Paid William Wilcoxson, for going *to Lincoln to the Dean*, concerning Mr. Littlewood, five shillings."

* We believe this witness to have been *George Mower, esq.* of Wood-seats, in this county, who served the office of sheriff, 1734.

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The parishioners had before alleged, in proof of their title, that THEY had *elected* Mr. Littlewood, and, to uphold this asseveration, had clumsily altered the parish account-book, and inserted the words "to *Lichfield* to the BISHOP," in the place of the words "to *Lincoln* to the DEAN."

Thus their own evidence was turned against the parishioners; and not a moment's doubt remained but that the patronage rested with the DEAN *of Lincoln*.

We have related this affair without a strict adherence to chronological order as to facts, or to collateral circumstances, for the sake of preserving the narrative entire, as far as it regards the contest between the *Dean of Lincoln* and the *Parish of Brampton*; for we believe that this transaction (uninteresting as it may be to the publick in general) is one of very few instances on record which has an exact parallel.

The intermediate points of the contest in which Mr. Pegge was more peculiarly concerned, and which did not prominently appear to the world, were interruptions and unpleasant impediments which arose in the course of this tedious process. He had been nominated to the perpetual curacy of Brampton by Dr. *Cheyney*, dean of Lincoln; was at the sole expence of the suit respecting the right of patronage, whereby the verdict was given in favour of the Dean; and he was actually licensed by the Bishop of Lichfield. In consequence of this decision and the Bishop's licence, Mr. Pegge, not suspecting that the contest could go any farther, attended to qualify at Brampton, on Sunday, Aug. 28, 1748, in the usual manner; but was repelled *by violence* from entering the church.

In this state matters rested regarding the patronage of Brampton, when Dr. Cheyney was unexpectedly transferred from the deanry of *Lincoln* to the deanry of *Winchester*, which (we may observe by the way) he solicited on motives similar to those which actuated Mr. Pegge at the very moment; for Dr. Cheyney,

ney, being a native of Winchester, procured an exchange of his deanry of Lincoln with the Rev. Dr. William George, provost of Queen's college, Cambridge, for whom the deanry of Winchester was intended by the minister on the part of the Crown.

Thus Mr. Pegge's interests and applications were to begin *de novo* with the patron of Brampton; for, his nomination by Dr. Cheyney, in the then state of things, was of no validity. He fell however into liberal hands; for his activity in the proceedings which had hitherto taken place respecting the living in question, had rendered fresh advocates unnecessary, as it had secured the unasked favour of Dr. George, who not long afterwards voluntarily gave him the rectory of *Whittington*, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire; into which he was inducted Nov. 11, 1751, and where he resided for upwards of 44 years without interruption *.

Though Mr. Pegge had relinquished all farther pretensions to the living of *Brampton* before the cause came to a decision at Derby, yet he gave every possible assistance at the trial, by the communication of various documents, as well as by his personal evidence at the assize, to support the claim of the new nominee, the Rev. John Bowman, in whose favour the verdict was given, and who afterwards enjoyed the benefice.

Here then we take leave of this troublesome affair, so nefarious and unwarrantable on the part of the parishioners of *Brampton*; and from which PATRONS of every description may draw their own inferences.

* Dr. George's letter to Mr. Pegge on the occasion has been preserved, and is conceived in the most manly and generous terms. On account of the distance, Mr. Pegge then residing in Kent, the Dean was so obliging as to concert matters with Bishop (Frederick) Cornwallis, who then sat at Lichfield, that the living might *lapse* without injury to Mr. Pegge, who therefore took it, in fact, from his Lordship by *collation*.

Mr.

Mr. Pegge's ecclesiastical prospect in Derbyshire began soon to brighten; and he ere long obtained the more eligible living of *Whittington*. Add to this that, in the course of the dispute concerning the patronage of Brampton, he became known to the Hon. and Right Rev. Frederick (Cornwallis) Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; who ever afterwards favoured him not only with his personal regard, but with his patronage, which extended even beyond the grave, as will be mentioned hereafter, in the order of time.

We must now revert to Mr. Pegge's old friend Sir Edward Dering, who, at the moment when Mr. Pegge decidedly took the living of *Whittington*, in Derbyshire, began to negotiate with his Grace of Canterbury (Dr. Herring) the patron of *Godmersham*, for an exchange of that living for something tenable with Whittington.

The Archbishop's answer to this application was highly honourable to Mr. Pegge: "Why," said his Grace, "will Mr. Pegge leave my diocese? If he will continue in Kent, I promise you, Sir Edward, that I will give him preferment to his satisfaction *."

No allurements, however, could prevail; and Mr. Pegge, at all events, accepted the rectory of *Whittington*, leaving every other pursuit of the kind to contingent circumstances. An exchange was, nevertheless, very soon afterwards effected, by the interest of Sir Edward with the *Duke of Devonshire*, who consented that Mr. Pegge should take his Grace's rectory of *Brinhill*† in Lancashire, then luckily void, the Archbishop at the same time

* Mr. Pegge became known, at least by name, to Dr. Herring, when Archbishop of York, by an occasional sermon (which will be adverted to among Mr. Pegge's writings) on the publication whereof his Grace sent him a letter in handsome terms. When the Archbishop was translated to Canterbury, Mr. Pegge was, most probably, personally known to him as the diocesan.

† More usually called *Brindle*.

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engaging to present the *Duke's* Clerk to *Godmersham*. Mr. Pegge was accordingly inducted into the rectory of *Brindle*, Nov. 23, 1751, in less than a fortnight after his induction at *Whittington* *.

In addition to this favour from the family of *Cavendish*, Sir Edward Dering obtained for Mr. Pegge, almost at the same moment, a *scarf* from the *Marquis of Hartington* (afterwards the fourth Duke of Devonshire), then called up to the House of Peers, in June 1751, by the title of Baron *Cavendish*, of *Hardwick*. Mr. Pegge's appointment is dated Nov. 18, 1751; and thus, after all his solicitude, he found himself possessed of two livings and a dignity, honourably and indulgently conferred, as well as most desirably connected, in the same year and in the same month; though this latter circumstance may be attributed to the voluntary lapse of Whittington †. After Mr. Pegge had held the rectory of *Brinkill* for a few years, an opportunity offered, by another obliging acquiescence of the *Duke of Devonshire*, to exchange it for the living of *Heath* (alias *Lown*), in his *Grace's* Patronage, which lies within seven miles of Whittington; a very commodious measure, as it brought Mr. Pegge's parochial preferments within a smaller distance of each other. He was accordingly inducted into the vicarage of *Heath*, Oct. 22, 1758, which he held till his death.

This was the last favour of the kind which Mr. Pegge *individually* received from the DUKES OF DEVONSHIRE; but the Compiler of this little Memoir regarding his late father, flatters himself that it can give no offence to that noble family if he takes the opportunity of testifying a sense of his

* The person who actually succeeded to the vicarage of Godmersham was the Rev. *Aden Ley*, who died there, 1766.

† Soon after the present Duke of Devonshire came of age, 1769, finding that he had many friends of his own to oblige, it was suggested to the senior chaplains that a resignation would be deemed a compliment by his Grace. Mr. Pegge, therefore (among some others), relinquished his chaplainship, though he continued to wear the *scarf*.

own *personal* obligations to the late DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, when his Grace was *Lord Chamberlain* of his MAJESTY'S *Household*.

As to Mr. Pegge's other preferments, they shall only be briefly mentioned in chronological order; but with due regard to his obligations. In the year 1765 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of *Wingerworth*, about six miles from Whittington, by the Honourable and Rev. James *Yorke*, then *Dean of Lincoln*, afterwards *Bishop of Ely*, to whom he was but little known but by name and character. This appendage was rendered the more acceptable to Mr. Pegge, because the seat of his very respectable friend Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. is in the parish, from whom, and all the family, Mr. Pegge ever received great civilities. We have already observed, that Mr. Pegge became known, insensibly as it were, to the Honourable and Right Rev. Frederick *(Cornwallis)*, Bishop of Lichfield, during the contest respecting the living of *Brampton*; from whom he afterwards received more than one favour, and by whom another greater instance of regard was intended, as will be mentioned hereafter.

Mr. Pegge was first collated by his Lordship to the prebend of *Bobenhull* in the church of *Lichfield*, 1757; and was afterwards voluntarily advanced by him to that of *Whittington*, 1763, which he possessed at his death *.

In addition to the stall at Lichfield, Mr. Pegge enjoyed the prebend of *Louth*, in the cathedral of *Lincoln*, to which he had been collated (1772) by his old acquaintance, and fellow-collegian, the late Right Rev. John *Green*, bishop of that see †.

* It is rather a singular co-incidence, that Mr. Pegge should have been at the same time *rector* of *Whittington* in *Derbyshire* and *prebendary of Whittington* in *Staffordshire*, both in one diocese, under different patronages, and totally independent of each other. These two *Whittingtons* are likewise nearly equidistant from places of the name of *Chesterfield*.

† The prebend of *Louth* carries with it the *patronage* of the vicarage of the *parish* of *Louth*, to which Mr. Pegge presented more

This seems to be the proper place to subjoin, that, towards the close of his life, Mr. Pegge declined a situation for which, in more early days, he had the greatest predilection, and had taken every active and modest measure to obtain, *viz.* a *residentiaryship* in the church of *Lichfield.*

Mr. Pegge's wishes tended to this point on laudable, and almost natural motives, as soon as his interest with the Bishop began to gain strength; for, it would have been a very pleasant interchange, at that period of life, to have passed a portion of the year at *Lichfield.* This expectation, however, could not be brought forward till he was too far advanced in age to endure with tolerable convenience a removal from time to time; and therefore, when the offer was realized, he declined the acceptance.

The case was literally this. While Mr. Pegge's elevation in the church of *Lichfield* rested solely upon Bishop *(Frederick)* Cornwallis, it was secure, had a vacancy happened: but his patron was translated to *Canterbury* 1768, and Mr. Pegge had henceforward little more than personal knowledge of any of his Grace's successors at *Lichfield,* till the Hon. and Right Rev. *James* Cornwallis (the Archbishop's nephew) was consecrated bishop of that see, 1781.

On this occasion, to restore the balance in favour of Mr. Pegge, the Archbishop had the kindness to make an *option* of the *residentiaryship* at *Lichfield,* then possessed by the Rev. Thomas *Seward.* It was, nevertheless, several years before even the tender of this preferment could take place; as his *Grace* of *Canterbury* died 1783, while Mr. *Seward* was living.

Options being personal property, Mr. Pegge's interest, on the demise of the *Archbishop,* fell into

more than once. On the first vacancy, having no clerk of his own, he offered the nomination to his benefactor Bishop *Green;* at the last, he gave the living, uninfluenced, to the present incumbent, the Rev. *Wolley Jolland,* son of the Recorder of Louth.

the hands of the Hon. Mrs. *Cornwallis*, his relict and executrix, who fulfilled his *Grace's* original intention in the most friendly manner, on the death of Mr. *Seward*, 1790 *.

The little occasional transactions which primarily brought Mr. Pegge within the notice of Bishop *(Frederick)* Cornwallis at Eccleshall-castle led his Lordship to indulge him with a greater share of personal esteem than has often fallen to the lot of a private clergyman so remotely placed from his diocesan. Mr. Pegge had attended his Lordship two or three times on affairs of business, as one of the parochial clergy, after which the Bishop did him the honour to invite him to make an annual visit at Eccleshall-castle as an *acquaintance*. The compliance with this overture was not only very flattering, but highly gratifying, to Mr. Pegge, who consequently waited upon his Lordship for a fortnight in the autumn, during several years, till the Bishop was translated to the metropolitical see of *Canterbury*, 1768. After this, however, his Grace did not forget his humble friend, the *rector of Whittington*, as will be seen; and sometimes corresponded with him on indifferent matters.

About the same time that Mr. Pegge paid these visits at Eccleshall-castle, he adopted an expedient to change the scene, likewise, by a journey to London (between Easter and Whitsuntide); where, for

* It was said at the time, as we recollect, that this piece of preferment was so peculiar in its tenure as not to be strictly *optionable*; for, had the *see* of *Lichfield* been possessed by a Bishop inimical to the Archbishop or to Mr. Pegge, at the time of the vacancy of the stall, such Bishop might have defeated his *Grace's* intentions. The qualifications of the residentiaries in this cathedral we understand to be singular, dependent on the possession of certain *prebendal houses*, which are in the absolute disposal of the Bishop, as a *sine quâ non*, to constitute the eligibility which is vested in the *Dean* and *Chapter*. As matters stood, in this case, at the death of Mr. *Seward*, the present Bishop of Lichfield *(Dr. James Cornwallis)*, Mr. Pegge's warm friend, co-operating with the Dowager Mrs. *Cornwallis*, removed every obstruction.

a few

a few years, he was entertained by his old friend and fellow-collegian the Rev. Dr. *John Taylor*, F.S.A. Chancellor of Lincoln, &c. (the learned editor of Demosthenes and Lysias), then one of the Residentiaries of St. Paul's.

After Dr. Taylor's death (1766), the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. *John Green*, another old college-acquaintance, became Mr. Pegge's London-host for a few years, till *Archbishop Cornwallis* began to reside at Lambeth. This event superseded the visits to Bishop *Green*, as Mr. Pegge soon afterwards received a very friendly invitation from his *Grace*; to whom, from that time, he annually paid his respects at *Lambeth-palace*, for a month in the spring, till the *Archbishop's* decease, which took place about Easter, 1783.

All these were delectable visits to a man of Mr. Pegge's turn of mind, whose conversation was adapted to every company, and who enjoyed *the world* with greater relish from not living in it every day. The society with which he intermixed, in such excursions, changed his ideas, and relieved him from the *tædium* of a life of much reading and retirement; as, in the course of these journeys, he often had opportunities of meeting old *Friends*, and of making new *literary acquaintance*.

On some of these occasions he passed for a week into *Kent*, among such of his old associates as were then living, till the death of his much-honoured friend, and former parishioner, the elder *Thomas Knight*, esq. of Godmersham, 1781 *. We ought on no account to omit the mention of some *extra-visits* which Mr. Pegge occasionally made to Bishop *Green*, at *Buckden*, to which we are indebted for the life of that excellent prelate *Robert Grosseteste*, Bishop of *Lincoln*;—a work upon which we shall only observe here, that it is Dr. Pegge's *chef*

* The very just character of Mr. *Knight* given in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LI. p. 147, was drawn by Mr. *Pegge*, who had been intimate with him very nearly half a century.

d'œuvre, and merits from the world much obligation. To these interviews with Bishop *Green*, we may also attribute those ample collections, which Dr. Pegge left among his MSS. towards a history of the *Bishops* of *Lincoln*, and of that *Cathedral* in general, &c. &c.

With the decease of Archbishop Cornwallis (1783) Mr. Pegge's excursions to London terminated. His old familiar friends, and principal acquaintance there, were gathered to their fathers; and he felt that the lot of a long life had fallen upon him, having survived not only the *first*, but the *second* class of his numerous distant connexions.

While on one of these visits at Lambeth, the late *Gustavus Brander* *, *esq.* who entertained an uncommon partiality for Mr. Pegge, persuaded him, very much against his inclination, to sit for a drawing, from which an octavo *print* of him might be engraved by Basire. The work went on so slowly that the plate was not finished till 1785, when Mr. Pegge's current age was 81. Being a *private print*, it was at first only intended for, and distributed among, the particular friends of Mr. Brander and Mr. Pegge. This print, however, *now* carries with it something of a publication; for a considerable number of the impressions were dispersed after Mr. *Brander's* death, when his library, &c. were sold by auction; and the print is often found prefixed to copies of "The Forme of Cury," a work which will hereafter be specified among Mr. Pegge's literary labours †.

* Of whom see hereafter, p. 260.

† This print has the following inscription:

"Samuel Pegge, A.M. S.A.S.
A.D. MDCCLXXXV. Æt. 81.
Impensis, et ex Voto, Gustavi Brander, Arm.
Sibi et Amicis."

We cannot in any degree subscribe to the resemblance, though the print is well engraved. There is, however, a three-quarters portrait in oil (much valued by the family) painted in 1788, by Mr. Elias Needham, a young provincial artist, and a native of Derby-

The remainder of Mr. Pegge's life after the year 1783 was, in a great measure, reduced to a state of quietude; but not without an extensive correspondence with the world in the line of antiquarian researches: for he afterwards contributed largely to the *Archæologia*, and the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, &c. &c. as may appear to those who will take the trouble to compare the dates of his writings, which will hereafter be enumerated, with the time of which we are speaking.

The only periodical variation in life, which attended Mr. Pegge after the Archbishop's death, consisted of summer visits at Eccleshall-castle to the present Bishop *(James)* Cornwallis, who (if we may be allowed the word) *adopted* Mr. Pegge as his guest so long as he was able to undertake such journeys.

We have already seen an instance of his Lordship's kindness in the case of the intended *residentiaryship*; and have, moreover, good reasons to believe that, had the late *Archdeacon* of *Derby* (Dr. Henry Egerton) died in an earlier stage of Mr. Pegge's life, he would have succeeded to that dignity.

This part of the memoir ought not to be dismissed without observing, to the honour of Mr. Pegge, that, as it was not in his power to make any individual return (in his life-time) to his patrons, the two Bishops of *Lichfield* of the name of *Cornwallis*, for their extended civilities, he directed, by testamentary instructions, that *one hundred volumes* out of his

Derbyshire, which does the painter great credit, being a likeness uncommonly striking. Dr. Pegge, being an old gentleman well known, with a countenance of much character, the portrait was taken at the request of Mr. Needham; who, after exhibiting it to his patrons and friends, made a present of it to Mr. Pegge. Those who knew Dr. Pegge, and have had an opportunity of comparing the portrait with the print, will agree with us, that no two pictures of the same person, taken nearly at the same point of life, and so unlike each other, can both be true resemblances.

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collection of books should be given to the library of the Cathedral of *Lichfield* *.

During Mr. Pegge's involuntary retreat from his former associations with the more remote parts of the kingdom, he was actively awake to such objects in which he was implicated nearer home.

Early in the year 1788 material repairs and considerable alterations became necessary to the Cathedral of *Lichfield.* A subscription was accordingly begun by the members of the church, supported by many lay-gentlemen of the neighbourhood, when Mr. Pegge, as a prebendary, not only contributed handsomely, but projected, and drew up, a circular letter, addressed to the Rev. Charles Hope, M. A. the minister of All Saints (the principal) church in Derby, recommending the promotion of this public design. The letter being inserted in several provincial newspapers, was so well seconded by Mr. Hope, that it had a due effect upon the clergy and laity of the diocese in general; for which Mr. Pegge received a written acknowledgment of thanks from the present Bishop of *Lichfield*, dated May 29, 1788.

This year (1788), memorable as a centenary in the annals of England, was honourable to the little parish of *Whittington*, which accidentally bore a subordinate *local* part in the History of the *Revolution:* for it was to an inconsiderable public-house *there* (still called the *Revolution-house)* that the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, the Lord Delamere, and the Hon. John D'Arcy, were driven for shelter, by a sudden shower of rain, from the adjoining common *(Whittington-Moor)* where they had met by appointment, disguised as farmers, to concert measures, unobservedly, for promoting the succession of King William III. after the abdication of King James II. †

* He specified, in writing, about fourscore of these volumes, which are chiefly what may be called library-books; the rest were added by his Son; of whom some account shall be given at the end of this memoir, p. 259.

† In this year he printed, a Narrative of what passed at the Revolution-house at Whittington in the year 1688, with a view and

The celebration of this jubilee, on Nov. 5, 1788, is related at large in the Gentleman's Magazine of that month; on which day Mr. Pegge preached a sermon, apposite to the occasion, which was printed at the request of the gentlemen of the committee who conducted the ceremonial *, which proceeded from his church to Chesterfield in grand procession.

In the year 1791 (July 8) Mr. Pegge was created LL.D. by the University of OXFORD, at the commemoration. It may be thought a little extraordinary that he should accept an advanced academical degree so late in life, as he wanted no such aggrandizement in the learned world, or among his usual associates, and had *voluntarily* closed all his expectations of ecclesiastical elevation. We are confident that he was not ambitious of the compliment; for, when it was first proposed to him, he put a *negative* upon it. It must be remembered that this honour was not conferred on an unknown man (*novus homo*); but on a *Master of Arts of* CAMBRIDGE, of name and character, and of acknowledged literary merit †. Had Mr. Pegge been desirous of the title of *Doctor* in earlier life, there can be no doubt but that he might have obtained the superior degree of D. D. from Abp. Cornwallis, upon the bare suggestion, during his familiar and domestic conversations with his Grace at Lambeth-palace.

Dr. Pegge's manners were those of a gentleman of a liberal education, who had seen much of the world, and had formed them upon the best models within his observation. Having in his early years lived in free intercourse with many of the principal and best-bred gentry in various parts of Kent, he

and plan of the house by Major Rooke (reprinted in Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 124.)

* This solemnity took place on *Wednesday*; and, the church being crowded with strangers, the sermon was repeated to the parochial congregation on the following *Sunday*. Mr. Pegge was then very old, and the 5th of November N.S. was his birthday, when he entered into the 85th year of his age.

† Mr. Pegge, at the time, was on a visit to his grandson, the present Sir Christopher Pegge, M.D. then lately elected reader of anatomy at Christ Church, Oxford, on Dr. Lee's foundation.

ever

ever afterwards preserved the same attentions by associating with respectable company, and (as we have seen) by forming honourable attachments.

In his avocations from reading and retirement, few men could relax with more ease and cheerfulness, or better understood the *desipere in loco*;—could enter occasionally into temperate convivial mirth with a superior grace, or more interest and enliven every company by general conversation.

As he did not mix in business of a public nature, his better qualities appeared most conspicuously in private circles; for he possessed an equanimity which obtained the esteem of his friends, and an affability which procured the respect of his dependents.

His habits of life were such as became his profession and station. In his clerical functions he was exemplarily correct, not entrusting his parochial duties at *Whittington* (where he constantly resided) to another (except to the neighbouring clergy during the excursions before mentioned) till the failure of his eye-sight rendered it indispensably necessary; and even *that* did not happen till within a few years of his death.

As a preacher, his discourses from the pulpit were of the didactic and exhortatory kind, appealing to the understandings rather than to the passions of his auditory, by expounding the Holy Scriptures in a plain, intelligible, and unaffected manner. His voice was naturally weak, and suited only to a small church, so that when he occasionally appeared before a large congregation (as on visitations, &c.), he was heard to a disadvantage. He left in his closet considerably more than 230 sermons composed by himself, and in his own hand-writing, besides a few (not exceeding 26) which he had transcribed (in substance only, as appears by collation) from the printed works of eminent Divines. These liberties, however, were not taken in his early days from motives of idleness, or other attachments, but later in life, to favour the fatigue of composition; all which obligations he acknowledged at the end of each such sermon.

Though

Though Dr. Pegge's life was sedentary, from his turn to studious retirement, his love of antiquities, and of literary acquirements in general; yet these applications, which he pursued with great ardour and perseverance, did not injure his health. Vigour of mind, in proportion to his bodily strength, continued unimpaired through a very extended course of life, and nearly till he had reached "*ultima linea rerum:*" for he never had any chronical disease; but gradually and gently sunk into the grave under the weight of years, after a fortnight's illness, Feb. 14, 1796, in the 92d year of his age*.

Having closed the scene, it must be confessed, on the one hand, that the biographical history of an individual, however learned, or engaging to private friends, who had passed the major part of his days in secluded retreats from what is called *the world*, can afford but little entertainment to the generality of readers. On the other hand, nevertheless, let it be allowed that every man of acknowledged literary merit, had he made no other impression, cannot but have left many to regret his death.

Though Dr. Pegge had exceeded even his "*fourscore* years and ten;" and had outlived all his more early friends and acquaintance; he had the address to make new ones, who *now* survive, and who, it is humbly hoped, will not be sorry to see a modest remembrance of him preserved by this little memoir.

Though Dr. Pegge had an early propensity to the pursuit of *Antiquarian* knowledge he never

* He was buried, according to his own desire, in the chancel at *Whittington*, where a mural tablet of black marble (a voluntary tribute of filial respect) has been placed, over the East window, with the following short inscription:

"At the North End of the Altar Table, within the Rails,
lie the Remains of
SAMUEL PEGGE, LL. D.
who was inducted to this Rectory Nov. 11, 1751,
and died Feb. 14, 1796;
in the 92d year of his Age."

in-

indulged himself materially in it, so long as more essential and *professional* occupations had a claim upon him; for he had a due sense of the *nature* and *importance* of his *clerical* function. It appears, that he had read the Greek and Latin *Fathers* diligently at his outset in life. He had also re-perused the *Classicks* attentively before he applied much to the *monkish* historians, or engaged in *Antiquarian* researches; well knowing that a thorough knowledge of the learning of the *Antients*, conveyed by *classical* authors, was the best foundation for any literary structure which had not the *Christian religion* for its *corner-stone*.

During the early part of his incumbency at Godmersham, in Kent, his reading was principally such as became a *Divine*, or which tended to the acquisition of *general knowledge*, of which he possessed a greater share than most men we ever knew. When he obtained allowable leisure to follow *unprofessional* pursuits, he *attached* himself more closely to the study of *Antiquities*, and was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 14, 1751, N. S. in which year the *charter* of *incorporation* was granted (in November), wherein his name stands enrolled among those of many very respectable and eminently learned men *.

Though we will be candid enough to allow that Dr. Pegge's *style* in general was not sufficiently terse and compact to be called elegant; yet he made ample amends by the matter, and by the accuracy with which he treated every copious subject, wherein all points were matured by close examination and sound judgment †.

* The only member of the Society at the time of its incorporation, who survived Dr. Pegge, was *Samuel Reynardson*, esq.

† The first Piece that appears to have been, in any degree, *published* by Dr. *Pegge*, was, 1727. A *Latin* Ode on the Death of King George I. See "Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Luctus." Signature, Z. z. fol. b. [Dr. Pegge was then lately elected Fellow of St. John's college (the first time) as he signs it "Sam. Pegge, A. B. Coll. Div. Joh. Evang. Soc." See before, p. 226.]—

1731.

Frivolous as many detached *morsels*, scattered up and down in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, may

1731. An *irregular English* Ode on Joshua vi. 20, which he contributed to a Collection of "Miscellaneous Poems and Translations," published (with a numerous subscription) by the Rev. Henry Travers, 1731, octavo, p. 170. [See "Anonymiana," p. 327, for an account of Mr. Travers and this publication.] A marginal note in Dr. Pegge's copy of Mr. Travers's publication tells us, that this *ode* was an *academical exercise*, when the Doctor was an *under-graduate* at St. John's, which was sent to the *Earl* of *Exeter*. His Lordship's ancestors had been benefactors to the college, a circumstance which, we presume, gave rise to the custom of sending such *periodical exercises* to the then Earl; though the practice, as far as we know, does not continue. Thus much of this commemoration, as we believe, remains, that *two* sermons are still annually preached (the one at *Hatfield*, and the other at *Burleigh*) by fellows of the College, which we apprehend to have been enjoined by the benefactor. The *ode*, of which we have spoken, became some years after an *auxiliary* contribution to Mr. *Travers's* Collection from Dr. Pegge, jointly with other contemporaries, to relieve the Editor from some pecuniary embarrasments.—1739. An Examination of "The Enquiry into the meaning of Demoniacks in the New Testament; in a Letter to the Author." An octavo (of 86 pages), with his name prefixed. [This controversy originated from the Rev. Dr. Arthur-Ashley Sykes, who published "An Enquiry into the Meaning of the Demoniacks in the New Testament" (1737), under the obscure signature of "T. P. A. P. O. A. B. I. T. C. O. S." The interpretation of this is, *T*he *P*recentor *A*nd *P*rebendary *O*f *A*lton-*B*orealis, *I*n *T*he *C*hurch *O*f *S*alisbury. Dr. Sykes had been vicar of Godmersham; so that *two* vicars of Godmersham became, incidentally, parties in the controversy. The question engaged several other writers, *viz.* Rev. Leonard Twells, Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, and Rev. William Whiston, who were followed by Dr. Pegge. He, however, entered so late into the lists, after the subject was almost worn out, that his publication was not much attended to, though it attracted the applause of several competent judges, such as the Rev. Dr. Newcome, master of St. John's college, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Taylor (late residentiary of St. Paul's); the very learned Bp. Smallbrooke; and some others.]—1742. A Sermon on St. John i. 5: "The Light Shineth in Darkness," preached on St. John's-day at *Canterbury* cathedral, and inscribed to his much-respected friend, Thomas Knight, esq. of *Godmersham*, in *Kent*. —1746. A Sermon, preached also at *Canterbury* Cathedral during the Rebellion. [The avowed design of the Discourse was, to prove that "Popery was an encouragement to vice and immorality." This Sermon attracted the civilities (mentioned in p. 238) which Dr. Pegge received from *Archbishop* Herring.]

These are the principal *professional* Publications by Dr. Pegge to which ought to be added some short *pastoral* and *gratuitous*

printed

appear to some readers, they may be called the ruminations of a busy mind; which shews an universality of reading, a love of investigation, and a fund of knowledge, more than would have displayed itself in any greater work, where the subject requires but *one* bias, and *one* peculiar attention *.

It is but justice to say, that few men were so liberal in the diffusion of the knowledge which he had acquired, or more ready to communicate it, either *vivâ voce*, or by the loan of his MSS. as many of his living friends can testify.

In his publications he was also equally *disinterested* as in his private communications; for he never, as far as can be recollected, received any *pecuniary* advantage from any pieces that he printed, committing them all to the press, with the sole reserve of a few copies to distribute among his particular friends.

In the following catalogue we must be allowed to deviate from chronological order, for the sake of

printed distributions at various times; *viz.* 1755. A Discourse on Confirmation (of 23 pages, octavo), being an enlarged Sermon, preached at *Chesterfield* previously to the Bishop's triennial Visitation, and dispersed.—1767. A brief Examination of the Church Catechism, for the Use of those who are just arrived at Years of Discretion.—1790. A short Paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer (4 pages octavo), first addressed to his Parishioners of Brindle, in Lancashire, 1753; and afterwards reprinted and distributed in his three parishes of Whittington, Heath, and Wingerworth, in Derbyshire, 1790.

* An accurate list of these detached publications may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1796.

We shall now specify Mr. Pegge's several Memoirs printed (by direction of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries) in the Archæologia, as being the principal *combined* work to which he contributed. Herein we shall proceed as they successively occur in those volumes, rather than by the times at which the communications themselves were actually read before the Society.

Vol. I. No. XXXVII. p. 155. Some Observations on an antique Marble of the Earl of Pembroke.—No. XXXVIII. p. 161. Dissertation on an Anglo-Saxon Jewel.—No. LV. p. 319. Of the Introduction, Progress, State, and Condition, of the Vine in Britain.—No. LVII. p. 335. A Copy of a Deed in Latin and Saxon of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, with some Observations thereon.

Vol.

preserving Dr. Pegge's *contributions* to various *periodical* and *contingent* Publications, distinct

Vol. II. No. IX. p. 68. Observations on the Mistakes of Mr Lisle and Mr. Hearne in respect of King Alfred's Present to the Cathedrals. The late use of the Stylus, or metalline Pen. Mr. Wise's Conjecture concerning the famous Jewel of King Alfred further pursued; shewing it might possibly be part of the Stylus sent by that King, with Gregory's Pastorals, to the Monastery at Athelney. —No. XIII. p. 86. The Bull-running at Tutbury, in Staffordshire, considered.—No. XVI. p. 100. Observations on Dr. Percy's (now Bishop of Dromore) Account of Minstrels among the Saxons, [See vol. III. Art. XXXIV. p. 310.]—No. XIX. p. 124. Observations on Stone Hammers.—No. XXV. p. 171. A Dissertation on the Crane, as a Dish served up at great Tables in England.—No. XXXVI. p. 276. A succinct and authentic Narrative of the Battle of Chesterfield [co. Derby], A. D. 1266, in the Reign of K. Henry III.

Vol. III. No. I. p. 1. Of the Horn, as a Charter, or Instrument of Conveyance. Some Observations on Mr. Samuel Foxlow's Horn; as likewise on the Nature and Kinds of those Horns in general.—No. X. p. 39. On Shoeing of Horses among the Antients.—No. XI. p. 53. The Question considered, whether England formerly produced any Wine from Grapes. [See vol. I. Art. LV. p. 319. This Question was answered by the Hon. Daines Barrington in the 12th article of this volume, p. 67.]—No. XIV. p. 101. Remarks on Belatucader.—No. XVIII. p. 125. Memoir concerning the Sac-Friars, or *Fratres de Pœnitentiâ Jesu Christi*, as settled in England.—No. XIX. p. 132. Ἀλεκλευόνων Ἀγων. A Memoir on Cock-Fighting; wherein the Antiquity of it, as a Pastime, is examined and stated; some Errors of the Moderns concerning it are corrected; and the Retention of it among Christians absolutely condemned and proscribed.—No. XX. p. 151. An Inscription in honour of Serapis, found at York, illustrated.—No. XXXIV. p. 310. A Letter to Dr. Percy (now Bishop of Dromore), on the Minstrels among the antient Saxons, occasioned by some Observations on the Subject printed in the second Volume, p. 100. [In this short Letter, Dr. Pegge very candidly acknowledges that the Bishop had removed all his doubts in the most satisfactory manner, by a more copious discussion of the subject in a subsequent edition, which the Doctor had not seen when he wrote the Memoir in vol. II. p. 100.—No. XXXVI. p. 316. Remarks on the first Noble (coined 18 Edw. III. A. D. 1344) wherein a new and more rational Interpretation is given of the Legend on the Reverse.—No. XLII. p. 371. Observations on two Jewels in the Possession of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.

Vol. IV. No. III. p. 29. An Enquiry into the Nature and Cause of King John's Death; wherein is shewn that it was not effected by Poison.—No. IV. p. 47. Illustrations of a Gold enamelled Ring, supposed to have been the Property of Alhstan, Bishop of Sher-

from his independent WORKS; to all which, however, we shall give (as far as possible) their respective dates.

Sherburne, with some Account of the State and Condition of the Saxon Jewelry in the more early Ages.—No. VIII. p. 110. Observations on Kits Cotty House in Kent.—No. XVII. p. 190. A Dissertation on a most valuable Gold Coin of Edmund Crouchback, son of King Henry III.—No. XXVI. p. 414. Remarks on the Bones of Fowls found in Christ-church, Twynham, Hampshire.

Vol. V. No. 1. p. 1. Observations on the History of St. George, the Patron Saint of England; wherein Dr. Pettingall's allegorical Interpretation of the Equestrian Figure on the George, and the late Mr. Byrom's Conjecture, that St. George is mistaken for Pope Gregory, are briefly confuted; and the Martyr of Cappadocia, as Patron of England, and of the Order of the Garter, is defended against both. [N. B. Dr. Pegge's Name to this Article is omitted in the Contents to the Volume; but see the Signature, p. 32.]—No. V. p. 95. On the Rudston Pyramidal Stone.—No. VII. p. 101. Remarks on Governor Pownall's Conjecture concerning the Croyland Boundary Stone.—No. XIII. p. 160. An Examination of a mistaken Opinion that Ireland, and [The Isle of] Thanet, are void of Serpents.—No. XXI. p. 224. Observations on the Stone Coffins found at Christ Church [in Hampshire].—No. XXVII. p. 272. An important Historical Passage of Gildas amended and explained.—No. XXXVI. p. 346. The Question discussed concerning the Appearances of the Matrices of so many Conventual Seals.—No. XXXIX. p. 369. Remarks on the antient Pig of Lead [then] lately discovered in Derbyshire. [The Date is 1777.]—No. XLI. p. 390. The Penny with the name of Rodbertus IV. ascribed to Robert Duke of Normandy, and other Matters relative to the English Coinage, occasionally discussed.

Vol. VI. No. VIII. p. 79. Observations on the Plague in England.—No. XX. p. 150. The Commencement of the Day among the Saxons and Britons ascertained.

Vol. VII. No. II. p. 19. Illustration of some Druidical Remains in the Peak of Derbyshire, drawn by Hayman Rooke, Esq.—No. IX. p. 86. Observations on the present Aldborough Church, in Holderness; proving that it was not a Saxon Building, as Mr. Somerset [*i. e.* John-Charles Brooke, Esq. Somerset Herald] contends.—No. XIII. p. 131. A Disquisition on the Lows, or Barrows, in the Peak of Derbyshire, particularly that capital British Monument called Arbelows.—No. XVIII. p. 170. Description of a Second Roman Pig of Lead found in Derbyshire, in the Possession of Mr. Adam Wolley, of Matlock, in that County, with Remarks.—No. XXIV. p. 211. Observations on the Chariots of the Antient Britons.—No. XXXVIII. p. 362. Observations on a Seal of Thomas, Suffragan Bishop of Philadelphia.

Vol.

The greatest honour, which a literary man can obtain, is the *eulogies* of those who possessed equal or more learning than himself. "*Laudatus à laudatis viris*" may peculiarly and deservedly be said

Vol. VIII. No. I. p. 1. A Sketch of the History of the Asylum, or Sanctuary, from its Origin to the final Abolition of it in the Reign of King James I.—No. III. p. 58. Observations on the Stanton Moor Urns, and Druidical Temples.—No. XX. p. 159. A circumstantial Detail of the Battle of Lincoln, A. D. 1217 (1 Henry III).

Vol. IX. No. V. p. 45. Description of another [a third] Roman Pig of Lead found in Derbyshire.—No. IX. p. 84. Observations on some Brass Celts, and other Weapons, discovered in Ireland, 1780.—No. XVIII. p. 189. Discoveries on opening a Tumulus in Derbyshire.

Vol. X. No. II. p. 17. Derbeiescira Romana.—No. IV. p. 50. Some Observations of the Paintings in Brereton Church.—No. XIX. p. 156. On the Hunting of the antient Inhabitants of our Island, Britons and Saxons.—No. XXIII. p. 177. Observations on an antient Font at Burnham-Deepdale, in Norfolk.

The following articles appear to have been contributed by Mr. Pegge to that useful and interesting reservoir of British Topographical History the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*; *viz.* No. XVII. A Memoir on the Story of Guy Earl of Warwick [1783].—No. XXI. The History and Antiquities of Eccleshal-Manor and Castle, in the County of Stafford; and of Lichfield House in London [1784]. [This Memoir is inscribed to four successive Bishops of Lichfield: the Right Rev. Dr. John Egerton (then Bishop of Durham); Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Brownlow North, then (and still) Bishop of Winchester; Right Rev. Dr. Hurd, then Bishop of Worcester; and the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Cornwallis, the present Bishop of Lichfield, who has done Dr. Pegge the honour to deposit a copy of it among the Archives belonging to that See.—No. XXIV. The Roman Roads (Ikenild-Street and Bath-Way) discovered and investigated through the Country of the Coritani, or the County of Derby; with the Addition of a Dissertation on the Coritani. [1784.]—No. XXV. An Historical Account of that venerable Monument of Antiquity the Textus Roffensis; including Memoirs of Mr. William Elstob; and his Sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Elstob. [1784].—XXVIII. Some Account of that Species of Prelates formerly existing in England, usually called "Bishops *in Partibus Infidelium*." [1784.] [The article before us is combined with some others to consolidate what has been written on the subject. It begins with a Letter from the Rev. Thomas Brett, LL. D. on Suffragan Bishops in England, extracted from Drake's Antiquities of York (p. 539), which is followed by a Memoir on the same Topick from the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Margate. To these is subjoined Dr. Pegge's Account of "Bishops *in Partibus Infidelium*." [N. B. This Number closes with

of Dr. Pegge, as might be exemplified from the frequent mention made of him by the most respectable contemporary writers in the *Archæological* line; but modesty forbids our enumerating them.

with "A List of the Suffragan Bishops in England, drawn up by the late Rev. Henry Wharton, M. A. and extracted from his MSS. in the Lambeth Library."]—XXXII. Sketch of the History of Bolsover and Peak Castles, in the County of Derby (in a Letter to his Grace the Duke of Portland), illustrated with various Drawings by Hayman Rooke, Esq. [1785].—No. XLI. A Syllogc of the authentic remaining Inscriptions relative to the Erection of our English Churches, embellished with Copper-plates. Inscribed to Richard Gough, esq. [1787.]

Independent Publications on Numismatical, Antiquarian, and Biographical Subjects: 1756. No. I. "A Series of Dissertations on some elegant and very valuable Anglo-Saxon Remains." [42 pages, 4to, with a Plate.] 1. A Gold Coin in the Pembrochian Cabinet, in a Letter to Martin Folkes, Esq. late President of the Royal Society, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. [Dated Godmersham, 1751.] 2. A Silver Coin in the Possession of Mr. John White. [Dated Whittington, 1755.] 3. A Gold Coin in the Possession of Mr. Simpson, of Lincoln, in a Letter to Mr. Vertue. [Dated Godmersham, 1751.] 4. A Jewel in the Bodleian Library. [No place or date.] 5. Second Thoughts on Lord Pembroke's Coin, in a Letter to Mr. Ames, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. [Dated Whittington, 1755.] [These Dissertations are prefaced by a Question, candidly debated with the Rev. George North, Whether the Saxons coined any Gold?] —No. II. 1761. "Memoirs of Roger de Wescham, Dean of Lincoln, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; and the principal Favourite of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln." [60 pages, 4to. [This work (as we are told in the title-page) was intended as a prelude to the Life of that most excellent bishop, Robert Grosseteste; which accordingly appeared (as will be mentioned) in the year 1795. These Memoirs were compiled soon after Dr. Pegge was collated, by Bishop [Frederick] Cornwallis, to the prebend of *Bobenhull*, in the church of Lichfield, 1757 (founded by Bishop Wesham) and gratefully inscribed to his patron the Bishop of Lichfield, and to his friend Dr. John Green, then Dean of Lincoln, as Roger de Weseham had successively filled both those dignities.]—No. III. 1766. "An Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin; in an Epistle to the Right Rev. Bishop of Carlisle [Charles Lyttelton], President of the Society of Antiquaries." [105 pages, 4to.] [This collection of coins is classed in two plates, and illustrated by a Commentary, together with observavations on the word *tascia*. N. B. The impression consisted of no more than 200 copies.]—No. IV. 1772 "An Assemblage of Coins fabricated by Authority of the Archbishops of Canterbury. To which are subjoined, Two Dissertations." [135 pages, 4to.]

1. On

The following articles were added by Mr. Gough.

"While vicar of Godmersham, Mr. Pegge collected a good deal relative to the College at Wye, in its

1. On a fine Coin of Alfred the Great, with his Head. 2. On an Unic, in the Possession of the late Mr. Thoresby, supposed to be a Coin of St. Edwin; but shewn to be a Penny of Edward the Confessor. [An Essay is annexed on the origin of metropolitical and other subordinate mints; with an Account of their Progress and final Determination: together with other incidental Matters, tending to throw light on a branch of the Science of Medals, not perfectly considered by English Medalists.]—No. V. 1772. "Fitz-Stephen's Description of the City of London, newly translated from the Latin Original, with a necessary Commentary, and a Dissertation on the Author, ascertaining the exact Year of the Production; to which are added, a correct Edition of the Original, with the various Readings, and many Annotations." [81 pages, 4to.] [This publication (well known *now* to have been one of the works of Dr. Pegge) was, as we believe, brought forward at the instance of the Hon. Daines Barrington, to whom it is inscribed. The number of copies printed was 250.] —No. VI. 1780. "The Forme of Cury. A Roll of antient English Cookery, compiled about the Year 1390, Temp. Ric. II. with a copious Index and Glossary." [8vo.] [The curious Roll, of which this is a copy, was the property of the late Gustavus Brander, esq. (see p. 260). It is in the hand-writing of the time, a fac-simile of which is given facing p. xxxi. of the Preface. The work before us was a *private* impression; but as, since Mr. Brander's decease, it has fallen, by sale, into a great many hands, we refer to the Preface for a farther account of it. Soon after Dr. Pegge's elucidation of the Roll was finished, Mr. Brander presented the autograph to the British Museum.]—No. VII. 1789. "Annales Eliæ de Trickenham, Monachi Ordinis Benedictini. Ex Bibliothecâ Lambethanâ." To which is added, "Compendium Compertorum. Ex Bibliothecâ Ducis Devoniæ." [4to.] [Both parts of this publication contain copious annotations by the Editor. The former was communicated by Mr. John Nichols, printer, to whom it is *inscribed*. The latter was published by permission of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to whom it is *dedicated*. The respective Prefaces to these pieces will best explain the nature of them.]—No. VIII. 1793. "The Life of Robert Grosseteste, the celebrated Bishop of Lincoln" [4to.] [This Work (mentioned in the Memoirs of Dr. Pegge, p. 243) we have justly called his *chef-d'œuvre*; for, in addition to the life of an individual, it comprises much important history of interesting times, together with abundant collateral matter.]—The two following works have appeared since the Writer's death: No. IX. 1801. "An Historical Account of Beauchief Abbey, in the County of Derby, from its first Foundation to its final Dissolution. Wherein the three following material Points, in opposition to vulgar Prejudices, are clearly established: 1st, That this Abbey did not take its name

neighbourhood, which he thought of publishing, and engraved the seal, before engraved in Lewis's Seals. He had "Extracts from the Rental of the Royal Manor of Wye, made about 1430, in the hands of Daniel Earl of Winchelsea;" and "Copy of a Survey and Rental of the College, in the possession of Sir Windham Knatchbull, 1739."

"Dr. Pegge's early application to literature appears from a collation of Xenophon's Cyropædia and Anabasis with a Duport MS. in the library of Eton college (1924 Cat. MSS. Angl.), and with a view to publication, had not Hutchinson superseded it from more valuable manuscripts.

"He possessed a MS Lexicon Xenophonticum by himself, as well as a Greek Lexicon in MS.; and had also "An English Historical Dictionary," in 6 volumes, folio; a French and Italian, a Latin, a British and Saxon one, in one volume each; all corrected by his notes; a "Glossarium Generale;" and two volumes of Collections in English History.

"During his residence in Kent, he formed a "Monasticon Cantianum," in two folio MS volumes; a MS Dictionary for Kent; an alphabetical List of Kentish Authors and Worthies; Kentish Collections; Places in Kent; and many large MS additions to the account of that county in the "Magna Britannia."

Samuel Pegge, esq. the Doctor's only surviving* son, was born 1731. He was a barrister of the Middle Temple, one of the grooms of his Majesty's privy-chamber, and one of the esquires of the King's

from the Head of Archbishop Becket, though it was dedicated to him. 2d, That the Founder of it had no Hand in the Murder of that Prelate; and, consequently, that the House was not erected in Explation of that Crime. 3d. The Dependance of this House on that of Welbeck, in the County of Nottingham; a Matter hitherto unknown." [4to.]—No. X. 1809. "*Anonymiana*; or, Ten Centuries of Observations on various Authors and Subjects. Compiled by a late very learned and reverend Divine; and faithfully published from the original MS. with the Addition of a copious Index." [8vo.]

* Another son, Christopher, died, an infant, in 1736.

house-

household; F.A.S. 1796. He married, 1. Martha, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry Bourne, of Chesterfield (where he died, in his 89th year, 1775), and sister to the Rev. John Bourne, who married Mr. Pegge's sister. By this lady, who was born in 1732, and died in 1767, he had one son, Christopher Pegge, M.D. F.R.S.; knighted in 1799, and Regius Professor of physic; and a daughter, Charlotte-Anne, who died unmarried, March 17, 1793.

Mr. Pegge married, secondly, Goodeth Belt, aunt to Robert Belt, esq. of Bossal, co. York.

To Mr. Pegge we are indebted for the foregoing Memoir of his learned Father; and for several occasional communications to the Gentleman's Magazine. He was the author also of "Curialia; or, an historical Account of some Branches of the Royal Household," Part I. 1782; Part II. 1784; Part III. 1791; and assisted Mr. Nichols in publishing his father's posthumous "History of Beauchief Abbey *."

He was buried on the West side of Kensington church-yard; where the following epitaph is placed on an upright stone:

"SAMUEL PEGGE, Esq.
died May the 22d, 1800, aged 67 years.
MARTHA, wife of SAMUEL PEGGE, Esq.
died June 28, 1767, aged 35 years.
CHARLOTTE-ANNE, the only daughter
of SAMUEL and MARTHA PEGGE,
died March 17, 1793, aged 31 years.
Mrs. CHRISTIANA PEGGE died July 1, 1790."

He had been several years engaged in preparing the remaining Numbers of his "Curialia" for the press; the materials for which, and also his "Anecdotes of the English Language," he bequeathed to Mr. Nichols; who presented to the publick the "Anecdotes of the English Language" in 1803," 8vo; and the "Curialia," Parts IV. and V. in 1806 †.

* See p. 257.

† I have the outlines of Three succeeding Numbers, the appearance of which the fatality attending the publication of the Fourth and Fifth will probably for ever prevent.

GUSTAVUS BRANDER, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. and a Curator of the British Museum, was several years a Director of the Bank; but, having inherited the accumulated fortune of his uncle, Mr. Spicker, he indulged his favourite pursuits in literature and the fine arts. Among his principal curiosities at that time was the magnificent chair in which the first Emperors of Germany used to be crowned; which, being taken by Gustavus Adolphus in his wars, and carried into Sweden, was brought over from thence, and purchased by Mr. Brander, who was of that kingdom; and sold to Lord Folkstone, on his going to Christ Church. It contained all the Roman History, from its beginning to the Emperors, wrought in polished iron. While he lived in London, in partnership with Mr. Spalding, his library and pictures narrowly escaped the flames which destroyed their house in White Lion-court, Cornhill, Nov. 7, 1766. From thence he removed to Westminster, and at length into Hampshire, where he purchased the site of the old Priory at Christ Church; in removing the ruins of which, several curious discoveries were made. Having completed his villa and gardens in this beautiful spot, commanding an extensive view of the British Channel and the Isle of Wight, he married, January 1780, Elizabeth, widow of John Lloyd, Vice-admiral of the Blue, daughter of —— Gulston of Widdial, Herts; and spent the greatest part of the year in the society of his friends and neighbours of the adjacent counties, and of others who visited him from London; but in the winter of 1786 he had just completed the purchase of a capital house in St. Alban's-street (which was re-sold for 3000*l.*) when he was unexpectedly taken off in the torments of the strangury, a diorder of which he had before suffered frequent attacks,

Jan.

Jan. 21, 1787, at the age of 67; and left the bulk of his fortune to the representative of his uncle John Spicker, who was bred to the sea; and, wanting, at the time of Mr. Brander's death, four years of the time limited by the will, went to complete his education at Caen.

To Mr. Brander the British Museum is indebted for a capital collection of Fossils found in the cliffs about Christ Church and the coast of Hampshire; which were published at his expence, in a thin quarto volume, intituled, "Fossilia Hantoniensia collecta, et in Musæo Britannico deposita, à Gustavo Brander, R.S. et F.A.S. Mus. Brit. Cur. Lond. 1766," 4to.

Of these curious fossil-shells, collected out of the cliffs between Christ Church and Lymington, very few are known to be natives of our own, or indeed of any of the European shores; the greater part, upon a comparison with the recent, are wholly unknown to us. The copper-plates are exact draughts, engraved from the originals by the late Mr. Green. To the figures were annexed a scientific Latin description by Dr. Solander (whilst composing a scientific Catalogue of all the natural productions in the British Museum), and a prefatory account of these phænomena, in Latin and English. In the "descriptiones speciminum" the species are described promiscuously, and even the different species of the same genus scattered about the work. Mr. Brander communicated an account of the effect of lightning on the Danish church in Wellclose-square; Phil. Trans. XLIV. 298. And from a MS. in his possession, "The Forme of Cury," noticed in p. 257, was printed for private use, with notes by the Rev. Dr. Pegge: and to Mr. Brander's munificence we are indebted for a portrait, by Mr. Basire, of that venerable antiquary, his much-respected friend *.

* See p. 244.

No. VII.

RICHARD GOUGH, ESQ.

It was my fond wish to have inscribed an improved Edition of these Anecdotes to almost the last Survivor of the many Friends to whom (nearly thirty years ago) I was materially indebted for assistance in the original publication; who, when the present work was announced to him, exclaimed, *Gaudeo, cupioque videre;* and afterwards demonstrated his zeal for the subject, by bequeathing to me his interleaved copy of the former edition, replete with notes and letters illustrative of these Anecdotes. It becomes, therefore, an indispensable duty to enroll his name in this *Mausoleum of departed Worthies.*

In a Work indeed devoted to the commemoration of Literary Ornaments of the Eighteenth Century, and more particularly of those who were the intimate associates of Mr. BOWYER; it would be unpardonable to neglect the name of Mr. GOUGH; a name endeared also to my own feelings by every social and every grateful recollection. I shall here, therefore, enlarge the Memoirs which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, and were prefixed to the "Catalogue of his Library," originally formed on the basis of long and unreserved habits of intimacy, and from materials furnished by himself.

"RICHARD GOUGH was born Oct. 21, 1735, in a large house in Winchester-street, London, on the site of the Monastery of the Austin Friars, founded by Humfry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, in the year 1253 *.

"He was the only son of Harry Gough, Esq. by Elizabeth his wife †, daughter of Morgan

* See Mr. Gough's edition of Camden, vol. II. p. 383.

† "She was married in 1719; and, dying May 27, 1774, was buried (where the remains of her husband had been deposited in 1751)

Hynde*, esq. of London; who, with two brothers, raised a fortune by the breweries in Long Acre and Portpool-lane; originating from some village in Dorsetshire, which themselves forgot†; and, being Dissenters, were not registered."

Of his father Mr. Gough was proud, and justly proud; but I shall copy his own words:

"Harry Gough‡, esq. of Perry hall, was born April 2, 1681, whom the Editor of the new edition

1751) in the Rector's vault in St. Andrew's Holborn." R. G.—See Gent. Mag. vol. XLIV. pp. 287, 446.

* Morgan Hynde, esq. was nominated sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1708; and paid the accustomed fine. He died in October 1714. By the undertaker's bills, which I have seen, it appears that both Morgan and one of his brothers were buried with very great funeral pomp.

† They were originally from one of the *Ockfords* in Dorsetshire. In the middle of the seventeenth century, some of their ancestors, *T. G.* and *John Hinde*, then living at *The King's Head*, issued two different traders' tokens; one of them rather curious, being a three-penny piece, large and triangular; a good head of King Charles II. with his crown, and large dark wig. The other is square, and, though less, is marked 4.

‡ "The family from which Mr. Gough descended, the Goughs of Wales, extend their line no farther back than the time of Henry IV. though others of the name, and connected with the family, occur as early as the reign of Henry I. Sir Matthew Gough, with whose father, Innerth or John, the Pedigree begins, having passed the prime of his life in the French wars of Henry V. and VI. finished it in Cade's rebellion, fighting on the part of the Citizens, in July 1450, at the battle of London-bridge. Nor is this the only instance where Mr. Gough's ancestors were highly distinguished for their loyalty. The unfortunate Charles I. during his troubles, stopped at Wolverhampton, where he was entertained by Madam St. Andrew, who was either sister or aunt to Mr. Henry Gough; and that gentleman ventured to accommodate their Royal Highnesses Charles Prince and James Duke of York. An antient tenement still remains at Wolverhampton, where these princely guests resided A subscription being set on foot to aid the exigencies of the Royal Cause, the inhabitants cheerfully contributed according to their ability, but the most ample supply was expected from Mr. Gough, whose loyalty was as eminent as his fortune was superior; when, to the great surprize and disappointment of every one, he refused any assistance, though strongly urged by the King's Commissioners, who retired in disgust and chagrin. When night approached, putting on his hat and cloak, Mr. Gough went secretly and solicited a private audience of his Majesty. This appearing an extraordinary

of Camden's Britannia justly "glories in calling father," was highly distinguished for his abilities by some excellent judges of their merit. He went, when only eleven years old, with Sir Richard Gough, his uncle, to China, kept all his accompts, and was called by the Chinese *Ami Whangi*, or the *white-haired boy*. In 1707 he commanded the ship Streatham; his younger brother Richard purser, 1709. He continued to command this ship till 1715; and with equal ability and integrity he acquired a decent competency, the result of many hardships and voyages in the service of the East-India Company, to which his whole life was devoted while he presided among their Directors, being elected one of them in 1731, if not sooner. Possessed of great application and great activity, one of his friends used to say, "if he would take the whole East-India Company on him, he must answer for it; for nobody would assist him, though they would contradict him." Nor was his duty in Parliament less attended to, while he represented the borough of Bramber, from 1734 to his death, and refused several offices from the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, whose confidence he possessed. The long

nary request, the dangerous circumstances of the times considered, the Lord in Waiting wished to know the object of the request, with an offer to communicate it to the King. Mr. Gough persisted in rejecting this offer; and, after much interrogation, obtained admission to the Royal Presence. He then drew from his cloak a purse, containing a large sum of money, and presenting it with due respect, said, "May it please your Majesty to accept this; it is all the cash I have by me, or I would have brought more." The gift was so acceptable to the King, that an offer of knighthood was made to Mr. Gough; but this loyal subject, having no other view than to serve his Sovereign, declined this honour, which was afterwards conferred on his grandson, Henry of Perry-hall, when he was introduced at the Court of Charles II. and had mention made of the loyalty of his ancestors. It is presumed these services were not forgotten in the reign of Queen Anne, as Sir Harry obtained for his two sons, while very young, the places of page to the Queen and the Duke of Gloucester." *R. G.*

For a copious Pedigree, and ample Memoirs of the Family, drawn up by Mr. Gough, see Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. II. p. 187.

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and late debates during the opposition to that Minister hurt his health; for he would often go to the House with a fit of the gout coming on. He purchased, 1717, of the wife of Sir Richard Shelley, one moiety of the Middlemore estate in Warwickshire (the other moiety of which he before possessed); which afterwards descended to his son and heir Richard; together with the property at Enfield, which he purchased in 1723, and from which, in compliment to him, an East-India ship took her name, in 1730.

"Mr. Gough received the first rudiments of Latin under the tuition of —— Barnewitz *, a Courlander, who taught at the same time the sons of Noah Titner, Pinkney Wilkinson †, and Edmund Boehm ‡, merchants of London. On his death, he was committed to the care of the Rev. Roger Pickering, one of the most learned, most independent, and most ill-treated, of the Dissenting Ministers of his time; having received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge; but, by an injudicious early marriage, he forewent many advantages; and, quitting the Establishment, did not improve his situation §.

* "The date of this worthy little old man's death is uncertain, he having previously quitted his pupil; but he was deposited in Hackney church-yard." *R. G.*

† "Father of the present Lady Camelford, whose brother died about 1770." *R. G.*

‡ "Edmund Boehm, junior, was admitted a fellow-commoner at Clare Hall, Cambridge." *R. G.*

§ "Mr. Pickering was pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Jewin-street for .. years. He engaged in a distillery, which involved him in distress and bankruptcy, and brought him early to the grave by a broken heart, leaving one son of his own name, who inherits the fortune and estate of his paternal uncle ——— Baynes, esq. recorder of Ripon, at Skipton in Craven, and two daughters, who both married, and are dead. Mr. Pickering printed "A Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend in Affliction, 1749," 8vo; supposed to be addressed to his unfortunate brother Charles. "A Sermon on the Earthquakes, 1750," 8vo. "Reflections on Sentimental Differences in Points of Faith, intended as an Introduction to a larger Work upon the capital Subjects in Dispute, 1752," 8vo. "Reflections upon Theatrical Expression in Tragedy; with a proper Introduction and Appendix, 1755," 8vo. "Observations on the Seeds of Mushrooms." Phil. Trans. XLII. 893. "A Scheme of the

"On his death, May 18, 1755, Mr. Gough finished his Greek studies under Mr. Samuel Dyer, the friend of Johnson and contemporary Literati *."

At the very early age of eleven, he commenced a task that would have reflected credit on any period of life; which, by the indulgence of his Mother, appeared in print, under the title of "The History of the Bible, translated from the French †, by R. G. Junior, 1746. London, printed [by James Waugh] in the year 1747." Of this curious Volume, consisting of 160 sheets in folio, no more than 25 copies were printed, as presents to a few particular Friends ‡; and, when completed at the press, it is marked, by way of colophon, "*Done at twelve years and a half old.*"

Another juvenile work was, "The Customs of the Israelites §; translated from the French of the Abbot Fleury, by R. G. 1750," 8vo. [This was also printed by Mr. Waugh; but not for sale §.]

He had also fully prepared for the press, even to the title-page and preface, a work of infinite labour and research, under the title of "*Atlas Renovatus*; or, Geography modernized; being a particular Description of the World as far as known to the An-

the Diary of the Weather; with Descriptions of the Thermometer, Hygrometer, Anemoscope, and Ombrometer." XLII. 1—12. "On the Propagation and Culture of Mushrooms." Ib. 96. "On the Manuring Land with Fossil Shells." Ib. 191. "Account of the Earthquakes at London, March 1749-50." Ib. XLVI. 622. Several sheets of "A Dictionary of the Bible, on the Plan of Calmet," left unfinished. To a handsome person he united the address of a gentleman and the learning of an accomplished scholar, with a truly independent and liberal mind." *R. G.*

* "Of Mr. Dyer, under whom Mr. Gough completed his Greek studies, see Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson; and also Mr. Malone's Life of Dryden in the excellent edition of his Prose Works. At the suggestion of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Dyer was induced to sink his fortune in annuities on Lord Verney's estates, which brought to an untimely end a man much to be regretted for his moral and intellectual talents." *R. G.*

† Printed at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. folio, with plates, 1700.

‡ By the generosity of his worthy Relict, I have a copy of this Work with Mr. Gough's corrections in maturer age.

§ Translated from the "Mœurs des Israelites" of the Abbé Fleury; printed at the Hague, 1682.

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tients, and the present Names of such Places as now subsist; containing all the Cities, Towns, Villages, Castles, Rivers, Fountains, Lakes, Bays, Woods, Groves, Mountains, Hills, Islands, Peninsulas, Promontories, &c. mentioned in antient Authors, with all the remarkable Occurrences that happened at the several Places; the Birth-places of famous Men, the Memorable Sieges and Battles, &c.; the Bounds, Soil, Air, Manners, Government, Religion, of each Country. The whole being the most complete System ever composed before. To which is annexed, a List of the Roman Ways, and a copious Index to facilitate the whole. Drawn upon the Plans of Hornius' and Cellarius' Maps. 1751." This is a folio volume, fairly written, which I retain as a memorial of his consummate industry.

"On the death of his father *, Mr. Gough was admitted, in July 1752, fellow-commoner of Bene't college, Cambridge, where his relations Sir Henry Gough and his brother John had before studied under Dr. Mawson, afterwards successively Master of his College, and Bishop of Landaff, Chichester, and Ely. The College tutor, 1752, was Dr. John Barnardiston †, afterwards Master.

"His private tutor was the Rev. John Cott, fellow of the College, son of the Town-clerk of Lynne, and afterwards rector of Braxted in Essex, where he died in 1781, having married a niece of the late Dr. Keene, Bishop of Chester.

"Under the immediate tuition of the three excellent Scholars before mentioned, Mr. Gough early imbibed a taste for Classical Literature and Antiquities; and it is not to be wondered at that his connexion with a College eminent for producing a succession of British Antiquaries ‡ inspired him

* Which happened July 13, 1751.

† "Who married Mrs. Powell, niece of the widow of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton; and died in 1778, leaving an only daughter, since married to the Rev. Mr. Yates, son of Dr. Yates, rector of Solihull, co. Warwick, where the son is now the resident curate." *R. G.*

‡ "See what is said of this College in the British Topography, Cambridgeshire; and in Camden's Britannia, same county." *R. G.*

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with a strong propensity to the study of our National Antiquities. Here was first planned the BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY*."

His associates at College were not numerous, but they were judiciously selected; and the friendships then commenced remained unbroken but by Death. Among these, particularly, were, the Rev. Benjamin Forster, the Rev. George Griffiths, the Rev. Michael Tyson, and Edward Haistwell, esq. (who all died before him); and the Rev. Edward Fisher, whom (with the daughters of Mr. Haistwell) he has remembered in his will.

From Cambridge, July 13—16, 1756, he visited Peterborough, Croyland, and Stamford; and, in the History long after published of Croyland, thus adopted the words of Dr. Stukeley:

"When I was a youth, and began to have an inclination to the study of Antiquities, I visited Crowland Abbey; and now, once at least in the year, my affairs calling me that way, I visit it with as much pleasure as *Petrus Blesensis* formerly looked upon it: *Antequam solidam terram tererem, in medio marisco septies aut sepius fœna reflectens, vestrum sanctissimum monasterium respiciens, et intimo corde benedicens*†."

"I make no apology," adds Mr. Gough, in 1783, "for beginning the preface to this work with the words of a great Master in Antiquity‡, though I have

* This Work, when the age of the Compiler is considered, must be looked upon as an extraordinary effort in an individual.

† Palæographia Britannica, No. II. p. 34.

‡ In his "Anecdotes of British Topography," vol. II. p. 373, Mr. Gough says, "If any man was born for the service of Antiquity it was Dr. Stukeley. Bene't college, Cambridge, which boasts of having trained the great Parker to revive the study of Antiquity with that of Humanity in the 16th century, educated Stukeley in this, to trace our Antiquities to their remotest origin. Other Antiquaries have obligations to the same foundation: and while I erect this monument to the Votaries of Antiquity, can I forget to acknowledge, that my passion for these pursuits was fostered within those venerable walls?—'*Sit tibi tuta quies.*

Hic locus ætatis nostræ primordia novit,
Annos felices, lætitiæque dies.
Hic locus ingenuis pueriles imbuit annos
Artibus, et nostræ laudis *origo fuit.*'

Necham, de sapientiæ div. laudib. in Leland. de Script. p. 240."

not

not had so frequent opportunities of re-visiting a spot whence my career of Antiquarian pursuits literally began in 1756, and which I reviewed with equal if not greater pleasure last summer, having directed my pilgrimage thither once during the intervening 26 years.

"The same desire to do justice to those almost Grecian figures that decorate its splendid front, which made me wish to have sent Mr. P. S. Lamborn from Cambridge in 1759; after my first visit, to make drawings and engravings of them, when I had not interest to procure pecuniary encouragement for such an undertaking, suggested the idea of prompting Mr. John Carter to make a sketch of it when he was in those parts the summer before the last. This industrious young man, into whom I thought the spirit of Vertue was passed by a metempsychosis not unfamiliar to Professors of Antiquity, executed his commission, and produced what at the distance of near twenty years seemed a very faithful drawing, and deserving to be engraven as the surest mode of preserving these elegant *morceaux* *. The choice of the draughtsman pointed to the burin of Mr. Watts †, with whom a treaty was formed; and a subscription was set on foot, which succeeded beyond my warmest wishes."

"He continued these visits every year to various parts of the kingdom ‡, taking notes, which, on his

* The original drawing was purchased by Mr. Nichols, who still possesses it.

† From a misunderstanding between the Draughtsman and the Engraver, Mr. Watts declined his engagement; and the Plate was soon after engraved by the late Mr. James Basire.

‡ He visited the different Counties in the following order: Essex and Middlesex in 1759, and subsequent years; Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Bucks, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire, 1760; Bucks a second time, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Monmouthshire, and South Wales, 1761; Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 1762; Northamptonshire a second time, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, 1762 and 1763; Durham, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, 1763; Suffolk a second time, 1764; Hampshire a second time, Somersetshire a second time, Cornwall, Devon, and Gloucestershire a second time, 1765;

return, were digested into a form which furnished materials for the new edition of CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA, the result of twenty years excursions."

With two of his most intimate Friends Mr. Gough made an excursion, in 1759 and 1760, through the greater part of Essex; of which he kept a regular Itinerary, which I now possess; and which he thus inscribed to the Companions of his Tour:

"To the Rev. Mr. B. F[orster], Curate of Bromfield and Chignel Smeely, in this County; and to E. H[aistwell], Esq.

"To you of right, I, *more Stukeliano*, inscribe this Journey *, to which your company and my inclination to see somewhat of the world allured me. I willingly take this opportunity of recognizing how I ought to esteem it a happiness that you chanced to be seated in place so near that of my residence †. Having lived from time *to myself* immemorial on the edges of the marshy level of Essex, I might ascribe my passion for antiquarian studies to a melancholic disposition thence contracted ‡; but your great knowledge of antiquity and all polite learning was a spur to me §, and to you in great measure do I owe what may not be discommendable in amusements of the following kind; there-

1765; Kent and Sussex, 1767; Berks a second time, and Surrey, 1768; Wiltshire, and Hampshire a second time, 1769; Herefordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire a second time, and North Wales, 1770; Cumberland and Scotland, 1771. This ends his regular Visitation; but he continued till within two years of his death to make at least one constant annual excursion; in many of which I had great satisfaction in being selected for his companion. For several years in particular, between 1787 and 1795, we regularly paid our respects at Whittington to the venerable Dr. Pegge; and occasionally to Major Rooke, at Mansfield-Woodhouse; generally including Leicestershire in some part of the tour.—In the earlier parts of his regular tours, he made several drawings, which, though not a professed draftsman, are highly creditable to his taste; and I have a small volume of drawings by him, copied from those of his friend Mr. Haistwell, under the following title: "Sbonni overo Ritratti del Illmo Signore Edvardo Lanci Fontanini fedelmente copiate di R. G. 1763."

* Itin Cur. p 48. † P. 1. ‡ P. 48. § P. 32.

fore

fore to you I offer the earliest fruits of our friendship, this small account of the most pleasurable journey I can reckon to myself. CIↃIↃCCLX."

"His first regular publication was anonymous: "The History of Carausius; or, an Examination of what has been advanced on that Subject by Genebrier and Dr. Stukeley, 1762." 4to *.

Mr. Gough was much respected and esteemed by the great Philanthropist JOHN HOWARD; who frequently pressed him to become his travelling companion. In 1767, particularly, he strongly endeavoured to persuade him to take a trip to Holland; assuring his mother that "he would take great care of the young voyager;" and in 1769 invited him as earnestly "to pass over to Calais, spend the winter at Geneva, and visit Italy in the Spring †."

"Feb. 26, 1767, he was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and, by the partiality of the late worthy President, Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter," (his own words are here used) "was, on the death of Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple, nominated Director of the same Society, 1771 ‡; which office he held till Dec. 12, 1797, when he quitted the Society altogether.

"He was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society of London 1775; but quitted that Society also in 1795.

"He opened a correspondence with Mr. URBAN in 1767, with an account of the village of Aldfriston in Sussex §, under the signature of D. H.; which signature he retained to the last, but not altogether uniformly; nor is another signature in some later volumes ‖ with the same letters to be mistaken for his. And on the death of his fellow-collegian Mr. Dun-

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XXXII. p. 298.—This "elaborate disquisition" was noticed by the Monthly Reviewers; who add, that "the work appears to be learnedly and critically conducted."

† This appears from Mr. Howard's unpublished Letters.

‡ How ably Mr. Gough fulfilled the duties of this office for 26 years, the publications of the Society will best testify.

§ Vol. XXXVII. p. 443.

‖ This correspondence was continued to 1808.

combe,

combe *, in 1786, the department of the Review in that valuable Miscellany was, for the most part, committed to him. If he criticised with warmth and severity certain innovations attempted in Church and State, he wrote his sentiments with sincerity and impartiality — in the fullness of a heart deeply impressed with a sense of the excellence and happiness of the English Constitution both in Church and State.

"In 1768 he published, in one quarto volume, his "Anecdotes of British Topography †;" re-printed

* By whom the critique on Mr. Gough's Topography in Gent. Mag. (vol. XLII. p. 273) was written; as well as that on the second edition in vol. L. pp. 377, 530. "All that has been done, is doing, and is still wanting for illustration of our Antiquities," Mr. Duncombe justly observes, "is discussed with great accuracy in Mr. Gough's Preface."

† "Curiosity to visit as much of my native country as I had opportunity excited a desire to know all that related to its topographical antiquities. The scarcity of descriptions by the pen or pencil soon appeared not so great as former lists represented it. —A diligent enquiry after every article of this kind, which some notwithstanding must have escaped, produced the Catalogue I now present to those whose pursuits are congenial to my own. If a catalogue of the authors or artists of Great Britain be interesting to their countrymen, some account of those who have traced its topographical antiquities to their source may not be unworthy their notice. We are naturally inclined to think what is of importance to ourselves deserves to be accounted so to others. These Anecdotes have informed and amused the Collector:—if they only amuse the readers I shall not be absolutely condemned; —if they inform them, my passion for British Antiquities becomes a zeal to serve the publick."

Preface to British Topography, 1768, p. xxxv.

A copy of this volume was sent to Ben'et College, with this letter to Dr. Barnardiston, then Master:

"DEAR SIR, *Winchester-street, Feb.* 3, 1769.

"I beg the College will accept for their Library this first endeavour of mine to promote the study of Antiquity; as an acknowledgment I am particularly bound to make to that old house where, among many other obligations, I received the first taste for such pursuits.—Give me leave to congratulate you on Mrs. Barnardiston's recovery, and to present my compliments to her and all friends of the Society; and to assure you how sincerely I am, dear Sir, Yours, &c. R. GOUGH."

Another was sent to the Society of Antiquaries, with the following letter to Mr. NORRIS:

"SIR, *Winchester-street, Feb.* 7, 1769.

"I beg the favour of you to present to the Society, in my name, the book which accompanies this letter.—The assistance I have re-

in two of the same size in 1780 *; and left ready for a *third edition*, with many considerable additions †.

"In 1773 he formed the design of a new edition of CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA, which he was seven years translating, and nine printing ‡, and which was published in three volumes, folio, 1789."

received from their Collections makes it in a particular manner my duty to place a copy in their library. I shall not think my labours misapplied, if a work which concurs with their plan for promoting the study of our antiquities has any claim to their approbation. I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble servant, R. GOUGH."

* "Mr. Nichols the Printer sent in, as a present from our worthy and learned Member Mr. Director Gough, a new edition (being the second) of his British Topography, in two volumes, quarto. The Society expressed their obligation and thanks to their worthy member for his valuable and kind present."

Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, May 4, 1780.

† To have re-published this useful work would have been to Mr. Gough an event of the highest gratification. A THIRD Edition, begun at the press in 1806, was rapidly advancing when the destructive fire of Feb. 8, 1808, and the then declining state of Mr. Gough's health, which for more than two years had been gradually impaired by repeated fits of epilepsy, interrupted an undertaking, which neither the Author nor his Printer had sufficient spirits to resume. This work had been consigned to the Bodleian Library by Mr. Gough's Will; but he subsequently gave the corrected copy, with the Plates, to Mr. Nichols; who will readily relinquish his right, if the respectable Curators of the Oxford Press think proper to undertake a new Edition.

‡ Whatever incorrectness may appear in this laborious and extensive undertaking, no trouble or expence was spared by the liberal Editor in obtaining information. Added to his own personal visitation of every county, proof sheets of each were forwarded to those who were likely to be most actively useful. Amongst others, Lord Dacre was no small contributor, particularly in Kent, as will appear by the following correspondence:

1. To Mr. NICHOLS.

"DEAR SIR, *Scotland Yard, Feb.* 24, 1783.

"In a letter received a few days ago, Lord Dacre says, he is very happy that his communications are acceptable; that he will proceed, and has no objections to having his name mentioned. I have received a very polite note from Mr. Gough, which I shewed to Lord Dacre last night; who directed me to return his acknowledgments to Mr. Gough, for his obliging offer of letting his Lordship see any part that is already printed, when he desired me to say, that at present *Kent* would be most agreeable to him. In the course of conversation, his Lordship said he had received great pleasure in reading Mr. Bowyer's Life.—Be so good as to

This National Work was thus properly inscribed: "To the Patron of Arts and Sciences, the Father of his People, GEORGE III. who has condescended to encourage Researches into Antiquity,

give my respects to Mr. Gough; and add, that I will take particular care to transmit to Lord Dacre any thing that may be sent hither. I am, at the same time, dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, S. PEGGE."

"Lord Dacre's compliments to Mr. Pegge, and as he apprehends that Mr. Gough would particularly wish to correct the errors in the last edition of Camden, desires that he will transmit to him the note underneath, which Lord Dacre had forgot.

"*Bruton-street, Feb.* 27."

"In the account of the Earls of that county, at the end of the description of Sussex, in Bishop Gibson's 'Camden's Britannia,' it is said, that Thomas *Leonard* Lord Dacre of Gilsland was, *anno* 1674, created Earl of Sussex, whereas it should be, Thomas *Lennard* Lord Dacre of Herstmonceux (or of the South)."

To Mr. NICHOLS.

"DEAR SIR, *March* 10, 1783.

"I have laid Mr. Gough's thanks at the feet of Lord Dacre; who answered, that he not only thought himself happy in contributing to this great work, but even obliged by Mr. Gough's acceptance of his little communications.—His Lordship asked if Mr. Gough extended the work to Ireland, as in such case he could give, or procure, some information respecting some parts of the county of Monaghan, where his Lordship had a considerable estate, and a patronage, the rector of the parish being a man of learning and an antiquary. An early answer will be acceptable, after which I will see his Lordship again. Yours, &c. S. PEGGE."

To SAMUEL PEGGE, Esq.

"Mr. Gough presents his compliments to Mr. Pegge, with thanks for his obliging introduction of his last to Lord Dacre, whom he begs Mr. Pegge will inform, that the intended new edition of the 'Britannia' comprehends Ireland and Scotland, as the former did, and that any communication from his Lordship will be received with due attention.

"*Enfield, March* 13, 1783."

To RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

"SIR, *Belhouse, June* 17, 1783.

"I was the other day favoured with your obliging letter, and take the first opportunity of making you my acknowledgments for it. As to the inconsiderable informations I have been able to offer you for your new edition of the 'Britannia,' you overrate me; such as they are, however, they are much at your service to do with them what you please. It will be different in regard to what assistance, with respect to Ireland, Dr. Campbell may furnish, if his leisure permits him to do it; as he is more knowing in the antiquities and particularities of that kingdom

than

this Work, the earliest general Account of his Kingdom, is humbly dedicated by his most dutiful Subject, RICHARD GOUGH."

than most of its best-informed natives; and I shall be happy therefore if, as he seems inclined, he will set himself heartily to this business. He has already, though without putting his name to it, published an excellent account of the South of Ireland. It is entitled, 'A Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland, in a Series of Letters to John Watkinson, M.D. Dublin, 1778;' and the letters are supposed as written by an English Traveller. This work is well worth your perusal. The Doctor himself, however, is an inhabitant of the North of Ireland, having a good rectory near my estate in the county of Monaghan. I shall take the first opportunity of availing myself of the permission you give me to peruse the first volume of your 'Britannia,' for which I beg you to accept my thanks; and am, with much regard, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, DACRE.

"P.S. In your excellent 'Topographical Anecdotes' you mention that Mr. Vertue was mistaken in regard to the place he fixed as the scene of Queen Elizabeth's visit in Lord Digby's picture. I own I am curious, and long have been so, to know what induced you to be of this opinion; and if you can fix any other more certain spot."

To LORD DACRE.

"MY LORD, *Enfield, June* 21, 1783.

"Your favour, received here last Friday, convicts me of such negligence, in not acknowledging the repeated information with which you have honoured me, that I am left without apology. I take, therefore, this earliest opportunity of expressing my obligations to you, both for your own notes, and for the assistance which Mr. Campbell now holds out to that part of my plan which is more immediately within his department.—Your Lordship was pleased to call on me for my reasons for differing in opinion from Mr. Vertue about the view of Hunsdon House, in Queen Elizabeth's Procession. There is not the smallest resemblance to that house as given in Chauncey, or to its present reduced state. There is more water shewn round the house than ever could have been there, not to mention the island to the right, or in front of it, with ships sailing round it, and the arched road leading to it. The building supposed Bishop Stortford castle cannot be seen from Hunsdon, and is distant twelve miles at least from it. The house, close in front of which the procession passes, has never been accounted for. Mr. Vertue brings the Queen round by the back of the house to the front by the offices. This is a very round-about way to come from Hertford. It cannot be the Rye-house, which tradition still says was a Royal nursery for Henry the Eighth's children; and a chair, or a post for the back of one, was lately shewn on its roof, and ascribed to the Princess Elizabeth. And yet it seems more likely that her Majesty would go in such a kind of conveyance as is here repre-

The following more ample Dedication, at first intended, was withdrawn by the Writer's unaffected modesty.

represented rather from thence, which is but three miles from Hunsdon, than from Theobalds, which is above six, if she ever was there; and still less from Hertford, which had not such roads of communication as have been since opened.—While I am starting these objections to the generally received hypothesis, I have no better to propose. I submit them, with due deference, to your Lordship's superior judgment in these points; and am, my Lord, with due respect,

Your Lordship's obedient and obliged humble servant, R. GOUGH."

"SIR, *Belhouse, Wednesday, Nov. 26*, 1783.

"I have within these few days sent you some notes I made upon turning over those parts of your new edition of the 'Britannia,' where I thought any thing might occur within my knowledge. Till then I had not an opportunity of doing this, not having happened to come to London this autumn. If you find them of any use it will give me pleasure—I have received *real* to-day, by a letter of Dr. Campbell's from Ireland, who is so well qualified to be effectually serviceable to you in your account of that kingdom. I had indeed almost despaired of hearing again from him, but his letter too plainly indicates the cause of his silence. I send it you inclosed, to shew that his good-will has not been wanting. As I had some doubts that a letter I wrote to you in summer, in acknowledgment of one from you, had miscarried, for want of directing it properly; I sent the above-mentioned notes to Mr. Payne at the Mews gate, to be delivered to you: the last of them indeed yesterday. Since, however, I have recollected a better method, as, if my direction was right, what I send may be forwarded to you by the post, and come to your hands more speedily. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, DACRE."

"SIR, *Belhouse, January 7*, 1784.

"I have by this post had the satisfaction to receive a part of those notes relating to Ireland which Dr. Campbell is so kind as to furnish us with. I say *us*, because in his letter to me, which accompanied them, he says that he sends them *me* for *you*; and in the conclusion adds, that if myself, or *you*, should favour him with a letter, he would better know what form of writing to adopt—whether as Notes or Appendix. I therefore certainly think, if you will permit me to say so, that, on all accounts, a few lines from you to him, without delay, would be very proper. In that case, you must direct to the Rev. Dr. Campbell, No 34, Kildare-street, Dublin. Upon recollection, I will inclose you a frank. One part of his letter to me I must not omit: it is this, 'My mode of writing may not perhaps please Mr. Gough; for I cannot help making some reflections as I go along, for which perhaps he would not choose to be responsible. However, if any thing of that kind occurs, I would rather he should use my name.

"May it please your Majesty

"To accept the tribute of duty and respect offered by one of your subjects, who, impressed with

name than suppress those ideas, which I, as an Irish-man, might think necessary to be inserted. My first note on the article *Dublin* is one of this sort, and others of a different kind will occur: several on the article *Monaghan*, which I have almost finished. If this my mode of observation be pleasing to Mr. Gough, I shall give something in the same way on Fermanagh, Tyrone, and Derry. I shall send Fermanagh and Monaghan in post or two. I hope what I have sent may not miscarry, as I have no copy.' In regard to the Doctor's *reflections*, I think you need not have any apprehensions; for, even by the letter which I have before me, his candour and dispassionateness in regard to political matters appear in the strongest light, as well as his good-will to England; though, in the right sense of the word, a good patriot as to his own country: which indeed answers to the character he bears for worthiness and disinterestedness. As he mentions having no other copy of his notes, I must desire that when you have had them transcribed you will please to return them to me. I am, sir, with much esteem,

Your most humble servant, DACRE.

"Your strictures upon the place, supposed by Mr. Vertue to have been Hunsdon, seem very just; indeed I myself had always doubts about it."

To LORD DACRE.

"MY LORD, *January* 10, 1784.

"I am honoured with your Lordship's letter, inclosing Dr. Campbell's notes on Ireland. A specimen which promises so well requires my earliest acknowledgments, and I have accordingly availed myself of the frank you were so obliging as to inclose, to send him an immediate answer. There is nothing in his reflections hitherto that I should hesitate to adopt; and if a general acknowledgment to him for his assistance at last will not be sufficient, I shall not want opportunities of expressing it more particularly. I am only concerned at the unavoidable length of time before I can submit this part of my work to his inspection. But this delay will not be without its advantages, as it will give my friends an opportunity of collecting their materials for the improvement of this new edition. I return the Doctor's notes, and am, with due respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, R. GOUGH."

To the REV. DR. CAMPBELL.

"REV. SIR, *Enfield, Jan.* 10, 1784.

"By favour of our common friend Lord Dacre, I am enabled to take an early opportunity to return you my acknowledgments for the attention you were pleased to pay to my proposed edition of 'Camden's Britannia.' My plan is, to give a new translation of the original Latin, and then to annex to each county all the information I can procure. For this purpose your notes are well cal-

the deepest sense of the happiness of his native country, under your administration, humbly presumes to solicit your Royal patronage for his labours on an Author who first attempted a regular description of Britain; and, while he reflects honour on the kingdoms he describes, receives fresh lustre from the progressive improvements for which they are indebted to the unwearied and successful endeavours of the Sovereign who places his happiness in augmenting the prosperity of every part of them. Since Mr. Camden wrote, many alterations have taken place in the face of this country; Agriculture and Commerce have almost arrived at the summit of their improvement.

"Patron of every useful and pleasing art and science, your Majesty has eminently shewn to what an extent they are capable of being carried. Your Royal Predecessors united the two divisions of Great Britain; but it was reserved to your Majesty to give the finishing hand to the improvements of the country, and the inhabitants of both. To you they are indebted for the blessings of Peace, so essential to the permanency of their prosperity.

"Arbiter of the fate of Europe, the sword of Britain, drawn only for extreme and righteous necessity, directed by your Majesty's councils, awes contending Nations into concord; and restrains the attempts of Ambition on their dearest rights. And the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland hold forth to the universe a pattern of felicity in government, religious and civil, in liberty well defined and un-

calculated; and when I have printed the several articles, I propose submitting them to your correction. I am only apprehensive it may be a considerable time before I arrive at this part, which is indeed the conclusion of my work; for I have yet hardly got through the first volume of Bishop Gibson's edition. This leisure, however, will not be without its advantages to me, as it will enable my friends to put their thoughts together more completely, and give me perpetual improvement for the work. Presuming you are not unacquainted with Mr. Villancey, I take the liberty of troubling you with the inclosed to him; and am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, R. Gough."

derstood,

derstood, in laws directed to the public good, in commerce extended on the fairest principles, in science enlarged in every branch.

"Your Majesty's subjects have celebrated with raptures of gratitude the Centenary of that glorious event which, under the direction of over-ruling Providence, fixed the House of Brunswick on the throne of these kingdoms. It pleased the same all-wise Providence by an affecting test to try the gratitude and loyalty of Britons. It is no little addition to the happiness of an individual attached to his native country by the best-founded prejudices, to have witnessed the general joy which burst forth on the restoration of your Majesty's health, and to mix his gratulations with those of his countrymen.

"That your Majesty may long enjoy the pleasing reflections on your well-directed endeavours for the public good, and on the expressions of love and gratitude from your faithful subjects; long survive an example of every public and private virtue, to a people impressed with the warmest sense of the value of the blessings communicated to them by your paternal care of their interests, triumphant over faction and all opposition; and that you may late receive the reward of the best of Princes; is, &c.*"

Of this valuable work it may not be superfluous to observe, that Mr. Gough translated it from the

* A request made to the Earl of Leicester, for information of the mode of applying for leave to dedicate a book to his Majesty, the noble Lord thus most obligingly answered:

"DEAR SIR, *Wimpole-street, April* 4.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I had an opportunity yesterday, at Windsor, of mentioning to his Majesty your wish to inscribe your second edition of Camden to him; which he was pleased to assent to very graciously. I am, dear Sir, with great truth, Your faithful humble servant, &c. LEICESTER."

To the EARL of LEICESTER.

"MY LORD, *Enfield, April* 9, 1789.

"I had the favour of your letter last Sunday morning; and waited on you in London next day to make my acknowledgments, which I now beg leave to repeat—for the obligation conferred on, Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

R. GOUGH."

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original, and supplied his additions, with so little interruption of the ordinary intercourse of life, that none of his family were aware that he was at any time engaged in so laborious an undertaking. The copy-right he gave (without any other consideration than a few copies* for presents) to

* These were, to the Royal Library; the Society of Antiquaries; the British Museum; the Bodleian Library; Benet college, Cambridge; the Earl of Leicester, Pres. A.S.; Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Pres. R.S.; the Hon. Horace Walpole; Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe, Bart.; Rev. Samuel Pegge; Rev. George Ashby; Edward Forster, esq.; John Whitwick, esq.; John Claxton, esq.; and Craven Ord, esq.

An appropriate epistle was sent with each copy; some of which, with the answers, are worth preserving:

To the EARL of LEICESTER.

"MY LORD, *Enfield, May* 27, 1789.

"I should be wanting in grateful acknowledgments of the favour conferred on me by your Lordship, in obtaining the Royal Patronage to my labours, if I did not offer to your acceptance the new Edition of "Britannia." Sensible how much imperfection and inaccuracy must unavoidably be found in such a work, I offer it at the same time to that correction your Lordship is so well qualified to give it; and subscribe myself,

Your Lordship's most obedient and obliged humble servant,

R. GOUGH."

"DEAR SIR, *Wimpole-street, June* 10, 1789.

"On my coming to town, I found the favour of your polite letter, accompanying your new edition of the "Britannia;" for which I cannot sufficiently thank you; and know not how I have deserved to have so handsome a present made me, for doing only my duty as President of the Society of Antiquaries, in mentioning your very proper request to his Majesty, to whom only so noble a work as your Edition of the 'Britannia' ought to have been inscribed. I am, Sir, with true regard and esteem,

Your faithful humble servant, &c. LEICESTER."

To the Rev. JOHN PRICE, Bodleian Library.

"DEAR SIR, *Enfield, May* 27, 1789.

"The University of Oxford has so great obligations to Mr. *Camden*—that it is the duty of every man who but attempts to improve or extend his plan—to place a new Edition of his '*Britannia*,' enlarged from the latest discoveries, in the Library founded by Mr. Camden's contemporary; and thus to excite in the members of his *Alma Mater* a spirit of curiosity and emulation in the same pursuit.—I have another motive for presenting my labours to the Bodleian Library—to express my particular obligations to you, to whom the care of it is committed; and who have so freely assisted me in my researches into Antiquity, and to subscribe myself, dear Sir,

Your obliged and faithful servant, R. GOUGH."

"DEAR

his old and worthy friend Mr. Thomas Payne; who defrayed the expence of engraving the copper-

"DEAR SIR, *Oxford, June* 5, 1789.

"I am ordered by Mr. Vice-chancellor to return you his thanks, in the name of the University, for your kind and very acceptable present of the new Edition of 'Camden's Britannia.' It is now safely placed in the Bodleian Library; and our worthy Benefactor, the Donor, shall be honourably recorded in our Register.—The little services I have done you have been very amply repaid indeed, by your very obliging remembrance of them in your Letter and Preface. I can only in return assure you, that I shall always be happy to have it in my power to oblige you. I am, with best good wishes for you, dear Sir,

Your very faithful humble servant, J. PRICE."

To Dr. COLMAN, Master of Ben't College.

"DEAR SIR, *Enfield, May* 27, 1789.

"If any thing can add to the gratification I feel in having completed a new Edition of 'Camden's Britannia,' enlarged from the latest discoveries, it is that which must arise from placing it in the Library of that College whence I derived my earliest delight in such pursuits.

"Though personally known only to yourself in the Society, I beg their acceptance of this further testimony of the sincere and grateful regard I bear to their establishment; and am, Sir,

Your faithful humble servant, R. GOUGH."

"DEAR SIR, *Ben't, June* 13, 1789.

"On my return to College on Friday night, I found a large parcel directed to me, containing your Edition of 'Camden's Britannia.'—The present Society think themselves highly obliged to you for this earnest of your regard to the Old House; and they desire me to express, in the warmest manner, their sincere thanks to you for your very acceptable present; and they have directed that your letter accompanying it may be pasted in the front of the Book, as a memorial of your benefaction, and the handsome manner in which it was conferred.—Though you are a stranger to all but myself of the present Society, they would be glad to be better acquainted with you than by your writings, and I should be happy in the opportunity of introducing them to you at the Lodge. I am,

Your sincere friend and humble servant, W. COLMAN."

To the Hon. HORACE WALPOLE.

"*Enfield, May* 27, 1789.

"Permit me, Sir, to solicit a place in your Library for a new Edition of 'Camden's Britannia.' A work long wanted: how executed is submitted to your impartial examination, which it is hoped will not be withheld from it; and the result of it, as it will point out all its errors with rigorous justice, will render its corrections a genuine offspring of friendship, and confer a lasting obligation on, Sir,

Your obedient and obliged humble servant, R. GOUGH."

"*Berk-*

plates; and afterwards disposed of the whole of his interest in the work to Messrs. Robinsons.

"*Berkeley-square, May* 28, 1789.

"Mr. Walpole is extremely ashamed of receiving so magnificent a present from Mr. Gough; and yet thinks it would be a want of the respect and gratitude he owes him, not to accept it with a thousand thanks, and with the admiration it deserves, and to which the voice of the Publick will certainly give its deserved praise, and in which Mr. Gough's well-known judgment and accuracy is not likely to have left any errors, and none, Mr. Walpole is very sure, that he is capable of finding.—Mr. Walpole begs pardon of Mr. Gough for not thanking him with his own hand; but has been very ill with the gout for this month, and is not yet able to write himself."

To the Rev. SAMUEL PEGGE.

"DEAR SIR, *Enfield, May* 29, 1789.

"I can at length, with particular pleasure, place on your table the improved Edition of 'Britannia;' and wish you health and life to give it that attentive perusal which will improve it still farther; that, if the publick should desire another edition of it, the many imperfections and defects necessarily attached to this may be done away.—I do not forget my promise of visiting my friends North of the Trent in the course of the summer. They will allow me to wait till the business of London, and then the hay-harvest, is finished; and I hope to take you by the hand between Midsummer and Lammas. Yours, &c. R. GOUGH."

Of the fine Portrait of Camden, prefixed to this Edition, Mr. Gough made several presents; and, among others, sent some copies to his friend Daniel Prince, with the following note:

"Mr. Prince is desired to give one of these Portraits of Mr. Camden to Mr. Loder, who drew the portrait; and accept the other himself. The five framed and glazed are to be forwarded with the letters."

The framed Prints were accompanied by the following notes:

1. "This Portrait of Mr. W. Camden, who completed his academic studies in Christ Church College at Oxford, is presented to the Dean and Canons, for the use of their Library, by their obedient humble servant, R. GOUGH. *Enfield, June* 19, 1789."

2. —— "who received part of his academic education in Pembroke Hall, is presented to the Master and Fellows, &c."

3. —— "who received the first rudiments of his academic education in St. Mary Magdalen college at Oxford, &c."

4. "Mr. Price is requested to place this Portrait in the Bodleian Library, among the other Worthies whose Portraits are there preserved."

5. "Mr. Warton is desired to accept of this Portrait of the Founder of his Professorship, to be transferred to his Successors in the Camden chair."

It was gratifying to Mr. Gough to receive polite acknowledgments from Dr. Jackson, then Dean of Christ Church, and the other

Mr. Gough superintended the *first* volume of a new edition; but, March 14, 1806, thus publicly disclaimed any connexion with the succeeding volumes: "The Copy-right of the BRITANNIA having devolved, by purchase, from Messrs. Robinsons to Mr. Stockdale, when the first volume of a second Edition was far advanced in the press; Mr. Gough, finding it of importance to his health that he should suspend such pursuits, considers himself at full liberty to decline proceeding any further than to complete the Volume which Messrs. Robinsons had begun to print."

"Being on a visit to the late Rev. Mr. Howel, then Dissenting Minister at Pool, and hearing of the difficulties under which Mr. Hutchins laboured respecting his History of Dorsetshire, he set on foot a subscription; and was the means of bringing into light a most valuable County History, which he superintended through the press, whence it issued in 2 vols. folio, 1774. Its Author did not live to see it completed; but his daughter having been enabled to proceed to Bombay, and form a happy connexion with a gentleman to whom she had long been engaged: Major Bellasis (afterwards advanced to the rank of General of Artillery, and since deceased), in grateful return to the memory of his father-in-law, at his own expence set on foot a new edition of the History of Dorsetshire *; and Mr. Gough contributed his assistance to this second edition twenty years after the first. Except Dr. Thomas's revision and continuation of Dugdale's War-

other Heads of Houses, with notices that the Portraits were placed in the respective Libraries, according to his wish.

* At three different periods was Dorsetshire traversed by Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols, assisted by Mr. Basire and other able Draftsmen, for the improvement of a second edition; the result of which, to the extent of two volumes, is already before the Publick. The *Third*, with the exception of a single copy, was unfortunately burnt; but, if proper encouragement be given, may yet possibly see the light.

wickshire,

wickshire, and the paltry re-publications of Burton's Leicestershire and Philpot's Kent by Whittingham of Lynne, and Thoroton's Nottinghamshire by Throsby, not much superior, this is the first instance of a County History attaining a second edition.

"Having purchased the Collections of Mr. Thomas Martin, he put out an improved "History of Thetford, 1779 *," 4to; with plates from views taken by the then Captain Grose, who accompanied him in the snowy season of 1778.

"Having also purchased the plates of the Medals, Coins, and Great Seals †, executed by the celebrated Simon, and first published by Vertue in 1753, he gave a new and enlarged edition of them in 1780.

"He assisted Mr. Nichols in the "Collection of Royal and Noble Wills ‡, 1780;" to which he wrote the Preface, and compiled the Glossary.

* To this work, Mr. Gough prefixed a biographical Preface, inserted in these "Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 384.

† All these plates, with several others on Antiquarian subjects (most of which were the joint property of Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols) are now deposited in the Bodleian Library.

‡ The first projector of this curious Work was Dr. Ducarel; and by the joint assistance of that eminent Civilian and Mr. Gough it was conducted through the press, not without a very considerable inconvenience to the Printer, who paid the whole expence occasioned by the various notes added by his learned Friends; a circumstance thus pleasantly alluded to by one of them;

"Who shall decide when Doctors disagree
Between the learn'd Civilian and R. G.?
Revis'd and *Sic Orig.* the Doctor cries,
Nor once t' elucidate the puzzle tries.
"Write Notes," the Director says: "Again revise,"
And wearies out the Text with grave surmise.
Nichols o'errums, and finds at last to 's cost
The plague is his, and only ours the boast.
While the Compositor's and Pouncey's fees
Mount high, we scratch and scribble at our ease,
Scrawl *crooked lines* and *words* that none can read:
And *thus far* only are we both agreed. R. G. *Nov.* 1779."

The following Letter to Dr. John Green, then Bishop of Lincoln, will shew that Mr. Gough had the subject much at heart:

"My Lord, *Enfield, Sept.* 19, 1778.

"A friend of mine, who is collecting some Anecdotes relating to antient Wills, is informed that the Will of John of Gaunt is en-

"He superintended the printing of Dr. Nash's "Collections for a History of Worcestershire," in 2 vols. folio, 1781; a short Supplement to which was printed in 1799.

In 1781 he was chosen an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh; and in 1785 of a similar Society at Perth *.

"In 1786, he published the first volume of the SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN †,

entered in the Registers of your Church. I shall esteem it a particular favour if you will give directions for a transcript to be made of it, and forwarded to me. I am, with due respect,

Your Lordship's obedient humble servant, R. GOUGH."

I obtained a copy of that Will, by paying Mr. Pouncey *ten guineas* towards the expences of a journey to Lincoln; having before paid to Dr. Ducarel more than 50*l.* for other transcripts.

*. His acknowledgment was thus expressed to the Secretary.

"SIR, *Enfield, May* 12, 1785.

"I am but this moment favoured with yours of the 5th ult. conferring on me the honour of admission as an honorary member into the Society of Antiquaries of Perth. Sensible of the utility of such establishments, which will ever meet with my warmest wishes and endeavours for their success, I return you my thanks for putting it into my power to serve such a body, whose correspondence will always be grateful to, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant, R. GOUGH."

† When he had completed this Volume at the press, he took a journey into Herefordshire; whence returning through Oxford, he expressed a very great anxiety that the book-binder, &c. should be enjoined to a speedy delivery of his books for presents. In a letter I received from Oxford, June 9, 1786, he says, "I hope to see you by the end of next week; but I have an anxious desire to publish before that time, and hope you will urge *Bird* forward. The inclosed inscriptions may be cut into slips; and stuck into the beginning of each book, which are to be presented to the respective parties. But do not send the King's or the Society's books before the others can be distributed. I depend on your care and exactness in this business. Amid the pleasures of travelling, you see, I am not unmindful of the duties of authorship. Let me say, with Mr. Woide, *Habeo Typothetam et Typographum egregium*, at the conclusion of the whole matter." Of these *slips*, I have no copy of any other than the one thus directed:

"To Mr. JOHN NICHOLS,
in acknowledgment of his great merit
in the execution of his part of the Work;
this Book is presented by
his friend and servant
June 17, 1786. THE AUTHOR."

In

applied to illustrate the History of Families, Manners, Habits, and Arts, at the different Periods

In the progress of this important work, Mr. Gough availed himself of the correspondence of many able Antiquaries; and, amongst others, received the two following letters of corrections from Mr. Thomas Warton.

1. "DEAR SIR, *Winton, Sept* 22, 1782.

"I should have answered yours before, but have been on a ramble. Your *Cross* [on Prior Basing's Tomb] is very unlike, and the inscription incorrect. Above the top of the Cross, in very slight intaglia (as is the Cross itself) is a head mitred, with tassels, and a border of a pallium under the chin. There are the traces of a taper held in one hand. The cross is the heraldic Cross *florée*, and the shaft knotted, with many wreaths. I will get the whole new-drawn, and the legend rectified, if you can stay a little while.

"A notable discovery has been made here, in digging (twenty feet deep) to make a vault. They found a Roman urn, with three or four sacrifical vessels, all complete. The place is in the suburbs of this city, nearly where two Roman roads (one going to Silchester, the other to Andover) meet in an acute angle at the North gate. I will send you the dimensions and colours of these curious pieces of Roman pottery. No coins are found. They are in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Richards, schoolmaster, in Hyde-street. I am, dear Sir, sincerely yours, T. WARTON."

2. "DEAR SIR, *Trin. Coll. Oxon, Feb.* 12, 1783.

"In September I had employed, while at Winchester, a very accurate and ingenious young draughtsman, one of my brother's scholars, to copy the figure on Prior Basing's tomb, of which your drawing is a very imperfect representation; but, unluckily, the young man was unexpectedly taken from school. I shall be there at Easter, and will find another hand who at least shall take a faithful and correct draught. I am, &c. T. WARTON."

Some proof impressions of Plates, which had been engraved from Drawings communicated by Mr. Walpole, occasioned the following correspondence:

"Mr. Gough presents his respectful compliments to Mr. Walpole, with many thanks for the use of the monumental drawings now returned, hopes the execution of the plates will be an apology for so long detaining the draughts and designs. Mr. Walpole is requested to accept of the proofs. *June* 25, 1783."

"*Strawberry-hill, July* 5, 1783.

"Mr. Walpole is extremely obliged to Mr. Gough for his magnificent present, and very glad to have had an opportunity of contributing to so beautiful and valuable a work. Mr. Walpole should have thanked Mr. Gough sooner; but he did not know how to direct, till he had sent to Mr. Nichols."

The further assistance received in this great and laborious undertaking shall be given in Mr. Gough's own words:

"Far am I from being insensible of the difficulty of procuring accurate drawings of monuments at a distance from the Capital.

from the Norman Conquest to the Seventeenth Century. With Introductory Observations. Vol. I.

pital. This I have experienced too often, when I have been obliged to borrow an inferior pencil; and have frequently been left without any help at all: where, had a Vertue, a Grimm, a Carter, or a Basire, assisted, the monuments of distant Cathedrals might have been rendered as familiar as those of Westminster Abbey. Nor is it only the distance of draughtsmen from the spot, but the little practice of the subject. The walk of fame for modern Artists is not sufficiently enlarged. Emulous of excelling in History, Portrait, or Landscape, they overlook the unprofitable, though not less tasteful, walk of Antiquity; or, in Grecian and Roman, forget Gothic and more domestic monuments. The unfrequency of the pursuit enhances the price. I must exempt from this reproach my friend Basire, whose praise it is to be faithful in his transcripts and modest in his prices; though it is almost a perversion of his burin, which shines so much on living portraits, to employ it on Gothic ones. Nor must I forget how many specimens are contributed to this Collection by Mr. John Carter, whose rising talents I had hailed with predictive applause, and to whose merit I am always ready to do justice.

"It would be the highest ingratitude not to acknowledge what obligations this work is under to the hand of Friendship. To Mr. Tyson I am indebted for several drawings; and had he lived to enjoy his long wished-for retreat, I should have received many more. To the exertions of Craven Ord, esq. are owing the impressions of some of the finest brasses, as well as many valuable descriptive hints. I am happy also in testifying my acknowledgments to Mr. Kerrich, for several high-finished drawings; and for many useful particulars to the late Sir John Cullum *(O si fata aspera rumpas!)* who lived not to see the success of his labours and those of his excellent Coadjutor in my behalf. The Hon. Horace Walpole, with that readiness of communication which marks his character, indulged me with the free use of a number of drawings by Mr. Vertue or Sir Charles Frederick, which he purchased, amongst a vast fund of others, at Mr. Lethieullier's sale. And, should this work attract the notice of the curious enough to induce any person of taste and liberality to communicate correct drawings of such monuments in this period as have escaped or been omitted by me, I shall be ready to engrave them for a new Edition, or a Supplement. Since I first conceived the present design, some events have happened, which render the candour of the Publick of very serious concern to me. The Society of Antiquaries have published Engravings of Five Monuments in Westminster Abbey, with an accurate description by the Montfaucon, of England, the late Sir Joseph Ayloffe. When I reflect on his intimate acquaintance with every part of that venerable structure, and the opportunities he had for pursuing his enquiries there, I am at a loss whether,

Containing the First Four Centuries" This splendid Volume was published without the Author's name;

ther to lament his reluctance to continue what he had so happily begun, or my own presumption in attempting to supply his knowledge by vain conjectures. He closed a life devoted to the study of our National Antiquities before three sheets of this work had passed the press; and it can only pay a tribute to his abilities. Had my ingenious friend Mr. Tyson been living, his taste in drawing, and his knowledge of these subjects, would have corrected innumerable errors which now obtrude themselves. It is enough for me to bewail my loss by his death; and to add to it, and the instances of mortality I am here contemplating, those of our common friend Mr. James Essex, and the Rev. Sir John Cullum, bart. Deprived of these aids,

'Ferimur per opaca locorum;
Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant
Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,
Nunc omnes terrent auræ, sonus excitat omnis
Suspensum, et pariter comitique onerique timentem."

The following brief, but very just, Review of this volume was drawn up soon after its publication, by the Reverend Dr. Pegge:

"The object of this splendid and costly work is, to fill up one of those voids in the study of our National Antiquities which P. Montfaucon accomplished, on a more extensive plan, for those of France—the illustration of national manners, habits, arts, and taste, by those lighter records, subordinate, yet indispensible to national history; such as the arts of painting and sculpture affords. Such a design, it seems, was in contemplation among some very able Antiquaries of this country, and its failure must be regretted by all men of science. The author of the present work has undertaken that small part of it which respects the Sepulchral Monuments; which, Montfaucon observes, compose the principal subjects of the sculptor's art.

"The work is divided into Centuries, of which the four first from the Norman Conquest are comprised in this First Part, in 222 pages, including a supplement of such monuments whose dates or owners are not easily ascertained, though they are known to belong to particular families. Each Century is illustrated by plates of monuments, either of stone or brass, most of them now engraved for the first time, or executed in a more correct and faithful manner than before. The number of plates (exclusive of smaller ones, and nine in the Introduction) are 64; the greater part of them executed by Mr. James Basire, to whose character and talents the proper compliment is paid.—Many of the drawings were made by Mr. Carter, of whose merit the Author professes himself an encourager, and whom we cannot help wishing to put a *juster* rate on his abilities. Nor can we help regretting that so little attention has hitherto been paid to this branch of drawing; and we wish that this work may conduce to encourage it,

about which, however, there was no secrecy, as the Plate of his Family Arms appears in the Title-page *.

it, as well as to prevent the inaccurate and erroneous descriptions of monuments.—To the whole is prefixed a copious Introduction of observations on the modes and appendages of sculpture in general, and among us in particular, from the earliest period, and on the use to be made of sepulchral monuments in illustrating habits, manners, &c. during these four centuries.

"It is proposed to continue the plan to the end of the XVIth century; 'after which period so little of the object proposed for the illustration of manners and habits is to be learnt from our monuments. The present century will teach us less, though it may amuse itself in handing down history in real or historical representations.' Introduction, p. civ."

* For the present of a copy of the first Volume, Mr. Gough received the following letter of thanks:

"*Society of Antiquaries, London,*
"SIR, *Somerset-place, June* 30, 1786.

"This Society having lately received a very capital and curious performance, intituled, 'Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain,' they hold themselves much obliged to the learned, judicious, and industrious Author, for this kind mark of his attention and favour. And though, through modesty, he has declined inscribing his name on a Work, which promises to be as durable and honourable a Monument to his fame as any he has celebrated therein, the Society cannot attribute so elaborate, ingenious, and arduous an undertaking, to any Author, with so much propriety and justice, as to their worthy Member Mr. Gough; whose various labours in the Republick of Letters have given him a high and distinguished character, which length of days can only improve. It is with singular pleasure, therefore, I beg leave, Sir, to congratulate you on this occasion; and to return, as desired, this Society's best thanks for your very valuable and kind present. I am, with much respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble, &c. WILL. NORRIS, Sec."

The present of another copy was thus acknowledged:

"*Berkeley-square, June* 21, 1786.

"On coming to town yesterday upon business, I found, Sir, your very magnificent and most valuable present, for which I beg you will accept my most grateful thanks. I am impatient to return to Twickenham, to read it tranquilly. As yet I have only had time to turn the Prints over, and to read the Preface; but I see already that it is both a noble and laborious work, and will do great honour both to you and to your country. Yet one apprehension it has given me—I fear not living to see the Second Part! Yet I shall presume to keep it unbound, not only till it is perfectly dry and secure; but, as I mean the binding should be as fine as it deserves, I should be afraid of not having both volumes exactly alike.—Your partiality, I doubt, Sir, has induced you to insert a paper not so worthy of the public regard

The Second Volume, published in 1796, and an Introduction to it in 1799, contained the Fifteenth

as the rest of your splendid performance. My letter to Mr. Cole, which I am sure I had utterly forgotten to have ever written, was a hasty indigested sketch, like the rest of my scribblings, and never calculated to lead such well-meditated and accurate works as yours. Having lived familiarly with Mr. Cole from our boyhood, I used to write to him carelessly on the occasions that occurred. As it was always on subjects of no importance, I never thought of enjoining secrecy. I could not foresee that such idle communications would find a place in a great national work, or I should have been more attentive to what I said. Your taste, Sir, I fear, has for once been misled, and I shall be sorry for having innocently blemished a single page.—Since your partiality (for such it certainly was) has gone so far, I flatter myself you will have retained enough to accept—not a retribution—but a trifling mark of my regard, in the little volume that accompanies this, in which you will find that another too favourable reader has bestowed on me more distinction than I could procure for myself, by turning my slight Essay on Gardening into the pure French of the last age; and, which is wonderful, has not debased Milton by French poetry—on the contrary, I think, Milton has given a dignity to French poetry—nay and harmony, both which I thought that language almost incapable of receiving. As I would wish to give all the value I can to my offering, I will mention that I have printed but 400 copies, half of which went to France; and as this is an age in which mere rarities are preferred to commoner things of intrinsic work, as I have found by the ridiculous prices given for some of my insignificant publications merely because they are scarce, I hope, under the title of a kind of curiosity, my thin piece will be admitted into your Library.—If you would indulge me so far, Sir, as to tell me when I might hope to see the Second Part, I would calculate how many more fits of the gout I may weather, and would be still more strict in my regimen. I hope at least that you will not wait for the Engravers, but will accomplish the text for the sake of the world (in this I speak disinterestedly). Though you are much younger than I am, I would have your part of the Work secure: Engravers may always proceed, or be found—another *Author* cannot. I have the honour to be, with great gratitude, Sir

Your much obliged and obedient humble servant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

"P.S. I add a little piece which is also rare here; Sir Horace Mann sent me four, and I beg your acceptance of one."

It is remarkable that Mr. Walpole should treat Mr. Gough with such profound respect in his answers to him; whereas, in his correspondence with his friend Cole (in the Museum) he is often very unceremonious in his notices of our learned Antiquary.

The

Century; with which Mr. Gough thought proper to conclude his labours, instead of continuing the

The modern *Horace*, like his namesake of old, was, there is reason to think, an egregious flatterer.—His literary intercourse with Mr. Gough, however, was not unfrequent; and a few more of his letters are here subjoined:

"*Berkeley-square, May* 8, 1788.

"Since your draughtsman was with me, Sir, I can give you a little better answer to your queries than I could then extempore, especially as I had then a person with me on business. I have since been at Strawberry-hill, and thought I recollected a rude sketch of the head of Charles VI. in Vertue's MSS. I was so lucky as to find it, and inclose a still ruder sketch (for I never could draw well, and my lame fingers are still more incapable now). The attire of the head is precisely the same with that of our Fourth Henry. Vertue's account I have transcribed too.—I was very sure I had seen somewhere an account of Joan of Navarre being suspected by Henry the Fifth. I looked into Stow, Holinshed, and Hall. But they mention no such thing, nor can I recollect where I found it; but Rapin does touch on it briefly in the place I have set down. Still I am positive I have seen rather a fuller account of it, though I cannot recall where.—I hope, Sir, you received the letter in which I told you of my imperfect negotiation with Lord Monson about the pictures at Broxbourne, which I sent the day before your draughtsman was with me, and directed to you, as you ordered, at Enfield. I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, HOR. WALPOLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Berkeley-square, May* 17, 1790.

"I have the pleasure of telling you that Lord Monson has acquainted me with his having brought his old portraits to town, and that you may see them at his house in Albemarle-street; but they are so much decayed, that he does not propose to have them repaired.—If you should be coming to town, I will beg you to give me previous notice, and I will be ready to attend you to his Lordship's house; but I must know it over night, that I may apprize Lord Monson; and I should wish to hear from you in time, that I may not be at Strawberry-hill, whither I go frequently now the season is so fine. I am, with great regard, Your much obliged humble servant, HOR. WALPOLE."

"*Berkeley-square, March* 15, 1792.

"Lord Orford is confined by the gout in his arm; but has examined the MS Catalogue, and cannot possibly satisfy Mr. Gough whether it is the original, or a copy, from which Vertue made his extracts. As well as Lord Orford recollects, Vertue extracted his List from a MS. in the possession of Mr. Bryan Fairfax; but Vertue took out nothing but the pictures, and none of the plate, furniture, &c. And though Lord Orford observes that some of the same pictures are mentioned as at different palaces, yet there seem to be several more than are in the

Work to the end of the Sixteenth Century, as was originally intended.

Catalogue of the Royal Collection published by Bathoe. And this is all the information Lord Orford can give Mr. Gough."

The following note from Mr. Gough is without date:

"Allow me, my Lord, to add one other Painter to your list;—De Wit, who was brought from Holland by Patrick earl of Kinghorn, about the end of the last century, to paint the cielings of several rooms, with that of the chapel and the altar-piece at Glammis castle, as I learn from Capt. Grose's description of that castle in his Antiquities of Scotland.—I think I have met with this artist in some other part of Scotland, in the Statistical Account now publishing by Sir John Sinclair."

"Sir, *Strawberry-hill, Nov.* 14, 1792.

"I have a portrait of Law, and should not object to letting a copy of it be taken; but I doubt that could not be done, being in crayons, by Rosalba, under a glass; and any shaking being very prejudicial to crayons, I fixed the picture in one of the niches of my gallery under a net-work of carving, whence it cannot possibly be removed without pulling the niche to pieces. The picture too being placed over the famous statue of the Eagle, there is no getting near to it, and I certainly could not venture to let a ladder be set against the statue. Indeed, as there are extant at least three prints of Law, there does not seem to be another wanting.—I am sorry, Sir, I cannot give you a more satisfactory answer about Lady Wallingford. I have met her at two or three places, but I did not visit her, nor have the least knowledge of her husband's family, nor to whom she left any thing she had: nor can I direct you at all where to enquire. I did not even know that there is an Earl of Banbury living.—Your account, Sir, of the Cornwall monument is very curious. I never met with the Painter's name, and thank you for it. I am, with great regard, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant, Orford."

From the same noble Correspondent Mr. Gough was afterwards honoured with the following letter:

"Dear Sir, *Berkeley-square, Dec.* 5, 1796.

"Being struck with the extreme cold of last week, it has brought a violent gouty inflammation into one of my legs, and I was forced to be instantly brought to town very ill. As soon as I was a little recovered, I found here your most magnificent present of the Second Volume of Sepulchral Monuments, the most splendid work I ever saw, and which I congratulate myself on having lived long enough to see; indeed I congratulate my country on its appearance exactly at so illustrious a moment, when the patriotism and zeal of London have exhibited so astonishing marks of their opulence and attachment to the constitution, by a voluntary subscription of seventeen millions of money in three days. Your Book, Sir, appearing at that very instant,

This truly magnificent work would alone have been sufficient to perpetuate his fame, and the

instant, will be a monument of a fact so unexampled in history; the treasure of fine prints with which it is stowed well becomes such a production and such a work, the expence of which becomes it too. I am impatient to be able to sit up and examine it more, and am sure my gratitude will increase in proportion. As soon as I shall receive the complete sheets, I will have the whole work bound in the most superb manner that can be; and though, being so infirm now, and just entered into my eightieth year, I am not likely to wait on you and thank you, I shall be happy to have an opportunity, whenever you come this way, of telling you in person how much I am charmed with so splendid a monument of British glories, and which will be so proud an ornament to the Libraries of any Nation.

"I am, Sir, with the highest gratitude and respect,
Your most obedient humble servant, ORFORD."

In an Introduction to the second volume Mr. Gough says,

"It were an invidious boast how little is owing to the assistance of my fellow-labourers in the vineyard of Antiquity. The little success of invitation to communicate correct drawings of monuments serves but to prove how novel the subject is, or how little impression it has made on them; or that in this, as in most of the pursuits of life, we labour individually for ourselves. I feel, however, gratified in the reflection that I shall not have passed uselessly through the world, if I have administered to the amusement of an idle hour; and it affords me peculiar pleasure to have preserved so many antient memorials of art in my native country. While I congratulate myself in having contributed to preserve from decay so many of these beautiful remains, I congratulate my country that so many monuments of art have yet survived the decay of time, and the ruder devastation of ignorance, violence, malice, and accidents; that, while a neighbouring Nation, which was so stored with similar monuments, seems to have given them up a prey to a new system of policy, and to almost as rapid a destruction as befell those in our own kingdom at the Dissolution, or to the unequal representation of the declining arts, I have found a Schnebbelie, a Carter, and a Basire, to second my efforts; which, without their hand, would most imperfectly have fulfilled the task. The monuments of the XVth Century have multiplied so fast, and many more still remain unnoticed, that it was impossible to compress the original plan within the compass of the present volume. It were useless to continue it beyond the period of the Reformation, which left much to glean after it in the XVIth Century, its ravages not taking effect before the middle of that Century. Many circumstances conspire to prevent an absolute engagement to carry it so low.

"In the mean time let me congratulate the Society of Antiquaries, that their views have been directed to the preservation of those

credit of the Arts in England; where few works of superior splendour have before or since appeared.

those public buildings which the piety of our ancestors consecrated to the service of Religion, while yet they can be contemplated with useful admiration. This has been done by a single Artist, under private patronage, in a most perfect manner, for the monastery of Batalha, which owed its foundation to an intermarriage with a Princess of England, and to an English Architect. This promises to be done for the Cathedrals of our own country at the expence of the before-mentioned Society, who have just published Eleven beautiful Prints of Exeter Cathedral, engraved by Mr. Basire, jun. after drawings by Mr. Carter.

——Dii, cœptis, nam vos mutâstis et illas,
Aspirate suis.'

"I seem fated to deplore the loss of some valuable associate and congenial friend in these pursuits at the close of this as of the former volume. In this I am to erect a monument to that able Artist and Antiquary Jacob Schnebbelie, who was pointed out to me at the beginning of this volume, and who has borne his part of the pleasing labour through it. I lament his mild and modest manners, his ready eye, and expressive hand. His first specimens were taken in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury in the year 1787, when our acquaintance commenced. I have notes taken by himself alone, and with me, in various churches, illustrated with drawings of monuments and parts of architecture. Often have I indulged an unlimited confidence in him by himself; often I received instruction from his suggestions, when we visited many churches together. His unremitting zeal and energy was relieved by the frankness of a cheerful companionableness when the labours of the day were ended. To an admirable talent of drawing he had gradually superadded a happy talent of distinguishing and comparing subjects of Antiquity. Let me not be accused of undue partiality when I say he was a true practical Antiquary; nor of vanity when I add, we mutually instructed each other. 'We took sweet counsel together, and walked in the house of God as friends.' In the five years of our acquaintance I see nothing to blame in him, but that he had not accumulated a sufficiency for an amiable wife and a young family; or to regret for myself, but that I had not more proofs of his abilities. I had planned a concluding View of Monuments in England and Scotland, to have compared those of our own country, and even with those in France; but,

'Ostendunt terris *hunc* tantum fata!'

I hesitate not to say, that in my favourite pursuit of antiquarian research I have sustained an irreparable loss. I take the warning; and retire from the pleasing task of immortalizing former generations, those who have gone before me for centuries—to meditate on my own mortality; and, with the good Abbot ‡ of

‡ *Wheathamstede;* in whose tomb it was at one time Mr. Gough's wish (and he has expressed it somewhere in print, though I cannot recollect where) that his own remains should be placed.

St.

The independent master of an ample fortune, he was in all respects pre-eminently qualified for the labours of an Antiquary; the pain of whose researches can but rarely meet an adequate remuneration. This magnificent work must long ago have convinced the world, that he possessed not only the most indefatigable perseverance, but an ardour which no expence could possibly deter *.

St. Alban's, 'recordans melius et memorans quomodo diei mei vitalis tam mane transierat quam meridies, sicque pene finitæ sint vesperæ, quod multum de prope instat completorii, juberem sterni mihi lectum in quo pausando quiescerem quousque sol vitæ secundæ iterum assurgeret, reducetque ad ortum'."

* One Letter he received from the Dean of Lincoln, when the second volume of this great work was nearly completed, is honourable to both parties:

"DEAR SIR, *Nottingham, Aug. 20, 1794.*

"I should not have been so long in returning you my best thanks for the very liberal present you was so good as to make me of the impressions of the drawings at Lincoln, if I had not wished also to have been able to communicate to you more circumstantial memoranda of our valuable friend Grimm; and I feel peculiarly happy in the respect you testify for the memory of a most valuable man as well as artist. From some entries in annual Pocket-books, I was in hopes we might have been able to collect more anecdotes of his life; but when I waited upon the person who acts for his Executors, I found he had faithfully complied with Grimm's modest request, that these memoranda should be destroyed; but this I was only able to learn the day before I left town. The six weeks I passed at Bath I adhered to the additional regimen which was prescribed to me, 'of writing no letters.' A recess I was obliged to comply with, to answer the beneficial effect of the waters. And indeed I had so great a stake, the sanity of the nerves of my head, which had been materially and long affected by an irregular gout, that I could not dispense with myself from complying rigidly with it. I am now on my road to Lincoln; from whence, after the audit, we shall go to my old living at Kirkly, my first preferment, and stay there till Christmass. My papers are not yet sufficiently arranged, some are at both places. The result of every investigation and recollection I can make shall be lodged in the sacred deposit of your respectable mention of a man, whose modesty and integrity, you know, or you would not have adopted him, were equal to every excellence of his pencil. I am, with great truth and regard,

Your very faithful obliged humble servant, RICHARD KAYE.

"My relation Mr. Carter will supply every circumstantial object you may have at Lincoln, which my frequent absence may preclude

One great object of his wishes was, to prepare the "Sepulchral Monuments" for a new Edition. With this constantly in view, he spared neither trouble nor expence in obtaining an ample store of new and accurate drawings by the FIRST Artists; all which, with the numerous and beautiful plates already engraved, principally by the BASIRES, form part of his noble bequest to the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD; and the Curators of the Press will doubtless have great pleasure in fulfilling the wishes of so generous a Benefactor, by an improved Edition.

"In 1794, Mr. Gough published an Account of the beautiful Missal presented to Henry VI. by the Duchess of Bedford, which Mr. Edwards (then an eminent bookseller in Pall Mall), purchased at the Duchess of Portland's sale, and still possesses."

In 1799 he presented to Trinity College, Cambridge, a curious Roman altar*; with the following letter, addressed to the learned Master:

"Cum quæ superfuere vestigia Romani nominis, monumenta ἀναγλυπτικα, a V. Cl. Rob^to Cottono in ædibus suis adservata, ædiumque earum ex ruinis erepta inter κειμηλια Collegii S. S. Trinitatis, dignissime Præses, Sociique venerandi, consecranda voluit stirpis Cottonianæ hæres, merito sane tanto Romano-Britannicæ Antiquitatis Thesauro inserendus videretur Lapis, qui tantum in orbe secundus Floriani imperatoris nomen insculptum præ se fert, in agro Huntingtoniensi inter rudera castrorum Romanorum prædiis Cottonianis vicinorum effossus.

"Hunc igitur, liberalitate consanguinei mei Gul^i Walleri armigeri Castrorum domini, mihi donatum, in Bibliothecam vestram Jubenter translatum incupio, prosperitatem atque incolumitatem perpetuam Societati vestræ exoptans

Dabam e museolo meo
Enfeldiæ, III kal. Junii 1799. RICH. GOUGH."

clude me from the attention, I should with the greatest pleasure, I can assure you, give to any view you might have, in elucidating our local antiquities."

* Engraved, and particularly described by Mr. Gough, in the "History of Castor, 1809," p. 272.

The

The present was thus handsomely acknowledged:

"SIR, Trinity Lodge, July 10, 1799.

"I must entreat you to be assured, that nothing could be so distant from my intention, as to treat with the least possible neglect the very kind testimony of attention which you have lately shewn to this Society, in presenting it with a most curious remain of antiquity. Many things, Sir, concurred to prevent my returning an earlier acknowledgment; in particular the ill health of my children, which took up much of my attention, added to the determination which I had once formed of paying my respects to you in person. So that you see, Sir, the whole of this apparent neglect must be put to *my* account, and not to that of the College; which unites with me in returning you their very sincere and grateful thanks, for that, in addition to the obligations under which they lie to you with the learned world in general, you have thus done them the honour of depositing with them a specimen of that antiquity, in the knowledge of which you so eminently excel. And I am, Sir, with great truth,

Your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

W. L. MANSEL *."

"He drew up the History of the Society of Antiquaries of London†, prefixed to the first volume of

* Now Lord Bishop of Bristol.

† To this task, so congenial to his own pursuits, he was, though a very young member, thus, in due form, invited by Dean Milles, then President:

"DEAR SIR, *Grosvenor-street, June 30, 1769.*

"By much solicitation I have procured from Mr. North the inclosed materials relating to the origin and History of our Society. You will see by Mr. North's letter that we have unfortunately been deprived of other valuable informations on the same point. The zeal you have for the honour of the Society, and the abilities which you can employ in their service, engage me to put these papers into your hands, hoping that you will give yourself the trouble, and do me the favour, to draw up an introductory Discourse on the History of the Society, for which no one is better qualified, and to which office you are destined by the united voice of all its Members. Dr. Morell has Stukeley's account in his hands, which, with every kind of materials that can

their Archæologia, 1770: and in the Eleven succeeding Volumes of that Collection, whose publi-

can be collected for this purpose, shall be delivered to you; and the leisure of the summer will, I flatter myself, give you an opportunity of compleating it before our meetings begin, in the winter. Be pleased to consult the Index of the Harleian MSS.; it will direct you to an account of the Society in 1717. I ran it over, but have forgot the reference to the MS. If I should not be so fortunate as to find you at home (and I go out of town to-day), will you favour me with a line by the post, directed to Sunning-hill, near Bagshot, Surrey, which will be gratefully acknowledged by, dear Sir,

Your most faithful humble servant, JER. MILLES."

"REV. SIR, *July* 13, 1769.

"I am extremely sorry I was not at home when you did me the favour to call in Winchester-street. I was gone to our celebrity at Cambridge, to which place your letter was forwarded. But, not having received Mr. North's papers till my return, I had not an opportunity of answering it sooner. I cannot sufficiently regret the loss the publick in general, and the Society in particular, has sustained by that unhappy event in our worthy Member's life [see vol. V. pp. 145. 441]. Since you, Sir, and the Society, are pleased to commission me to repair it as far as lies in my power, it becomes my duty to execute the commission to the best of my abilities. Sensible how few materials I am possessed of, I can pretend to no other merit than that of arranging such as shall be put into my hands. I find the paper about the Founder and Patrons of the Society (the archbishops Parker and Whitgift) was communicated by Mr. North to Mr. Masters, who printed it in his History of Ben'et College, p. 51, No 29. Some other memoirs of Members may be picked out of Dr. Smith's Life of Sir Robert Cotton; and I should think it not improbable that the voluminous collections by the same hand among Hearne's Collections at Oxford would furnish more, if we could procure access to them. All I can find in the Index to the Harleian Catalogue is only a list of the Society's Prints, under the article 'Antiquarian Society.' Any materials or letters left for me with Mr. Brown, bookseller, now removed to the corner of Essex-street in the Strand, will come safely to the hands of, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant, R. GOUGH.

"If it is designed to fill up the interval between the suppression and revival of the Society by any short memorials of eminent Antiquaries, I could wish to receive as many *new* particulars about them as possible."

"REV. Sir, *Enfield, Aug.* 2, 1769.

"Agreeable to your desire to have a list of the fellows of the antient Society, I have made out the annexed, in which those marked with an asterisk are such as we have no account of: every new particular that can be collected relative to the rest

will

cation he superintended, are the following articles drawn up, or communicated, by him *: Account

will be interesting, and there will be several of whom I doubt we shall have nothing to say after all our researches. Perhaps it will be best to print the List by itself, in the text, and throw the memoirs of the persons into notes. Till we can discover more about the state of the Society at the beginning of the 17th Century, we must be content with a short memorial of the members and others specified in the Petition. And the same method is to be observed in regard to the eminent persons who deserved well of the Antiquarian Republick during the interval between the two Societies, and do not appear to have belonged to either. Of these I have yet made out but an imperfect Catalogue: in which the Topographers ought likewise to be included.—Dr. Morell informs me his papers are in the hands of Dr. Sharpe, to whom he applied on receipt of your letter. I remain, with great respect, reverend Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, R. GOUGH."

"DEAR SIR, *Exeter, Aug.* 14, 1769.

"I should have acknowledged the favour of your letter sooner, but was absent from Exeter when it arrived. I think myself much obliged to you for the list of those persons whose names are to grace our annals, and have endeavoured to contribute my mite of intelligence by the inclosed references from Wood's Athenæ, and Prince's Worthies: the originals you may consult at your leisure. A very small part of what is said of them by those authors will serve our purpose, and I agree with you in thinking that a few short notes, pointing out such parts of their character and works as more particularly relate to our branch of learning, will be the best and most proper method of recording them. But is your List of the intermediate Antiquaries in any degree perfect? I would not admit every person to that honour who pretends to write a County History; and Erdeswicke seems to have been of that kind, but there are here and there some eminent ones who ought to be taken notice of. Sir William Pole, of this county, was at least equal to Carew or Norden; but I would not admit either Risdon or Westcot to this honour, who were chiefly plagiaries, and men of moderate abilities. Sir William lived about the beginning of the last century; and his Survey of Devon (independent of other works) shews him to have been a good Antiquary.—You will probably find among the Biographers many materials relative to those great men, Selden, Spelman, &c.; and therefore I need say nothing to you about them.—Have you seen that MS. in the British Museum relative to the revival of our Society in 1717?—I have nothing more to add at present, but my best wishes for the success of your work; and am, with great regard, dear Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient servant, JER. MILLES."

* At a late period of his life, long after he had ceased to be a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Gough made them the

the Giant's Cave at Penrith, vol. II. p. 49; Observations on the Round Tower of Brechin in Scotland *; p. 83; Conjectures on an Antient Tomb [Bishop Roger's] in Salisbury Cathedral, p. 188; Observations on the *Deæ Matres*, vol. III. p. 105; On Four Roman Altars found in Graham's Dyke, p. 118; Observations on the Plagues in England, from the Enfield Registers, vol. VI. p. 86; On the Invention of Card Playing, vol. VIII. p. 152; Observations in Vindication of the Authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, vol. IX. p. 157; Observations on certain Stamps or Seals used antiently by the Oculists, p. 227; Description of two antient Mansion-houses in Northamptonsire and Dorset, vol. X. p. 7; A Roman Altar inscribed to *Belatucader* illustrated, p. 118; A Mosaic Pavement in the Prior's Chapel at Ely, with a brief Deduction of the Rise and Progress of Mosaic Work since the Introduction of Christianity, p. 121; Observations on a Roman *Horologium* found in Italy, p. 172; Description of the old Font in the Church of East Meon, Hampshire; with some Observations on Fonts, p. 183; Collection of a Subsidy

the handsome present noticed in the following letter, addressed to him by their late excellent Secretary:

Antiquaries Apartments,

"SIR. *Somerset Place, March* 28, 1806.

"I am directed by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London to return you their best thanks for your very magnificent offer of the Collection of Drawings of the Abbatial Church of St. Alban. It is the intention of the Council to proceed to engrave them, so soon as the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, now in great forwardness, is completed. If to your kind intention you would add the communication of your own Account of the Abbey of St. Alban, you will most essentially enhance the value of your present. The Drawings shall be without delay exhibited to the Society; and your Memoir, explanatory of them, read. I have the honour to be, very respectfully, Sir,

Your obliged and obedient humble servant, JOHN BRAND, Sec."

* In 1779 Mr. Gough re-printed these Observations in a separate tract, under the title of "Observations on the Round Towers in Ireland and Scotland;" in which he prefixed the Observations of Mr. Collinson, Mr. Brereton, and others, on the Round Towers in Ireland; and added the Description of Brechin Tower by Mr. Pennant.

1382, by the Prior of Barnwell, p. 386; Dyes found on the Site of Religious Houses, p. 476; On the Analogy between certain antient Monuments, XI. p. 34; On a Greek Inscription in London, p. 48.

"In the 'Vetusta Monumenta,' he wrote in vol. II. the Descriptions of Plates 36, 37, Raherus' Tomb at St. Bartholomew's; 39, 40, Font in Winchester Cathedral; 41, 42, New Hall in Essex; 43, Roman Pavements at Warminster; 45 to 50, Monuments of Cardinal Beaufort and Bishops Wainflete and Fox, at Winchester; 53, Monument of Henry Bourgchier Earl of Essex; 54, 55, Stone at Ruthven in Anandale.—In vol. III. Plates 1 to 3, St. Mary Magdalen Hospital near Winchester; 6, Bp. Wainflete's Monument and School; 12 to 17, Crosses erected by Edward III.; 25, Ufford and Sudbury Fonts, Suffolk; 31, 32, the Holy Sepulchres at Heckington, co. Lincoln, and at Northwold, co. Norfolk; 33 to 37, Cowdray House, Sussex; 38, Chimney-piece in the Bishop's Palace at Exeter, erected by Bp. Courtenay.

"In Mr. Nichols's 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," the design of which he both suggested and forwarded, several Essays bear his name;" particularly the Memoirs of Edward Rowe-Mores, No. I.; of the Gales, and of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, No. II. and XX.; Preface to Antiquities of Aberdeen, No. III.; of Sir John Hawkwood, No. IV. and XIX.; History of Croyland *, No. XI.; Genealogical View of the Family of Cromwell, No. XXXI. And Dr. Pegge's Sylloge of Inscriptions, No. XLI. is inscribed to him.

"He assisted in the copious, well-digested, and accurate 'History of Leicestershire;' undertaken and conducted with a perseverance which would baffle common County Historians, by the same Friend; to whose benevolence, impartiality, and integrity, he is proud to bear this public testimony †."

* To which he afterwards added, a "Second Appendix," in addition to one previously communicated by Mr. Essex.

† I may be accused of vanity for publishing this very honourable testimonial; but the suppressing of it would be an unpardonable weakness and affectation.

"Pleshy

"Pleshy in Essex, the seat of the High Constables of England, and particularly of Thomas of Woodstock, the unfortunate uncle of Richard the Second, having been an early attachment of Mr. Gough, he was at no small pains and expence to draw up a full account of it, from the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster; in which he was most kindly assisted by Mr. Harper, the keeper of them. This he illustrated with a variety of plates of views, seals, &c.; and published it in 4to, 1803.

"Having collected the History of this renowned little spot from all the materials within my reach," he says in the Preface, "I leave the farther investigation of its antient glory to those whom a nearer residence to it gives an opportunity of more frequently examining. If I have failed in any essential part of my description, when I flatter myself I have done more towards bringing Pleshy into view than any before me have done, or are disinterested enough to attempt in future—

I have my praise,
And let the rest the burthen bear.

Yet, ere I quit this favourite scene, let me pay it the tribute of a verse, which, if it did not recall its former lustre, would teach me to recollect some of my earliest feelings in the rounds of Antiquarianism, which I have ever since been running, and which I can with pleasure re-commence with my Poetical Friend * from Pleshy.

"Having purchased, at the sale of the late Matthew Duane, Esq. the Plates of the Coins of the Seleucidæ, Kings of Syria, in his Collection, engraved by Bar-

* The *Poetical Friend*, whose nervous lines are an ornament to the "History of Pleshy," needs not the additional merit of having written good verses, to enhance that genuine worth by which he has long been distinguished, as one of the most eminent of that honourable and useful body of men of whom Britain justly boasts—whose *Merchants* are Princes.—Since this note was first written, Mr. Forster (whose name needs no concealment) has printed, for the use of his friends, a neat little volume (including his *Pleshy)* under the title of "Occasional Amusements, 1809."

tolozzi,

tolozzi*, he drew up an account of the several reigns under which they are arranged; with the Inscriptions remaining in honour of some of the Sovereigns, and particularly that discovered (in the late possession of Egypt by his Majesty's troops) in honour of Ptolemy Epiphanes, King of Egypt, connected with this period through Antiochus IV. or Epiphanes, King of Syria. This work was published in 4to, 1803.

"In the same year he was called upon by the express desire of his friend Mr. Manning, to assist in the publication of his 'History of Surrey,' in which William Bray, esq. of Shere, was a principal coadjutor, of which the first volume appeared in 1804; a second † in 1810; and the third and last is now in the press.

"He counted some of the first Antiquaries of the Three Kingdoms among his Correspondents ‡; but,

* Purchased (at Mr. Gough's sale) by Mr. Manson, bookseller.

† In the Preface to which Mr. Bray, acknowledging that Mr. Manning had been considerably indebted to the advice of Mr. Gough, adds, "a name never to be mentioned without the highest respect on all occasions, but particularly in what relates to the Topography of this Kingdom; one whose ample fortune, enabled him to indulge in what had been the favourite pursuit of his life, and to give to posterity those splendid memorials of Monumental History, accompanied with learned elucidations, which a man of limited property or less leisure could not have done; whose loss is ever to be lamented by those who knew the virtues of his private life, as well as his literary character, and which is particularly felt by the present Editor, who can no longer benefit by his advice or assistance."

‡ Among these he particularly specified, in alphabetical order:
"George Allan, esq. of Darlington.
Hon. Daines Barrington.
Right Rev. Dr. William Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne.
William Bray, esq. Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries.
J. C. Brooke, Esq. Somerset Herald.
Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Ireland.
Rev. John Carter, Master of Lincoln School.
Rev. Ralph Churton, Middleton Cheney.
Rev. William Cole, of Milton.
Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart.
Mr. Henry Ellis, British Museum.
Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge.
Rev. Thomas Falconer, Editor of Strabo.

Rev.

having once incorporated their observations in his various publications, he guarded their correspondence from the impertinence of modern Editors.

"Of his own Notes, written in Printed Books, he had made the BRITISH MUSEUM the depository *; though, like others of his friends, *he never attained to the honour of being one of the Trustees*; which, he has heard it observed, should be the *blue ribband of literary men*†, and is now become an object of successful canvass.

"So unambitious was he of public honours, that, as he took no degree at Cambridge, and that University confers no honorary ones, he resisted the solicitations of many members of the Sister University, and of his old and valuable friend Dr. Pegge, to share his honours with him in 1791; though he felt real satisfaction in assisting at them, and retained to the last a grateful sense of the good wishes of that learned Seminary.

"In Politicks, he was, as his Father had been before him, a firm friend to the House of Brunswick, and a stranger to the mutability of his contemporaries. That independence‡ which he gloried in pos-

Rev. Richard Farmer, D.D. Master of Emanuel College.
Sir John Fenn, Editor of the Paston Letters, &c.
Rev. John Gutch, M.A. Registrar of Oxford.
Rev. Edward Ledwich, B.D. of Ireland.
Rev. Michael Lort, D.D.
Rev. Jeremiah Milles, D.D. Dean of Exeter, Pres. A.S.
Craven Ord, Esq.
Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL.D. and his son Samuel Pegge, Esq.
Rev. John Price, of the Bodleian Library.
Robert Riddell, Esq. of Friar's Carse.
Rev. Rogers Ruding, B.D. Vicar of Maldon, Surrey.
J. C. Walker, Esq. of Dublin."

* This depository he altered, by his last will, to the BODLEIAN LIBRARY. The next sentence, with the subsequent paragraph, may, in some degree, account for the change.

† This was first said by Dr. Taylor, Editor of Demosthenes.

‡ The following sketch of an advertisement, written in 1775, will shew his ideas of what a Candidate for a Seat in Parliament should say to his Constituents:

"I offer myself a Candidate to represent the County [or Borough] of ————, with a determined resolution neither to solicit

sessing as his inheritance, and which he maintained by a due attention to his income, discovered itself in his opinions and his attachments. As he could not hastily form connexions, he may seem to have indulged strong aversions. But he could not accommodate himself to modern manners and opinions; and he had resources within himself, to make it less needful to seek them from without. And perhaps the greatest inconvenience arising from this disposition was the want of opportunities to serve his friends. But he saw enough of the general temper of mankind, to convince him that favours should not be too often asked; and that as to be too much under obligation is the worst of Bondage, so to confer obligations is the truest Liberty."

The account thus far given of Mr. GOUGH, the greatest part of which is literally from his own pen, it may now be allowable to enlarge.

One of the most prominent features in his character was an insatiable thirst for Literature; and particularly that branch of it in which he so eminently excelled, the study of our National Antiquities. Young as he was at the time of his Father's death, in 1751; not having then attained his 16th year; an only son, with the certainty of inheriting a plentiful fortune; his attention was principally turned to the improvement of his mind, and the foundation of a noble Library. Hence the pleasurable diversions of the age to him had little charms. The well-stored shop of *honest Tom Payne* at the Mews Gate,

solicit, or influence, the votes of the free electors. Superior to such influence myself, I cannot condescend to bribe or intimidate my countrymen. I stand forth, therefore, on no other ground than public virtue. If there is so much left in this place as to direct your choice to me, I shall be happy in calling it forth, whether I succeed in my election or not. I shall neither make nor authorize any other application than this. As I have no ends of my own to serve, I profess myself of no party; and resolved to follow the dictates of my own conscience, with respect to my duty to my Country, my Sovereign, and my Constituents."

or the auction-rooms of the *two Sams*, Baker and Paterson, had beauties far transcending the alluring scenes of fashionable dissipation *.

At Cambridge his studies were regular and severe; diverted only by occasional visits to the Metropolis; or by excursions to various parts of the kingdom †.

During that period he prepared for the press,

1. "Notes on Memnon, annexed to the Abbé Gedoyn's French Translation of him, in Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions et des Belles Lettres," vol. XIV. p. 279, &c. 4to; to which he affixed this colophon: "Feliciter explicat Commentarius Gedoyni in Memnonis excerpta, è Gallicâ Sermone versus, mense Decembre, ann. Inc. 1756."

2. "Astro-Mythology; or, a short Account of the Constellations, with the Names of the principal Stars in each, and their Connexion with Mythology. In three Parts: Part I. containing those which appear in the Northern Region; Part II. containing those which are confined to the Southern Region; Part III. containing the Signs of the Zodiac; to which is added, a List of the Number of Stars in each, from different Catalogues. 1756."

3. "The History of Bithynia, translated from the French of the Abbé Sevin, Member of the Acade-

* Mr. Dibdin, in his Memoirs of Mr. Gough, in "Typographical Antiquities," observes: "While the greater number of his associates might have been emulous of distinguishing themselves in the gaieties of the table or the chace, it was the peculiar feeling and master passion of young Gough's mind, to be constantly looking upon every artificial object without, as food for meditation and record. The mouldering turret and the crumbling arch, the moss-covered stone and the obliterated inscription, served to excite, in his mind, the most ardent sensations, and to kindle that fire of antiquarian research, which afterwards never knew decay: which burnt with undiminished lustre at the close of his existence, and which prompted him, when in the full enjoyment of his bodily faculties, to explore long-deserted castles and mansions, to tread long-neglected bye-ways, and to snatch from impending oblivion many a precious relick, and many a venerable ancestry! He is the CAMDEN of modern times. He spared no labour, no toil, no expence, to obtain the best information; and to give it publicity, when obtained, in a manner the most liberal and effective."

† See pp. 269, 270.

my

my of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris; and continued to the Time in which that Kingdom became a Roman Province, by the Translator *. Corp. Christi Coll. Camb. 1756-7."

4. "Memoirs of celebrated Professors of the Belles Lettres in the Academy of Inscriptions, &c. at Paris; translated and abridged from their Elogia in the Transactions of the Society; Cambridge, 1757." The names which he selected were, Banier, Boileau, Cuper, Dacier, Fleury, Fourmont, Gedoyn, Kuster, Mabillon, Mongault, Montfaucon, Polignac, Rollin, Sevin, Tourreil, Vaillant senior and junior, and Vertot.

5. "Reflections on the Egyptian Government; and also on the Jewish, Persian, Cretan, Carthaginian, Spartan, Athenian, and Roman Governments."

6. "Memoirs of the Life and Character of Mithridates King of Pontus, extracted from various and genuine authors: scil. Plutarch. in Syllâ, et Lucull. et Demetr. et Pomp. Argument. ; Livii, lib. LXXVI. ad CII.; Just. lib. XXVII.; Val. Max. IV. 6, VIII. 7, IX. 2; Frontinus; Plin.; Cicero in Manilîâ."

All these remain in MS.; as do also the following proofs of his industry and abilities.

1. In 1751, he translated into English the whole of the Plays of Terence.

2. An interleaved Quarto Bible, nearly filled with his own valuable Notes.

3. "A Dissertation on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps."

4. "An Historical Account of the Veres, Earls of Oxford †."

* "The following Piece consists of three Dissertations; and is the work of the Abbé Sevin, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He proposed to have given a complete History of the Kings of Bithynia; but died, while he was engaged in the life of Prusias II, September 1741. What we have of it already (which is here offered to the publick) goes no further than Prusias I." *Advertisement by the Translator.*

† It may be worth noticing here, that I also possess (out of Dr. Zachary Grey's Library) a History of the Harleys, Earls of Oxford.

5. "The Abbé Winckelman's Account of Herculaneum, translated from the French."

6. "Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, Antient and Modern;" containing, *inter alia*, Notes on Ammianus Marcellinus, Banier, Cellarius, Dionysius Halicarnasseus, Herodotus, Hesiod, Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores, Hyginus, Justinus, Livy, Orosius, Phædrus, "The MS Additions in Ward's Responsio ad Middletonum de Medicorum Romæ degentium conditione ignobili et servili, et ejusdem Defensio examinata *."—"Seneca's Tragedies, from Jortin's Miscellaneous Observations."—"Emendations of Statius, from Jortin's Miscellaneous Observations in Veenhusen's Edition, 1671."—"Collections † from a MS. of Statius by Masson, in the Margin of Cruceus' Edition."—"Cicero de Legibus, Ed. Davisii, 1745, from Jortin, and Peirce apud eum."—"Cicero ad Quintum Fratrem; de Officiis; et Quæstiones Tusculanæ."—"MS Additions to Scapula's Lexicon, Ed. Amst. 1652, by Egbert Wilde, who possessed this Copy in 1702,

* See vol. I. p. 267 & seqq.; vol. V. p. 519, 530.

† "In the first leaf of which he gives this List of MSS. of Statius in Holland: 'Surculi Papinii Statii Thebaidos libri XII. *MS. vetustissimum, optimè conservatum, elegantissimo charactere, in membranis.* 4°. Ex MSS. Justi Lipsii in calce Bibl. Minars. seu Petav.' p. 433, num. 187. *Constitit* 34. 0.—'Statii Achilleidos liber. *MS. pervetustum, in membranis, cui ultimum deest folium.*' Ibid. p. 438. n. 212. *Constitit* 13. 10. Nunc est in Bibl. Lugd. Bat. p. 438. n. 212. n. 36.—'Statii Papinii Surculi Thebaidos.' libb. XII. Ut scribit Rubrica in fine. Libri priores onerati sunt explicationibus ad marg. et inter versus. *In membr. in* 4°. Bibl. Lugd. Bat. p. 385. Num. 114.'—'Statii Papinii Sylvæ, sed non distinctæ in libros, *in chartâ*, in Bibl. Lugd. Bat.' p. 388. n. 62. in 8°.—'Papinii Statii Achilleis cum expositione inter versus, et in orâ. *in Membr.*' ibid. p. 389. n. 83. 8°.—'In Bibl. Lugd. Bat. p. 343. n. 61. inter varia collectanea legitur: *Ex interprete Statii.* Quod, an sit aliquot interpretes in poëtam Statium, an ex interpretatione Achillis Statii, quæ Græca quædam præcedentia verterit, nescio.'—On the other side of the leaf, 'De Emerico Cruceo vid. epistola Gronovii, in volum. epist. select. Georgii Richteri,' p. 239.—P. 1. 'Quæ in hâc exteriore orâ scriptæ sunt, diligenti collatione sumta sunt ex MS. Membranaceo bonæ notæ in 8° oblongo. Olim fuit Valasci Lusitani, qui a. 1512 Jacobo Lathomi illum librum donaverat.'"

and

and whose name is in the first blank Leaf;" to which Mr. Gough has added others, with "Quæ sequuntur ipsimet occurrerunt." — "Ad calcem Vigeri Idiotismῶn, Ed. Lugd. Bat. 1742. R. G." — "Various Readings, with the Name of *Meursius* wrote to each, in Minutius Felix, Lugd. Bat. 1652, 4to; late in the possession of J. Ward, LL. D. of Gresham College." — "Whitby's Paraphrase on the New Testament, Ed. 1744, folio, 2 Vols." — "Arnobius, Ed. Elmenhorsti." — "Justinus, Ed. Var. 1669." — "Hyginus, 1681." — "Banier's Mythologie, French Edition." — "Vaillant, H. Ptolom. Ed. 1701, fol." — "Pausanias, Ed. Kuhnii, 1696." — "MS Remarks, Corrections, &c. in a Virgil of the Edition of Commelinus, 1696, 4to." To which Mr. Gough added, "Quæ sequuntur Observationes ex aliis ipsemet eædem inserui Editione, Emendationibus Servii ex propriâ conjecturâ adjectis."

7. "A Transcript of the late Professor Ward's Notes, in the Margin, &c. of his Copy of *Horsley's Britannia Romana*, now in the British Museum, which he bequeathed to it. Copied in January 1764."

8. "Lincoln-Minster, transcribed from Peck, Thursday March 24 to Monday 28, 1763; compared with the remaining original Monuments in Lincoln Cathedral, Wednesday Aug. 31, 1768." R.G.

9. "Abstract of Torcy's Memoirs, Part I."

10. "The Travels of Bin-Ammul, surnamed The Curious."

11. "A Collection of Words from the 24 Books of the Iliad of Homer, with their Derivation and Signification."

12. Mr. Gough translated into Latin, as a school-exercise, the whole of the eight books of Xenophon "de Cyri Institutione."

13. "A Common Place Book [called by Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, art. Stanbery, *Collectarium*] begun April 19, 1763. *Inceptis faveat*

veat Deus!" At the end, "Jan. 12, 1782."—Another Common-Place Book of a similar kind.—A third, with the titles all in Latin, begun by another hand, and continued by Mr. Gough, consisting chiefly of Classical Remarks and Extracts.

Mr. Gough had a natural turn for Poetry; and in some of his smaller essays was not unfrequently happy. A few specimens shall be given at the end of this article *.

His attentions, meanwhile, were not so entirely devoted to Literature, as to exclude him from social duties and the rational pleasures of life.

Aug. 18, 1774, soon after the death of his Mother, an event by which he came into possession of an excellent family residence at Enfield †, with the large estate bequeathed to him in reversion by his Father, he added considerably to his other comforts, by marrying Anne, fourth daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of Goldings, Herts; a lady of distinguished merit; whose family was equally respectable with his own; and who, after a long and happy union, has to lament the loss of him whose object through life was to increase her happiness.

Those only who have had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Gough in his domestic and familiar circle can properly appreciate his merits. Though highly and deservedly distinguished as a scholar, the pleasantry and the easy condescension of his convivial hours still more endeared him, not only to his intimates, but even to those with whom the forms and customs of the world rendered it necessary that he should associate.

* See pp. 332 & seqq.

† To the property at Enfield (where he afterwards constantly resided) he made considerable additions by purchase, particularly of a large additional garden, and of a field nearly adjoining, adorned with a long row of beautiful chesnut-trees, which, as he has often observed, "were planted by his father, and were coæval with himself"—and which he bought as full-grown timber.

There

There was, however, another class of society to which, if possible, he was still more dear—the poor and the afflicted, to whom he was at all times a father, a protector, and a benefactor *.

The faithful domestick, when unable to continue his services, continued to receive his pay, in the shape of an annuity, with additional comforts.

Nor was his benevolence confined to the human species. The generous steed exempt by age from labour, the cow no longer useful to the dairy, were permitted to close their useful lives in a luxuriant meadow reserved for that express purpose; and domestic animals † experienced great indulgence.

* "I wish," says an ingenious writer, "it were in my power to add any thing to this well-merited eulogium. I had the happiness to enjoy his friendship and good opinion many years; and had numerous opportunities of observing the benevolence and humanity of his disposition towards *the sick poor*: my appeals to him on their account were always received with a kindness and cheerfulness which encouraged the repetition: it may, indeed, be truly said, that his *Cellar* was as open to the necessities of afflicted industry, as his *noble Library* to the wants and wishes of literary men. Such was his liberality in this respect, that many a time, when I have expressed a wish to look into a scarce book for the purpose of enabling me to establish an opinion respecting the antiquity of Rowley's Poems hostile to his own, he hath so far anticipated my wishes and my labour, that, far from suffering me to send for it, I have found the book at my own house long before the fatigues of the day would permit me to open it." *Dr.* Sherwen, *Gent. Mag.* 1810, *vol. LXXX. p. 9.*

† To some of these, in early life, he placed the following inscriptions in various parts of his grounds:

1. "To immortalize the memory
of Merit and Innocence, which, having long since left the abodes of men, shine forth among brutes, and to perpetuate the unhappiness of Favourites,
is this monument erected.

He who is here deposited was, like all the good, removed from future evils, though his character was such as might alone procure him esteem. His station was sufficient to protect him from those insults which his equals continually bear; and his greatest recommendation was, to have been taught at home. He was no wise inferior to the fam'd favourite of Lesbia; though all his praise is confined to this; but he owed his death to a different cause, the sportive jealousy of another object of partiality having sent hither the unfortunate Toby.

1753."

2. This

Greatly as the blessing of a long life is to be esteemed, the circumstances which attend it are

2. "This inscription sheweth,
that public virtues are not the sole objects of reward, and that
grateful hearts can immortalize those of a private and less
conspicuous kind.
The Body to whose memory it is erected once owned a useful
spirit, of which fidelity and good-nature were the distinguishing
character. And as this impartial monument reveals even the
faults of its deposit, timidity was her greatest. But now, by
the lot of mortality, the bones of her who once guarded these
regions barely contribute to their fertilization.
If Fate hastened my end by an unhappy accident, it wisely
prevented the more fatal effects of suspicion and an unkind
preference; and it might with as much justice remove those
who equal her in that worth of which satiety creates disgust.
Its vengeance already pursues such partial judges, and
re-demands possessions they are more perplext to resign.
Reader,
if, after having converst with these sepulchral ænigmas, thy
penetration is exhausted, here is just room to tell thee,
THIS WAS ROSE."

3. "Beneath
this humble but grateful monument rests all that remains of one
who, after having, amidst the changes and vicissitudes of this
mortal life, preserved a heart as superior to them as his condi-
tion would admit, paid his debt to Nature, Oct. . . . 1756.
Many years ago he left his native air
to breathe in British Freedom;
and resigned his extensive territories in the East
for less ample possessions, where his reception
was more suitable to his merit.
Exalted above the ignoble crowd which surrounded him, he
maintained that native dignity which became a consciousness of
his superior excellence.
Endowed by nature with all the advantages
of person, he despised the arts of dress.
The same easy temper which softened the solitude of celibacy
heightened his relish of the married state; and the same
benevolence which distinguished him in society would have
taught him the just discharge of parental duties had the care
of posterity demanded.
He never plumed his wings to lofty flights,
nor sought the refinements of Art where Nature's
bounty could be obtained.
As he lived superior to ambition or interest, he fell no sacrifice
to party rage or political malice; but, after the long enjoyment
of unsullied reputation, withdrew from the stage on which
he had performed his part so well.

Blush

often of the most afflicting nature; and amongst these, the loss of our earliest and most valuable

Blush not, whosoever thou art, that with the poring eye of *P. Gemsege* * or *W. Toldervey* * dost decypher these letters, to receive instruction from the example of a

PHEASANT.

"Go, Traveller, whoe'er shall tread,
At distance from, or on my head;
Tell not what other tomb-stones say,
That here entomb'd a mortal lay;
Say that, from Afric's coast convey'd,
An European voyage I made.
Dare thou to tell what others hide,
My excellence was all outside,
My gait and plumage all my pride;
Say, when I 'd spent some years alone,
A partner came, of sex unknown.
Thus happy liv'd we, till the clime
Hasten'd the fatal parting-time;
By blasting frosts to death consign'd
My wounded limbs their life resign'd;
And January fifty-four
Remov'd me to the Stygian shore.
O happy we, reserv'd at home,
In native Mosambique to roam;
By foreign hands untam'd, unsought,
As curious things, to Europe brought.
Yet here, thank Heaven, I rest alone,
Sav'd from the hands of Mead or Sloane."

4. "After a life spent in the useful purposes of peopling the world with my own race, defending my friends from intruding animals, and entertaining them in my youth with wanton tricks, here rest I in peace,

the old TORTOISE-SHELL CAT.

Had I died in Egypt, an immortal sepulchre and religious veneration had remembered me to posterity; but now, such is the change of time, it is owing to Mr. Jarvis and a plate of lead that you hear any more of me, since compassionate man put an end to the calamities of life, which others of his species would but have augmented. As the Gods are said to have considered their faithful votaries by an easy death, the same reward have I obtained for my services; and thus have I closed a scene of great revolutions, though few of these affected me.

* Two old and respectable Correspondents of Mr. Urban.

So

friends is not the least distressing. This observation is not new; but it forcibly recurs, on recollecting the valuable Friend who is the subject of this memoir.

So Priam, father of an endless race,
His happiness and honour, while his Troy
Remain'd and flourish'd, dropt into his tomb
By great Achilles' hand; and not a stone
Tells where the bones of Asia's Monarch rest."

5. "Once more, ye venerable Elms, once more,
Beneath your sacred shade receive a corpse,
Whose virtues you must rescue from oblivion.
Your leafy honours once again shall deck
Sweet Friendship's mem'ry, while this humble plate
Repeats in verse his fame whose tomb it shews.
Poor Puss is dead, and hath not left his peer.
Who shall not weep for him, the Cat who erst
Guarded from ev'ry foe the foodfull store,
By sportive tricks drove melancholy off;
And, as before the winter's fire he sat,
With gentle purring sooth'd the face of Care?
Content with native bounties, he despised
The proffer'd service of a foreign court;
Nor China's wealth could tempt his patriot heart
To tempt in vent'rous voyage the distant sea.
Oft have we seen him in the cool retreat
Assume the Critic's hum, or Student's nod;
Oft, on a sunny bank reclin'd, indulge,
Above capricious Fortune's smile or frown.
Why not, alas! above the reach of Fate?
Or, since ev'n Cats, like men, are born to die,
Why sunk he not into his earthy bed
Exempted from the hand of murd'rous malice?
Yet fell he not unwept, nor rest his bones
Without the meed of some melodious tears.
Some future Bard shall view his tabby form
Rise from the bosom of the silent grave,
Visit the places where alive he roam'd,
And reign of Patten's Ware the guardian genius.
1756."

6. "Mourn all ye Muses, all ye Graces, mourn,
Since COMBO-RUNE's from his Master torn;
Who shall not now for sportive Runè grieve?
A merrier Monkey never sure did live.
Ah, Fate! to monkeys as to men unkind,
He 's gone, and leaves his friends in tears behind.
Gone to those realms of never-ceasing day,
Where woodlarks warble, and where monkeys play."

During

During the period of more than thirty years, in which the present Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine has had the melancholy satisfaction of recording the departure of numberless Worthies with whom it has been his happiness and his pride to have formed an intimacy, he never felt himself so inadequate to the task. The loss of Mr. Gough was the loss of more than a Brother—it was losing a part of himself.

For a long series of years he had experienced in Mr. Gough the kind, disinterested friend; the prudent, judicious adviser; the firm, unshaken patron. To him every material event in life was confidentially imparted. In those that were prosperous, no man more heartily rejoiced; in such as were less propitious, no man more sincerely condoled, or more readily endeavoured to alleviate. This was more particularly the case in two calamities of the most trying nature!

The deep concern, indeed, which Mr. Gough felt at the dreadful event which terminated his labours at the press was shewn in a series of the kindest consolatory letters.

Of these, the last may sufficiently serve as examples:

"*Enfield, Feb.* 10, 1808. My dear Nichols, God preserve and comfort you and yours under your severe calamity, of which we were first apprised by our friend Mr. Moore, but in a less perfect manner. I send —— to make all possible enquiries, and to convey to you *all my assurances of assistance*, which I hope you will call upon me for. When I shall be able to come myself I am uncertain; but shall embrace and wish for every opportunity of hearing from you, and of you.

"We are much obliged for the tender manner of communicating the event; and are all as well as circumstances will allow.

"Yours most sincerely, R. Gough."

In

In the last of these affectionate letters, near the end of September 1808, he requests Mr. Nichols to execute a confidential commission; "which," he emphatically adds, "*may be the last office* you will have to do for your sincere Friend." This was nearly prophetic; for there was little now to be done, that could contribute to his comforts.

The bright gem of intellect, though frequently clouded, had intervals of its former splendour*; and the frequent emanations of benevolence displayed through a long and painful illness, whilst they comforted and delighted those around him, added poignancy to the regret they experienced for those bitter sufferings, which threatened to overwhelm a noble mind with total imbecility; from which he was mercifully relieved, without any apparent struggle at the last, on the 20th of February 1809; and was buried on the 28th, in the church-yard of Wormley, Herts, in a vault built for that purpose, on the South side of the chancel, not far from the altar which for several years he had devoutly frequented.

The funeral, in conformity to his own directions, was as little ceremonious as propriety would permit. The attendants were, the Rev. Thomas M'Culloch (whose feelings scarcely permitted him to pay the last sad office of reading the church service); William Kirkby, esq. (nephew to Mrs. Gough);

* At a very late period of his life he wrote the following pathetic, if not very poetical, lines:

"When I review my passed prime, and think
How that prime pass'd with me, when others shrink
I thank thee, heavenly Father, and with pride
Say, that my footsteps stand where others slide;
Or can I say, that in maturer age
I stood, when all around me Nations rage;
Yet, as I float down Age's slower tide,
My sins i' th' bosom of thy mercy hide;
Whether from passion's heat or warmth of blood,
These sins arise, forgive me, Father good!
Dying to live, or consciousness restor'd,
At the last day may I live in the Lord!"

James

James Hall, esq. (the respectable Clerk of the worshipful Company of Salters, and successor to John Tilly, esq. who married Mr. Gough's only sister); and Mr. Clarke of Enfield (who had most kindly attended Mr. Gough during the whole of his illness, as an apothecary and a friend.)

The solemn procession was followed from Enfield to Wormley by crowds, whose lamentations and regrets were unequivocally shewn.

The following Epitaph, written by himself more than fifteen years before his death, and containing matter that might fill a volume, has been inscribed, agreeably to his wishes, on a plain marble tablet on the South side of the chancel:

" Hunc propè parietem
Reliquias suas condi voluit
RICARDUS GOUGH,
antiquâ stirpe ortus:
Ex Heroibus qui in bellis Gallicis et
Civilibus claruere
gloriam,
ex Mercatoribus Stapulæ Calesiæ Indiæque
Orientalis divitias,
deduxit:
Patriæ amorem, erga Reges fidem,
Legum Antiquitatumque patriæ peritiam,
ex atavis consanguineisque derivatam,
constanter coluit;
Hasce investigandi cupiditatis innatæ
testimonia habeto:
Topographiam Britannicam,
Gulielmi Camdeni Britanniam renovatam,
Monumenta Sepulchralia Magnæ Britanniæ.
Abi, Lector, nec vanitatis insimules.
Obiit XX die mensis Februarii, A. D. MDCCCIX.
ætat. LXXIV."

Mr.

Mr. Gough's publications, not already noticed, are,

1. New editions of "Description des Royaulmes d'Angleterre et d'Escosse, composé par Estienne Perlin, Paris, 1558;" and of "Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reine Mère dans la Grande Bretagne, par De La Serre, Paris, 1639;" which he illustrated with Cuts, and English Notes; and introduced by Historical Prefaces; in 1775.

2. "A Catalogue of the Coins of Canute, King of Denmark and England; with Specimens, 1777," 4to.

3. "An Essay on the Rise and Progress of Geography in Great Britain and Ireland; illustrated with Specimens of our oldest Maps; 1780," 4to.

4. "Catalogue of Sarum and York Missals, 1780."
[*These two Tracts are extracted from his Second Edition of "British Topography."*]

5. "History of the famous Royston Club," in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1783, vol. LIII. p. 613.

6. "A Comparative View of the Antient Monuments of India, particularly those in the Island of Salset, near Bombay, as described by different Writers, illustrated with ten curious Plates, 1785," 4to; in which, with considerable industry, he threw together the narratives of Travellers of different Nations.

7. "List of the Members of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from their Revival in 1717 to June 1796; arranged in Chronological and Alphabetical Order, 1798," 4to.

8. In the same year Mr. Gough amended, and considerably enlarged, from the Paris edition of 1786, an English Translation of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments*;" to which he added Notes of Illustration, and a Preface, in which the Supplementary Tales published by Dom Chavis are proved to be a palpable forgery.

* A new Edition of these Tales, with additions, has been announced by Dr. Scott, who intends to adopt Mr. Gough's Edition as his basis. See Gent. Mag. 1810, vol. LXXX. p. 39.

9. "A

9. "A Letter* to the Lord Bishop of London [Dr. Porteous†], by a Layman, 1799," 8vo.

10. "Rev. Kennett Gibson's Comment upon part of the Fifth Journey of Antoninus through Britain. Enlarged with the Parochial History of Castor, and its Dependencies, to the present Time. To which is added, an Account of Marham, &c. 1800," 4to.

11. "Description of the Beauchamp Chapel, adjoining to the Church of St. Mary at Warwick, and the Monuments of the Earls of Warwick in the said Church, and elsewhere, 1804," 4to.

12. "A Syllabus of Churches;" describing, on a Folio Sheet in the manner of a Pedigree, the various Parts of our most antient Religious Edifices.

His assistance to any of his friends who were engaged in literary pursuits were more extensive than will probably be ever known.

* "*Facit indignatio versum*, said the old Satirist. We have no doubt that honest indignation moved the writer of this letter to state to his Lordship some facts of the first importance to the Christian Church." *Gent. Mag. July*, 1799, *p.* 601.

† "If to have been educated in the same University with yourself, to have been your contemporary, and to have marked unseen the course of your studies, and the progress of your preferments, be an apology for the want of personal acquaintance; your Lordship's candour will not be offended at this freedom. The Church of England is a sensitive plant, not to be ruffled by the rough hand of inconsiderate reform, but gently touched by the care and attention of its pastors. Among these your Lordship holds a distinguished place; and he who now addresses you feels a pleasure in reflecting, that the same University trained you to the see of London and him to private independence. Nor feels he less gratified in having witnessed your obtaining the medal and the prize, and seen you rise through the several academic ranks to the chaplaincy of Archbishop Secker, the rectory of Lambeth, and the successive sees of Chester and London; or in reading the grateful tribute paid by you to your first patron; your exertions to establish a more solemn observance of the most solemn Fast of the Christian Church, and to confute the errors of the Church of Rome; your Letters and Charges to your respective Dioceses; your two volumes of excellent Discourses; in which the pathetic one delivered by you on the recovery of our beloved Sovereign must even alone endear you to the Sovereign and the people. These traits are not intended as mere introductory matter, but are meant to be understood as sincere sentiments."

He

He gave considerable help to Dr. Kippis, in the five volumes which have been published of the second edition of the "Biographia Britannica;" and prepared the Life of Sir John Fastolf, and the Farrars of Little Gedding, for the sixth volume, which perished in the fire of February 1808.

He was a zealous admirer of the useful labours of two worthy brothers, Samuel and Nathanael Buck; and contributed, both by his own liberality and by soliciting his friends *, to cheer the declining days of the survivor of them, when far advanced in life.

* "I may take," he says, "some merit from the following address, which, however attempted to be repulsed from the antechamber of the Society of Antiquaries, as out of place, did not intirely fail of its design. 'The ample patronage which this Nation affords to the Arts discovers itself in the rich return which they make in the various specimens of improved Genius. But, while every rising Artist exhibits the marks of ripened talents, let us not forget the advances of the last half century, nor be ungrateful to those who brought us fifty years on our way to perfection. The regards of a generous publick are hereby solicited to a venerable Artist, who, without vanity, may claim the honour of having first attempted to place the Antiquities of this kingdom in a picturesque and pleasing view. It will be easily perceived, that this address pleads for the survivor of those two ingenious brothers, who, following the example of the Artists of the last century, have as much exceeded them in the number of their drawings, as the generous subscription which supported them could enhance the proportion. Let us not, in admiring a Vandiest, a Griffiere, a Dankers, a Johnson, or even a Hollar, forget the merits of the BUCKS: much less let their name be overwhelmed by that of contemporary Artists; or the idea that his labours have been compensated by a handsome subscription thirty years ago, or that his copy-right is transferred to another person, make us forget the necessities of the aged honest survivor, now in his 83d year. Amidst the variety of elegant and finished representations of British landscape, and the memorials of British art which are lavishly thrown before us, let us not be unmindful of *four hundred* views of British Antiquities, monuments of the piety, the wealth, or the architecture of our forefathers; or of *fourscore* prospects of our cities and towns, where commerce, luxury, and charity, centre, or are diffused among us. The hoary head of honest ingenuity can never descend to the house of silence unnoticed by a British heart. The wealth of either India will ever be sanctified by charity in this happy Isle, into which it has flowed. This land of liberty, like the republick of Athens, will reward every man who contributes to immortalize its honours. Merit, in its early dawn,

To Mr. Carter he was frequently assistant in compiling and revising the descriptions of his admirable Architectural Plates *.

The "Antiquaries' Museum," by Mr. Jacob Schnebbelie †, was begun at his suggestion; and

dawn, its high meridian, or its humiliation under the decays of time, will find its recompence in Britain. Feb. 4, 1779."

* In "Specimens of antient Sculpture and Painting, by John Carter, F.S.A." the following articles were written by Mr. Gough: Conjectures on a Monumental Brass of an Abbot in the Abbey-Church at St. Alban's, vol. I. p. 29; Account of a Brass in the North Cross Aile of the Choir of Salisbury Cathedral, p. 42; Description of Bass-relievos on the under Part of the Seats of the Choir of Worcester Cathedral, p. 53; Description of an uncommon Piece of Sculpture in the South Transept of Gloucester Cathedral, projecting from the Wall, between some Columns at the Entrance into the South Aile of the Choir; and a Ring on a Door of the Porch of St. Nicholas's Church, Gloucester, p. 53; an Attempt to explain the several Statues, Two Bustos, and Four Bas-reliefs, at the West End of Wells Cathedral, p. 58; the Description of the Porch of St. Margaret's Church, York, vol. II. p. 31; Bustos, Heads, and a Bass-Relievo, from the Collegiate Church at Southwell, p. 38; the Marriage (as supposed) of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou, from a Fac-simile of a Painting in Glass in the Possession of Mr. Fletcher of Oxford, p. 49; Sculptures from various Parts of Yorkshire, p. 53; a Painting from the Louterell Psalter, in the Possession of Thomas Weld, Esq. of Lulworth Castle, p. 59.

† To the very just eulogium by Mr. Gough, in p. 286, may be added the following letter, which he addressed to a friend, very soon after the death of this modest and meritorious Artist:

"You will sympathize with Mr. Nichols and myself for the loss of poor Schnebbelie; who, after having been confined to his bed six weeks by a violent fever, the effects of his exertions in his favourite pursuits, and in our service, sunk under the debility consequent upon it, and the loss of blood which the violent pains settled in the back part of his head made it necessary to take from him. Tired of physick, and impatient because aliment would not settle on his stomach, he could not be prevailed on to take either, till it was too late; and expired on Tuesday evening last, in his 32d year, to the inexpressible loss of a young wife and family. I cannot enough regret the assiduity and discernment he united in antiquarian pursuits with a proper proportion of diffidence and companionableness, which it is not probable will soon be made up to me, who had made him an Antiquary as well as Draftsman, and promised myself a great deal from an excursion I had planned for him this summer. But I must be satisfied with thinking how forward the second volume of Sepulchral Monuments was brought by him—indeed to the eve of publication, when Mr. Basire has done his part, and the Introduction is printed."

the literary part of it was principally his. "This was the first effort," says Mr. Gough, "of the lamented Artist whose name it bears, after he had, early in 1791, made himself master of the art of aquatinting, which is here exercised in the softest manner. This work he began with great ardour, proposing to publish not less than four numbers in a year, and as many more as occasion would permit, at five shillings a number, with four plates in each, twelve numbers making a volume. Just before his death, he had completed the third number of it, and left behind him several drawings intended to form the first volume. These materials falling into the hands of his two friends Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols, they, in justice to his memory, and to the publick, determined to complete it. The several subjects were illustrated by myself*, Mr. Hawkins, Dr. Milner, Dr. Pegge, Mr. Nichols, and other friends †."

In 1785 the Compiler of these Anecdotes, "in acknowledgment of many literary favours conferred on his Predecessor and himself," inscribed to Mr.

* The following Articles were written by Mr. Gough: Biographical Memoir of Jacob Schnebbelie; and Descriptions of the following Subjects: Ampthill Cross, Bedfordshire:—the Revolution-house, at Whittington; and Figures from Dr. Pegge's Manual; Derbyshire:—Elvetham House; Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester; Monument of Precentor Bennett at Salisbury Cathedral; and Paintings on the same Monument, and on one of the Buttresses of the Cathedral; Hampshire:—Portraits of Edward IV. and his Queen, from a Window of Canterbury Cathedral, Kent:—Great Paunton Church, and Somerby Cross, Lincolnshire:—Hornsey Church, Middlesex:—Figures painted on the Screen of the Church of St. Peter at Walpole, Norfolk:—Irtlingborough Church, Vaults and Monuments; Walmesford Church and Bridge; Paintings in the Churches of Grafton Regis and Wold; Figure and Font at Cogenhoe; Brass of William de Rothwell, at Rothwell; Gate-house at Geddington; Monuments of Sir John Swinford at Spratton, and of a Knight at Orlingbury; all in Northamptonshire:—Tower at Streatham, Surrey:—and History of St. Guthlac, as described in a roll of paintings, 10 in number, exhibiting the principal events in the Life of the Saint, from the Cotton MSS.

† Anecdotes of British Topography, third edition, *unpublished*, vol. I. p. 486.

Gough.

Gough a volume of the "Miscellaneous Tracts of Mr. Bowyer; whom he valued as a Friend, and respected as a Scholar." Mr. Gough materially assisted him also in collecting the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," published in 1788; and wrote the Preface to the First Volume; and in 1798 he superintended the second edition of Dr. White Kennett's famous Sermon *, preached at the Funeral of William Duke of Devonshire, 1707; to which he added several Notes, and an Appendix.

Mr. Ellis, in the "History of Shoreditch, 1798," acknowledges great assistance, both from his pen and library; as does also

Mr. Malcolm, in the several volumes of his "Londinium Redivivum," vol. I. 1802; vol. II. and III. 1805; vol. IV. 1807.

In 1808, "An Account of the Church and Remains of the Manor-house of Stanton Harcourt, in the County of Oxford," was published by the then noble Owner of that mansion, with the following brief, but emphatic, inscription:

"To RICHARD GOUGH, esq.
GEORGE SIMON Earl HARCOURT
(although personally unknown
to that distinguished Antiquary)

* "This re-publication was from a copy corrected and improved by the preacher, which was, in 1755, the property of Mrs. Sarah Kennett, 'a lineal descendant of its author; from whom it came into the possession of the Rev. Henry Freeman, who politely permitted the unreserved use of it to the editor.' The political reputation of the peer, and the literary and political character of the preacher, demanded this attention. Many other of Bishop Kennett's publications, with improvements by himself, are preserved in different libraries. But we have to regret that a most valuable interleaved copy of Le Neve's *Fasti* is missing from the library of a friend to literature, just at the moment when it is most wanted.—Dr. Kennett had not lived in habits of intimacy with the noble subject of his Sermon without improving his knowledge of his ancestry. His Grace's ancestor had shewn himself a firm supporter of the English Constitution, and of that Prince who restored it at the Revolution." *R. G.* [in Gent. Mag. 1798, vol. LXVIII. p. 509.]

inscribes the following pages.
Nuneham-Courtenay, Nov. 1, 1808 *."

* "Peers formerly were the great Patrons of Literature, and the Rewarders of it. But the instances in any time are rare, when a Nobleman high in rank, and eminent himself in merits of every description, has condescended to inscribe his labours to a Scholar. Both the one and the other have since paid the great debt of Nature, and nearly at the same age. But the compliment paid to the Father of "British Topography," we know, was a ray of comfort to him in the severest part of his last illness; and he recollected himself sufficiently to dictate a short but expressive tribute of thanks for the present of the book, and for the noble Lord's "remembrance of him at the close of life, and in declining health."

More than 25 years earlier, soon after the publication of the second edition of the "Anecdotes of British Topography," this noble Earl honoured Mr. Gough by communicating the following corrections:

"Sir, *Harcourt House, May 26, 1783.*

"When errors, however trifling, are to be met with in a work so valuable and useful as yours, it is incumbent on those who have it in their power to set the Author right, to give him an opportunity of correcting them. I therefore, Sir, without farther ceremony, shall take the liberty of pointing out to you a few mistakes in that part of the work which relates to my estates in Oxfordshire, not doubting but that you will excuse me for giving you this trouble.

"Vol. II. p. 90. There are *four* views (you say only *three)* of the Kitchen, Chapel, and Offices at Stanton Harcourt, *all* of them etched, and *three* of them drawn by myself, the other by Paul Sandby. There is *no* new house built there; the ruins of the antient one are in the same state they were in when I took the views, and are carefully preserved. The print in the Vitruvius Britannicus is the elevation of the House at Nuneham (or Nuneham Courtenay) before the late alterations. — P. 173. Views of Stanton-Harcourt, after P. Sandby, by Godfrey, in Antiquarian Repertory." These are views of part of the old manor-house of *Nuneham*, a house not remarkable either for its antiquity, its magnitude, or for any picturesque effect, and consequently not worthy of a place in any publication; nor can I conceive how Mr. Sandby (who knows so well both Stanton-Harcourt and Nuneham) could suffer such a poor uninteresting view to appear under his name. Having written to the editors to set them right on this point, the error was corrected in the Index to Vol. III.—Give me leave now to inform you, that in the "Copper-plate Magazine" there is a view of Nuneham from a drawing of P. Sandby, and likewise two views of the Flower Garden there, by the same hand, accompanied by a description of each, but *that* to the first-mentioned view is very inaccurately drawn up. In the "Virtuoso's Museum" is a view of the Church there, with a sort of general descrip-

The prefaces to numerous other works acknowledge the extensive patronage which, during the

description of the House and place (as I recollect) not more correct than the preceding ones.—Having taken the liberty of troubling you with these particulars, I must now desire leave to inclose a new description of Nuneham, drawn up by myself, to be inserted in the next edition of Jackson's and of Prince's Oxford Guides, the former accounts in those pamphlets being now rendered useless, by the various alterations made of late at that place. I am, Sir, Yours, &c. HARCOURT."

This condescension produced the subsequent correspondence.

To Earl HARCOURT.

"MY LORD, *Enfield, Nov.* 21, 1783.

"I am honoured with your Lordship's favour and corrections respecting the views of your two houses. The error on the four etched views arose from my never having had the good fortune to meet with more than three. The attention your Lordship is pleased to pay to these subjects encourages me to submit to you the account of Stanton Harcourt in a new edition of Camden's Britannia preparing for the press, in which any corrections or information you think proper to communicate will be duly attended to.—With the same view, allow me to ask your Lordship, if I did not misunderstand Mr. Walpole, that the very curious Tapestry Maps at the late Mr. Sheldon's were in your possession? I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient humble servant, R. GOUGH."

To RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

"SIR, *Harcourt House, Friday.*

"I avail myself of your obliging permission to send you some farther particulars respecting Stanton-Harcourt, which I wish may prove of some use to you; but I beg leave to add, that you are quite at liberty to reject the whole or any part of them, as you may judge proper. Perhaps you will think I have exceeded the licence given to me, by having scrawled a few additions and corrections on the margin of the proof-sheet you favoured me with; but I flatter myself it is a liberty you will forgive.—My account of the figure of Sir Robert De Harcourt's Lady is the more circumstantial, because it is undoubtedly a very great curiosity, and the value of it is enhanced by the ruined condition of that of the Lady Tankerville, and from the farther circumstance of the motto being carved on the Garter the former wears round her arm, which clearly proves it to have really belonged to that order, and not to have been a capricious ornament of an ignorant sculptor. However, I can have no doubt that, although the Garter on the Duchess of Suffolk's arm is quite plain, and worn on a different part of it, yet her having this ornament only round the left arm, and the circumstance of these three Ladies having lived nearly at the same period being also considered, that she wore it equally with the other two. The beautiful and magnificent

whole of his literary career, he was not only so able, but so ready to bestow.

cent tomb at Ewelme is even less known than that at Stanton-Harcourt, for I do not recollect to have met with any account of it in print; I mean, of the peculiarity which renders it a curiosity.—I received, Sir, the favour of your letter just before I left Nuneham; and though I have been no more than one week in London, I would have given myself the pleasure of answering it still earlier, had I not resolved previously to take another view of the monument in St. Katharine's. I did so yesterday, accompanied by two friends to assist in the examination of it: but, alas! the figures are so shamefully dirty, scratched, and broken, that nothing can possibly be learnt from it.—If you think I can be of any use to you in giving any information, or in correcting any trifling errors (for such only can you commit), in the account of Oxfordshire, I shall be happy to be employed. I have copies of A. Wood's MS account of Ewelme and South-Leigh in Oxfordshire, and of Cumnor in Berks, from which if you imagine you may gain any information, I will have the honour of communicating them to you.—The very valuable Maps* in Tapestry, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, brought from Mr. Sheldon's, are now in my possession. I have had them repaired and cleaned, and they are as fresh as when first out of the loom. They are not yet hung up; but I mean to erect a Gothic tower on purpose to receive that magnificent mark of the friendship of Mr. Walpole, who gave them to me. I am, Sir, with perfect regard, Yours, &c. HARCOURT."

"STANTON HARCOURT.

"Queen Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey first Duke of Brabant, and second wife of King Henry I. gave the manor of Stanton to her kinswoman Milicent, in marriage with Richard de Camvil; which was afterwards confirmed to her and her heirs by a grant from King Stephen and King Henry II.

"Robert de Harcourt, who was sheriff of Warwick and Leicestershire in 1199, 1201, 1202, married Isabella de Camvil, heir to the above-mentioned Richard and Milicent; and thence this manor assumed the name of Stanton Harcourt.

"The two large stones in the field, called the Devil's Coits, and the barrow near them, were probably erected after the battle fought near Bampton in that neighbourhood, between the Britons and Saxons, in 614, in which the Saxon princes Cynegil and Cwichelm slew more than two thousand of the Britons.

"The Church is large, and of considerable antiquity; but the chapel on the South side is of a later date than the other parts of the building, as is evident from its being of a more enriched and lighter style of architecture; and as the oldest monument within it is of Sir Robert de Harcourt, who died in 1471, it was probably erected about that period, as a burying-place for himself and his posterity; for which purpose it has continued to

* These Maps the noble Earl afterwards presented to Mr. Gough; see p. 330.

be

His Library (with the exception of the valuable Department of British Topography bequeathed to

be used. There are several very antient monuments of the Harcourts in other parts of the Church, and some fine ones in this chapel, one of which is so curious as to deserve particular notice; viz. that of Sir Robert de Harcourt above mentioned, who was knight of the Garter in the reign of Edward the Fourth; with his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, of Clayton in the county of Lancaster, who is represented with the Garter, with the motto, *Hony soit quy mal y pense,* just above the elbow of the left arm.

"Ashmole, speaking of the robes worn by ladies at the festivals of the Order, says, there seems to be some intimation of wearing a Garter also on their left arm, as is to be observed from the Countess of Tankerville's monument, in St. Katharine's church, near the Tower (Constance, daughter of John Holland, first duke of Exeter, first married to Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and secondly to Sir John de Grey, knight of the Garter temp. Henry V. and Earl of Tankerville in Normandy); to which may be added (says Anstis) the Lady of Sir Robert de Harcourt, on her monument described as above.

"The figures on the monument in St. Katharine's are so mutilated that it is no longer possible to discover any traces of the particularity mentioned by Ashmole; but there exists another example of a Lady represented wearing the Garter, though not exactly in the same manner as that on the tomb in this church; for the Duchess of Suffolk (Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Chaucer) is represented with a Garter on her left arm, worn as a bracelet, but without the motto, in Ewelme church.

"Nothing now remains of this antient seat, except the chapel with one room over part of it, the tower and the room in it, the porter's lodge, the kitchen, and part of the offices.

"Enshain, four miles North-west of Oxford, and adjoining to Stanton Harcourt, was a Saxon frontier garrison."

To Earl HARCOURT.

"I am favoured with your Lordship's most obliging attention to my papers, and encouraged to submit to your correction the remaining sheets of Oxfordshire. The circumstance of the three ladies wearing the Garter had not escaped me. I have drawings by Mr. Grimm of the monument of Sir Robert de Harcourt and his Lady, and of the Duchess of Suffolk at Ewelme, for a work on antient Monuments which I have been some time engaged in, and to which Mr. Walpole has contributed so munificently from his fine collection of drawings. The monument of Lady Tankerville is, as your Lordship observes, so mutilated, that it is impossible to do it justice; nor has that been attempted in Dr. Ducarel's History of St. Katharine's Hospital. — I congratulate your Lordship and the publick on your possession of the Sheldon Maps; and that this earliest memorial of two arts among us, Tapestry and Map-making, will

at

the Bodleian Library), was sold, agreeably to his own direction, by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, in

at length find a repository worthy of them, and which will hand them down in security to the latest posterity.—If your Lordship will favour me with the perusal of A. Wood's MS account of Ewelme and South Leigh and Cumnor, I will take particular care of them. Any parcel addressed to me at my Printer's, Mr. Nichols, Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, will be safely forwarded to,

Your Lordship's obedient humble servant, R. GOUGH."

To RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

"SIR, *London, Dec.* 31, 1783.

"Your letter, and the perusal of your account of Oxfordshire, prove to me, what indeed I had before no doubt of, that you are better acquainted with every thing worthy to be noticed in that County than I am myself; and consequently, that you will acquire no additional information from any paper in my possession. However, Sir, according to your desire, I herewith send the transcript from A. Wood's MS account of Ewelme and Godstow. That of Cumnor, and of South-Leigh, I find, I have left in the country; but, should you wish to see them, I will write thither to have them sent up to town.—I do not trouble you with the account of Stanton-Harcourt, because it contains nothing more than a description of the monuments in the church; and as for that of Nuneham-Courtenay, the old church being destroyed, and only one monument preserved, and that not put up again, I presume there is nothing in the MS. worth your attention; particularly as the little description I took the liberty of offering to you last summer contains the most accurate account of its present state, and of the different persons who have been possessed of it.—I must beg leave to add, that my father not only rebuilt the church and village, but removed the latter the distance of a mile from its original situation; that he likewise rebuilt the house, on a spot remarkable for its beauty, and inclosed a park of six miles and a half in circumference; works so great, to be performed by one man in the short space of a very few years, that I think they deserve to be taken notice of.—Caversham, the seat of Lord Cadogan, is much too fine a place to be passed over unnoticed, particularly as the approach to the house from the London road is universally allowed to surpass in beauty and variety every thing of the kind.—I know not when, nor by whom, the house there was erected, nor from what family it passed into that of Cadogan.—Had it been consistent with the plan of the 'Britannia' to mention pictures, or other curiosities, contained in great houses, I should have added a word concerning the famous picture of Sir Thomas More's family (though not by Holbein), at Mr. Lenthal's at Burford, where there are many other valuable portraits. Likewise the portraits at Ditchley; and the noble collection of the Works of Rubens, and the famous ones of Teniers in imitation of all the different masters (invaluable curiosities) in Blenheim House.

20 days, beginning April 5, and ending April 28, 1810; and produced 3552*l.* 3*s.*

His Prints, Drawings, Coins, Medals, Seals, Painted Glass, Paintings, Pottery, Brass Monuments, Marble Fragments, Chinese and other Bronzes, Miniatures, and Miscellaneous Antiquities, were sold July 19, 1810, and the two following days; and produced 517*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

By his last will, Mr. Gough gave to the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD all his printed Books and Manuscripts on Saxon and Northern Literature, "for the use of the Saxon Professor:"—all his "Manuscripts, printed Books and Pamphlets, Prints and Drawings, Maps*, and Copper Plates, relating

House.—The House at Kirtlington, the seat of Sir Henry Dashwood, four or five miles from Bicester, is a very fine one. It was built by the late Sir James.—Rousham, in that neighbourhood, is an antient house. It is the seat of Sir Charles Cotterel Dormer. The beautiful gardens are esteemed the *chef d'œuvre* of Kent. But I know no farther particulars relative to it.—I am rejoiced, Sir, at hearing you are employed on a Work which, in your hands, cannot fail of amusing as well as instructing all lovers of Antiquity. I am, Sir, Your obliged, HARCOURT."

"SIR, *Harcourt House, January* 17, 1784.

"Your very obliging compliance with my troublesome request demands my earliest acknowledgments, which I hope you will do me the honour to accept, with the assurance, of my being truly sensible of your kind attention.—I will write to the Dean of Worcester immediately, and request the favour of him to order the inscription to be engraved on the monument; for it exactly answers my wishes. In describing the monument of Maud Lady Harcourt, I *ignorantly* mentioned there being three rows of ermine on her mantle, cuffs, &c. whereas they ought to have been described as a cape and cuffs, of ermine, with three rows of spots upon each. I am, Sir, with a repetition of my thanks, Your faithful and obliged servant, HARCOURT."

"Lord Harcourt sends his compliments to Mr. Gough, with many thanks for his obliging present of the beautiful and accurate engravings of the monument at Stanton-Harcourt; the receipt of which he would sooner have acknowledged had he not been absent from home when they were sent to his house in London, to which he returned on Friday last, from Bath."

* Amongst these were, "Three large Portions of the Tapestry Maps which formerly lined the Hall at Weston in Warwickshire, the seat of William Sheldon, esq. in the reign of Henry VIII. who first introduced Tapestry-weaving into England; of which those three

to British Topography (of which, in 1808, he had nearly printed a complete Catalogue); his interleaved Copies of the "British Topography," "Camden's Britannia," and the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," with all the Drawings relative to the latter Work; and all the Copper Plates of the "Monuments" and the "Topography."—And XIV Volumes of Drawings of Sepulchral and other Monuments in France."—All these he wills and desires may "be placed in the BODLEIAN LIBRARY, in a building adjoining to the Picture Gallery, known by the name of *The Antiquaries Closet*, erected for keeping Manuscripts, printed Books, and other Articles relating to British Topography; so that all together they may form one uniform Body of English Antiquities."—And he particularly desires that Mr. John Nichols (or his son John-Bowyer Nichols) will assist his Executors in selecting the said articles, and transmitting them to Oxford.

He gives to Mr. Nichols his Set of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and of the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer." And then directs that the other parts of his very valuable Library and Curiosities shall be sold by Messieurs Leigh and Sotheby.

To Mrs. Gough he has very properly secured a life-interest in nearly the whole of his property (with the exception of annuities * to some parti-

three large maps were the earliest specimen. These fragments contain a Section of the Centre of the Kingdom, including the Counties of Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, and Oxford, with the North part of Berks. Two of them are eight yards, by one and a quarter; the third smaller."—They were purchased by the late Earl of Orford, who presented them to Earl Harcourt; by whom they were given to Mr. Gough. See p. 326.

* In this class is one which reflects the highest credit on his memory. Mr. Robert Barnevelt, who died Jan. 27, 1786, amongst other charitable bequests, gave 100*l.* a year in the Short Annuities, to be divided among ten poor men and women of Enfield, not receiving alms from the parish. On the close of the Short Annuities, in 1807, this source of bounty ceased; and Mr. Gough (though wholly unconnected with Mr. Barnevelt but as a neighbour) humanely took up the business, and voluntarily gave the like sum

cular friends, and faithful domesticks; and a few legacies to be paid within twelve months *).

The residue of his property is to be divided in the following proportions:

One-third between his relations, the Rev. Richard-Thomas Gough, John-Calthorpe Gough, and Elizabeth Gough, equally.

One-third between Miss Farran and her two brothers equally.

The remaining third between the Rev. John Gutch, M.A. Registrar of the University of Oxford, and his nine children by his late wife (four sons and five daughters) equally.

sum to each of the Annuitants; and, by his will, he has made provision that the Annuities shall continue to be paid as long as one individual shall survive. — See a character of Mr. Barnevelt, by Mr. Gough, in Gent. Mag. 1786, vol. LVI. p. 85.

* Amongst these are, to the Rev. T. M'Culloch, rector of Wormley, 200*l.* — to his Physician, Dr. Maton, 100*l.* — to his Apothecary, Mr. Clarke, 50 guineas — to the Poor of Solyhull 50*l.* — And, at a period which we sincerely hope may be far distant, he gives the following legacies: to the London Hospital 1000*l.* — to the Royal Humane Society 1000*l.* — to Christ's Hospital 600*l.* — to St. Luke's Hospital 600*l.* — to a Fund for the Relief of the Widows of the Clergy in Essex 300*l.* — the like in Warwickshire 200*l.* — Mr. H. L. Lee of Bath 3000*l.* — His three Executors, Messrs. Whitwick, Claxton, and James Hall, each 1000*l.* — Mr. Wade of Skinner-street 1000*l.* — Mr. Wade's sister 1000*l.* — Miss Farran 1000*l.* — Miss Roberts 1000*l.* — Mr. Nichols 1000*l.* — His six daughters, each 100*l.* — Mrs. Manning, relict of the Historian of Surrey, 500*l.* — Her two daughters, each 200*l.* — Two daughters of Edward Haistwell, esq. 500*l.* each. — Seven God-children, each 100*l.* — Rev. William Spooner 500*l.* — Mr. Richard Chattock 500*l.* — Edward Forster, esq. 500*l.* — His four children, each 100*l.* — Mr. Thomas Payne, Pall Mall, 500*l.* — Mr. James Basire, Chancery-lane, 500*l.* — William Kirkby, esq. 500*l.* — Mr. Henry Ellis, British Museum 300*l.* — Mr. James Spiller, surveyor, 300*l.* — Mr. Yates of Solyhull 200*l.* — Rev. Ralph Churton (archdeacon of St. David's, and rector of Middleton Cheney), 100*l.* — Rev. John Lane, of Sawbridgworth 100*l.* — Rev. Edward Fisher, of Linton, 100*l.* — Mr. James Peller Malcolm 100*l.* — Mr. Thomas Fisher 100*l.* — With a few other legacies, to the amount in the whole of more than 30,000*l.*; all which he particularly directs are to be paid without deduction for the stamps.

POETICAL

POETICAL EFFUSIONS.

The POET *to his* RETIREMENT;
Written by Mr. GOUGH *in his 19th Year.*

Thrice happy ENNA *, fruitful country, where
Jove crowns the fields with pleasures every year.
Such pleasure sure no other country knows;
Not ev'n that land where fertile Nilus flows;
Not Syria, water'd by Euphrates' streams;
Nor Persia, warm'd by Mithra's scorching beams.
Rise, Sabrina, gentle flood,
That softly murmur'st thro' the wood,
Rise, and deck my fruitful fields,
And the bank that Cassia yields:
In soft meanders glide along,
And with thy sounds attend my song.
While I, retir'd from Phœbus' beams,
Refreshment seek from thy cool streams.
Here, musing with a flute or book,
I cheat thy fishes with my hook;
Or, when the evening shades prevail,
I wander thro' the shady vale;
At thy enamel'd verdant side;
While at my feet thy waters glide.
When from the noisy town I come,
Be this the place I make my home.

R. G. 1754.

To EDWARD FORSTER, ESQ.

Go, little quayer, now unto Wealdhamtun †,
And hie thee to Syr Forsteris anon:
Grete him fro me with frendlike salutacyon,
Demaunde the objette of his speculacyon.
Go call up him that lefte half tolde
The storie of *Plassetis* ‡ of old;
Of Romans earliest muniment,
Whereof so little we invent;
Of Norman chiefs and baron bold,
That erste the Barbecan did hold;

* Enfield. † Walthamstow. ‡ Pleshy; see before, p. 302.

The

The prowis and the lustihed
Of Gloster's Erle time-honorid;
And how, by Richard's sotill crafte,
Old Wodestoke was of lyfe berafte.
Her toures of stone, her gate of brass,
The troops that in her courts did pace,
The trompis with swete minstralcie,
The herawds that full loude did yell and crie,
The arras and riche embroiderie,
The cates and goodlie fare of cuisinerie;
The choristers and canouns gray,
Devoutly for to singe and pray;
The solemyne service funerall,
The tombes and monumentis all.
How when Faith fail'd in priestis sawes,
And Harrie's hests were held for lawes,
Church robberie was holden purchase,
And letcherie was holden solace,
Old Plessie castle, church, and town,
Fell into foul confusion.
Of Sir John Gates, who erst was hangid,
In vengeaunce to the sowles he wrongid;
And of Dan Clarke's house yhauntid,
Which bravest wight view'd not undaunted;
And of the toile and pains we tooke,
About this place to prie and looke.
Tell him all this, and tell him mochill mo;
Tell him beside all, who injoin'd thee so;
If with fain'd speeche he strive to put thee off,
Tell him thus earnest prayeth RICHARD GOUGH.

To my much-esteemed Friend Mr. EDWARD FORSTER.

Sept. 14, 1770.

EDWARD, whose skilful head and curious eye
Each form of Gothic structure well can trace,
Whilst old Antiquity unveils her face
To mirror clear of true Topography;
Preserve those walls, ere they in ruin lie,
Where Godwin's son lies pent in little space,
And guard from giant Time's destructive mace
The blazon'd shield of honour'd chivalry.

So

So may fair Fame reward thy useful toil,
Which I in vain as gladly wish to share
As those good bits whereon ye dine and sup.
These drafty lines would make Apollo stare.
Farewell.—Be guarded from Inchanter vile,
From Comus' feast, and Circe's charmed cup.

To the Rev. FOOTE GOWER, M. D.

Thou too, O GOWER! shalt share the friendly verse,
Ambitious Antiquaries to rehearse.
Genius of *Camboritum*, aid the song;
O could it like thy *Camus* glide along!
Genius of *Deva*, lend some *Cambrian* fire,
Such as the Bards of *Snowdon* might inspire.

O *Camboritum* *! on whose ruined walls
No antiquarian ivy ever crawls,
Shouldst thou ungrateful sink that Patron's name
By whom thy ruins are restor'd to fame;
By whom, as living *Britons* health receive,
Dead *Roman* Chiefs in quietories live;
(Whether *Lucullus*' name he deathless make,
Or other hero of this boon partake);
Shouldst thou refuse thy tributary praise
To him who would thy fame from ruin raise;
Perish in deeper gloom thy coins; thy urns
Escape each Antiquary's search, who turns
Thy soil accurst: let scowling East winds blast
The corn, by which alone thy streets are trac'd:
Each feeblest shadow of thy Temple fade,
Involv'd in more impenetrable shade.
Let *Cæsaromagus* of *Stukeley* † boast,
Who found her Temples she had never lost;
Colonia vaunt one ‡ who with idle pains
Finds out not half, nor half he finds explains;
To both superior, GOWER, thou shalt be:
New *Roman* stations *Essex* owes to thee:

* Generally supposed to have been Cambridge, but placed by Dr. Gower at Chesterford in Essex.

† Fixed by Dr. Stukeley at Chelmsford.

‡ The learned and elaborate Historian of Colchester.

Here

Here venerable *Pleshy's* Norman state,
There *Ongar's* works, assume an earlier date.
Cheshire may boast thee for her true-born son;
Essex, adopting, claims thee for her own.
Deva beholds in thee her *Cowper* rise,
And *Alma Mater* sees renascent *Wise*.
Thy name, thy line, to Learning ever dear,
There *Richard's* Laureat, *Ovid's Fasti* here;
Bid us recall the *Saxon* tongue, whose boast
Is comprehensive phrase, which we have lost;
Nor pithy sense it wants, nor nervous force,
Tho' *Walpole* deem it dissonant and coarse.
Nor *Norman* steel nor art could conquer it,
The English language is half *Saxon* yet.
Bid us speak truth, be honest, justly dare;
Nor English Land nor Language chains shall wear.

To MICHAEL TYSON, Esq.

Idlest of men that on old Camus' banks
Do comb the sedges of his temples hoar,
Accept at least the tribute of my thanks,
For doing what thou shouldst have done before.

Though not old Hawkwood's glory fire thy soul,
Nor Vere's atchievements 'gainst the Paynim race,
Not the round helmet, nor the mitred roll,
That guard the Warrior's or the Lady's face;

Not Aubrey grim, nor Robert debonnair,
Nor fair Matilda's charms affect thy mind;
(These Knights but did what Macaronies dare,
And thou hast found a modern fair-one kind);

Though from the works of men to works divine,
In Nature's open book ywritten fair,
You turn, and with your Friends your labours join,
And plants and mosses are thy chiefest care.

Yet, while thy pencil boasts its wonted skill,
Nor Art nor Nature dare its power defy;
The vows to me, in Essex made, fulfil;
To Friendship give what you to Skill deny *."

* See Mr. Gough's Introduction to the Sepulchral Monuments, already cited in p. 293.

The

The EPPING HUNT, 1759.

BLEAK was the morn—rough Boreas rode the clouds,
His rude breath rustling in the naked woods;
No feather'd songsters carol'd on the spray,
No genial sunshine to illume the day;
I pass'd the inn* where, o'er hot rolls and wine,
The jolly troop of London Hunters join.
The chase begins, and now the enliv'ning sound
Fires the fleet courser and the opening hound.
While thus Augusta's † youth their sinews brace,
And quit the bustling Change for jovial chace;
While hounds' and hunters' cries the welkin rend,
And echoing hills with deep-ton'd horns contend:
I, while the clangor floats along the vale,
With gentle trot jog on to Coopersale ‡.
Thence to the church, which Crosbie's bounty shew'd,
When with his *godys* he her tower renew'd,
I hie; and, having calmly all notes ta'en,
With gentle trot meant to jog home again.
On Epping road the fleet hounds in full cry
Rush on; the green-clad troop drive eager by.
Fir'd with the sport, how could my steed keep back?
Onward he bounds, and makes me head the pack. R. G.

GRATITUDINI SACRUM §, 1763.

Imitation of Horace, Carm. III. 13.

" Fountain of Wotton, clear as glass,
What Traveller shall dare to pass
Thy stream unnotic'd by?

* The Green Man, on Epping Forest. † London.

‡ " Coopersale has been the seat of the Archers ever since the reign of Henry V. It is in the parish of Theydon Gernon, Essex; on the steeple of which church is an inscription, commemorating that it was erected partly at the expence of Sir John Crosbie, knt. 1520." R. G.

§ Mr. Gough thus introduced these verses in his edition of the " Britannia:" " If any attempt to imitate the example of Mr. Camden in enlivening prosaic with poetic description may be admitted in these Additions, the candid reader is desired to accept the following grateful commemoration of refreshment afforded in the humble village of Wotton to a traveller wearied in search of Thornton college, resting on the banks of its clear pool, 1763."

Here

Here will I waste the grateful hours,
Pouring out wine and scattering flowers,
While ón thy bank I lie.

When I return, a sportive kid,
Whose budding horns defiance bid
To all the rival herd,
Tho' now he wantons o'er the plain,
Thy cooling stream with blood must stain,
In sacrifice preferr'd.

What tho' no trickling murmurs sound,
To lull thy villagers around,
No art confines thy streams;
Thy streams were form'd for real use,
And not design'd to give a loose
To Poet's idle dreams.

Far from the din of arms and arts,
Fix'd in the unfrequented parts
Of Lincoln's drier land;
Alike the Humber and the Sea
For usefulness must yield to thee,
Tho' thou hast less command.

Thee the fierce Dog-star raging high
In flaming heat shall never dry;
To thee the weary bull,
Tir'd with long turning of the soil,
Soon as he leaves the plough-share's toil,
Retreats, his thirst to cool.

To thee the fleecy stragglers crowd,
Their gratitude in bleatings loud
Thy kind relief proclaim;
And pilgrim I, who went astray
Till Wotton's swains restor'd my way,
Immortalize thy name.

Around thy brink the peasants find
A length'ning life * and peace of mind,
And fear nor death nor grief.
For ever flourish, gentle flood,
To future pilgrims prove as good,
And yield them like relief.

* The tomb-stones in the adjoining church-yard proclaim the longevity of the inhabitants. R. G.

EPITHALAMIUM,
On the Marriage of EDWARD HAISTWELL*, Esq. F. S. A.

Auspicious morn, whose chiefest pride
Is that, within my Edward's arms,
It saw, entranc'd, the blooming bride,
The long-lov'd fair in all her charms.

Let Hymen's festal torch blaze high;
In comely row and choral train,
Proceeding, with each other vie
In dance and frolic on the plain.

Fairest of Atrebatian maids,
Tho' only known to me by fame,
He woo'd thee in the beauteous glades
Who hails me in fair Friendship's name.

Let him who clasps thee to his heart
Find the return of mutual love;
Thy boast to win with tend'rest art,
And his thy faithfulness to prove.

For me kind Fate some kindred bliss
Ordains. O may it hasten on!
To me the best example his,
Nor HAISTWELL happy be alone.

Written in a Copy of the Life of the Founders of Brazen-Nose College.

What boots it, CHURTON, that the historic page
We search? Man is the same in every age:
His wrath God's superintending power can turn,
To praise his name, ev'n till the world he burn. R. G.

* His contemporary and friend at Ben'et college, Cambridge, a very worthy and ingenious man. He died at Bristol Wells, in his 47th year, Jan. 27, 1783.

The

The following Fragments are strongly characteristic:

THE festal viol wakes the jocund night,
While silver Cynthia sheds her sober light,
The world renouncing, by wild fancy led,
I quit the living to address the dead.
While song and dance the peasants' care allay,
And night thus crowns the labour of the day,
Deep Contemplation bids th' instructed mind
Away, and leave the wanton world behind;
Haunt the lone fane which holy David's zeal
Destin'd to God, and for the public weal;
Rear'd altars, bade the lofty arches rise,
And towers aspiring pierce the azure skies.
'Tis not for me to lead the sprightly train
Of gay nymphs tripping on the verdant plain;
To me kind Heaven the milder task assign'd
To turn the historic page, and read the human mind;
To mark the fate of Heroes and of Gods,
And track poor mortals to their last abodes;
To ope the time-worn antiquated store,
And teach posterity th' instructive lore:
Shew how their fathers liv'd, and rul'd, and fought;
What works their honour'd piety once wrought;
What massy structures gave to God and Heaven,
Then laid them down, and hop'd their sins forgiven.
For this, while others sleep, I wake; for this
Renounce what others call the height of bliss,
Luxurious ease and passive indolence,
The joys of wealth, ambition, pride, and sense;
For this my feet, by heaven-born fancy led,
The mould'ring traces of each ruin tread,
The pageants of mortality survey,
And chase obscurity from human clay.

No more the solemn organ pealing slow,
No more the waxen tapers beamy glow,
The white-rob'd choir no more the transept tread,
But slumber with the herd of common dead.
No more the radiance of the story'd light
Conveys instruction mingled with delight,
No more the letter'd marbles can unfold
The merits of the men whose bones they hold.

Silent the bells whose voice the fiends dismay'd;
Profan'd the altar where the priest, array'd
In albe and amice, brake the holy bread,
Or blest whom thither virtuous Hymen led;
The vase whose sacred stream the babe renews,
Foul birds and fouler rabble now abuse;
That pace where erst, in happy wedlock join'd,
The priest the youths to nuptial joys consign'd,
Now open to the face of vulgar day,
To frantic zeal and sacrilege a prey.

Sad change! which yet this only hope affords,
That Heav'n, whose sentence as its ways are just,
Accepts the duty of its antient lords,
Tho' now their mem'ry moulders in the dust.

Where were ye, Angels, when the frantic rage
Of hot Reformers forc'd the sacred bound?
Where were ye, Saints, when the false zealot age
Disturb'd your ashes in their hallow'd ground?

O God of Martyrs! did thy vengeance sleep,
When Cromwell's ruffians did this church deform?
Or was thy thunder stor'd in the vast deep,
To raise a future and more dreadful storm?

Here sleep the gallant knight and pious priest,
The mitred prelate and the wealthy lord;
Here Gordon's ashes undisturbed rest,
To Murray's bones these ruins shade afford;

Ev'n here, the pensive travellers who stray,
In deep thought wrapt, and struck with secret dread,
Pensive at night, inquisitive by day,
To living pomp prefer the silent dead.

Sleep on, ye noble and ye pious train!
Who offers insult to your last retreat
Deserves at once our pity and disdain,
And soon or late his just reward must meet.

And, when the fatal thread of life is spun,
Sated with life, like a sufficed guest,
Give me, beneath some antiquated stone,
To sink in silence to eternal rest.

Whether the mitred or the steel-clad bones,
The monarch or the peasant, give me place;
In sack or scarlet hears'd, in wood or stones,
Whom wealth may honour, or whom want disgrace.

Scorn

Scorn not, ye mighty dead of old renown,
Some scanty portion of your earthy bed
To yield, where I in peace may lay me down,
Unknowing and unknown, whoe'er may tread.

Our native Land.

"Shall e'er Britannia want a grateful son,
To praise her beauteous Isle, by Heaven ordain'd
The Scourge of Tyranny, and Nurse of Arts,
Parent of Heroes, Umpire of the World?
Sweet Land of Liberty, whose ev'ry charm
In vain we trace around this earthly globe!"

The Genius calls! We come, we fly!
Heroes in Britain's cause may die.
Lamented fall the virtuous brave,
To whom the Almighty Maker gave
Hands to guard the justest Laws,
Hearts to bleed in Freedom's cause,
When graceless children dare disclaim
The Parent Land, nor feel their shame,
Tho' Want, with all her haggard train,
Drive to despair the wretched Swain,
Who own'd a Monarch's gentlest reign.

Be ours the task, who yet survive,
To make Britannia's glories live,
Immortal as her sea-girt shores,
Whereon her treasures Ocean pours.

Genius of Britain, who in these base days
Of Britain's fame enjoy'st the praise,
Inspire the lay:—nor think her son
Partial to native soil, if, while he run
The race whose prize a Leland won,
A Camden next puts in his claim—
How weak! how feeble!—to exalt her fame.

I glow! I burn! I feel transferr'd
Leland's, Camden's, searching spirit:
I dare the task! May I inherit
The smallest radiance of their name.
My Country calls. With joy I see
Britannia rise again to fame.

Dear

Dear Parent Isle, if o'er my soul
The wish to leave thee ever stole,
'Twas but to tell the admiring lands
What bliss is found on Britain's strands;
"To be the herald of my Country's fame
My first ambition, and my dearest aim."

What visions burst upon my aching sight!
What glorious dead awake to light!
Kings, Nobles, Patriots, foremost crowd,
A race of virtuous, great and good;
Heroes approach, an endless train,
Writers in prose or rhythmic strain.

What are the mines of India, or Peru,
My Britain, when compar'd with you?
Where Despotism first began,
And the curst trade in brother man;
Oppression in each varied kind
Enslav'd the human form, debas'd the godlike mind.

The gayest Paradise of flowers
That glitter in the Persian field,
The sturdiest ebon on Brasilia's shores,
To British meads and woods must yield;
The leopard's glowing skin, the lion's shagg,
The beaver's fur,—
Britain adorn. This favour'd Isle
Commands their use, nor fears their guile.
Each wish of taste, each power of skill,
Britain enjoys, and still improves;
While neighbouring Europe owns nor will
Nor power to compass what she loves.

Ours is the Beeve, whose nutrient meat
E'en Homer's Gods delight to eat;
Ours is the Wool, that haughty Spain
Longs eager for; the wish how vain!
Ours is the Steed, whose ardent prance
Disdains the flippant hand of France;
Ours is the Dog, of spirit bold,
In Gallia's antient troops enroll'd;
Ours is the Oak, whose thunders roll
Britannia's fame from Pole to Pole;
Ours is the Coal, whose genial fire
The frozen climes in vain desire;

Ours

Ours is the Tin, renown'd of yore,
Exported to Phœnicia's shore;
Ours is the Ale, whose mantling crown
The strongest wines superior own;
Ours are the winds, whose temperate gales
Inrich the soil, or spread the sails;
Mild suns, soft breezes, gentlest showers,
And moderate frosts and snows, are ours;
Rich harvests gild our fertile land;
And the world's wealth bedecks our strand;
Our sterling sense, and easy wit,
And converse every taste to hit;
Deepest philosophy, and reasoning powers,
Religion's every grace, is ours;
Here Justice reigns, here Mercy draws
The line of right 'twixt equal laws;
The Sailor ours, who burns to meet
Howe'er combin'd, each hostile fleet;
The Soldier ours, whom glory fires,
Who to vain conquest ne'er aspires;
Who are the foes that dare provoke
Men, like their forests, hearts of oak?
Ours are the fair, whose charms reward
The brave, whose arms their beauty guard;
Brave sons and beauteous daughters, Britain's are,
The fair to crown the brave, the brave to win the fair.

Britain, be free; nor Faction e'er presume
T' involve this Isle in that predestin'd doom
Which baneful Luxury brought on Greece and Rome,
Which the world's empress to perdition hurl'd,
And conquer'd Rome when she had won the world.

Perish my tongue, if it denies
The gratitude to Britain due;
Perish my hand, if it declines
To write, my native soil, of you!
My jocund harp, that erst was tun'd
To sing of venerable Eld,
Shall swell the notes in Britain's praise,
To her my richest cups be fill'd;
For her my prayers successive rise,
Her praises fill my latest breath,
If pitying Heaven the power supplies,
I'll muse on her in hour of death.

No. VIII.

No. VIII.

JAMES WEST.

JAMES WEST, of Alscott, in the county of Warwick, esq. (son of Richard West, said to be descended, according to family tradition, from Leonard, a younger son of Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, who died in 1525 *), was educated at Baliol college, Oxford; M. A. there 1726. He had an early love for Antiquities †, and was elected F. A. S. 1726; and after-

* Gr. V. xi. p. 332, in Coll. Arm.

† A specimen or two shall be given of his correspondence:

1. To MR. THOMAS MARTIN.

"DEAR SIR, *April* 1, 1730.

"Be so good as to send me the pictures and the prints of my plates. If it suit not your conveniency, order my man to call any time on you at the Bedford coffee-house. You will let me know in the evening whether I may send in the morning for the volumes of papers, if they will be had at our price or not.

Yours most heartily, JAMES WEST."

2. To the same.

"DEAR SIR, *Inner Temple, April* 27, 1730.

"I return you many thanks for your kind favours, and shall with pleasure embrace any opportunity of discharging the great debt I owe you. After I left you I met with Dr. Knight, at Ely, then upon his residence; which, as I was an entire stranger, was very fortunate. You would have been pleased to have seen in what regularity and neatness the evidences of that cathedral are kept. Dr. Rawlinson yesterday told me he heard the Portifolios were to be re-sold, but I informed him of his mistake. If in any thing I can serve you, you will oblige me by the employment. My humble respects and thanks to Mrs. Martin and the family at Palgrave. I am, in truth, Sir,

Your very much obliged and faithful servant, JAMES WEST.

"When you see the widow Le Neve, my respects, and I beg you would remember her of the copper-plates. When you favour me with a letter, let me know the gentleman's name in your neighbourhood, and qualifications, that is writing the Antiquities of Cambridge. Yours, J. W."

3. To the REV. DR. ZACHARY GREY.

"REV. SIR, *Inner Temple, June* 21, 1735.

"I cannot sit down to read your late treatise without first thanking you in the kindest manner for the favour of it, which I just now received. I wish that body of men who lay claim to universal charity would in their controversial writings shew it

was

wards one of the vice-presidents; and was first treasurer, and afterwards president, of the Royal Society. He was chosen to be one of the representatives in parliament for St. Alban's, in 1741; and, being appointed one of the joint secretaries of the Treasury, held that office till 1762. In 1765 or 1766, his old patron the Duke of Newcastle obtained for him a pension of 2000*l.* a year.

He married the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Stephens, timber-merchant in Southwark, with whom he had a large fortune in houses in Rotherhithe; and by whom he had a son, James West, esq. of Alscott, who was auditor of the land-tax for the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Chester, and Derby, and sometime member of parliament for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire (who in 1774 married the daughter of Christopher Wrenn, of Wroxhall, in Warwickshire, esq.) and two daughters; Sarah, married in July 1761, to Andrew Lord Archer, and ———— unmarried.

Mr. West died July 2, 1772.

His curious collection of MSS. were sold to William Earl of Shelburne (afterwards first Marquis of Lansdowne); and, having been purchased by Parliament, are now deposited in the British Museum.

His valuable library of printed books, including many with large MS notes by that able Antiquary Bishop White Kennett, was sold by auction, under the name of Messrs. Langford, but actually by Mr. Samuel Paterson, from an excellent catalogue digested by him in 1773: the sale began March 29, and lasted 24 days *. Mr. West's prints and drawings were sold in 13 days; coins and medals in 7; plate and miscellaneous curiosities in 7; pictures, framed prints, and drawings, in 4 days, the same year.

was more extensive among the particular persons of that denomination. I have only to add, that if in any thing I can serve you here, I shall be always proud of your commands; for, I am, most truly, Rev. Sir, your most obliged, &c. JAMES WEST."

* At this sale Mr. Gough purchased many of the most valuable articles, particularly those improved by Bp. Kennett's notes; the greater part of which have been since, by the direction of his will, transmitted to the Bodleian Library.

No. IX.

WILLIAM HAY *.

The family of HAY is antient, and that branch of it from which this gentleman descended was very early settled in Sussex, and formerly possessed large property in that county; which having been much diminished in the course of some centuries, Herbert Hay †, in the year 1618, removed to Glynbourn, in the same county, which had been purchased for him by his guardian ‡, during his minority; at which place his son John §, and his grandson William ||, resided; and where his great grandson William was born, Aug. 21, 1695, whose father died in the same year, and in the 24th of his age (leaving no children but this son, and one daughter). His mother died in 1700; and his grandfather ¶, who was his guardian, very soon after; as did his grandmother in the beginning of the year 1706, who had succeeded to the guardianship on the death of her husband. Thus, in the beginning of his life, he seemed to have lost all

* From the Introductory Preface to his Works, first collected in 1794.

† Born Dec. 21, 1591, M. P. for Arundel in 1642 and 1648. In an ordinance of Parliament, April 29, 1643, for seizing and sequestring the real and personal estates of delinquents, the name of Herbert Hay, esq. appears in the list of sequestrators for Sussex; and in a list of members of the House of Commons secluded by the army since April 5, 1648, declaring the King's concessions a ground for settling the peace of the kingdom. See Parliamentary History, vol. IX. p. 6; vol. XII. p. 235.

‡ His uncle Herbert Morley, esq. of Glynd.

§ M. P. for Rye, and one of the members for Sussex, 1654.

|| M. P. for Seaford, 1692.

¶ Sir John Stapley, mentioned in Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. III. p. 483—486, fol. edit.

the

the natural protectors of infancy. The eldest surviving sister of his mother was entrusted with the care of him. He was, in 1705, sent to school, at the little village of Newick, about seven miles from Lewes; in 1710 to a somewhat larger school in that town; whence, in 1711-12, he went to Oxford *; where he remained till 1715, when he removed to the Temple †, and studied the law till obliged to relinquish the prosecution of that study, on his sight having been much injured by the small-pox, which he had in so terrible a manner, that his life was despaired of, but was probably saved by Dr. Mead's having ventured on what was then thought a desperate experiment, though it has since become a common practice.

In 1718 he made an excursion into many parts of England and Scotland, during which, some remaining memorandums of his shew how much his attention was turned towards useful knowledge at that early period of his life; for, in a journey of more than a thousand miles, not only the face of the country in its more commonly observed features of houses, towns, and prospects, but the varieties of soil, and its produce, the state of the roads, of manufactures, and population, were noticed by him; and often some things added from history or antiquities, from which the past and present state of places might be compared.

In 1720 he travelled into France, Germany, and Holland, when the weakness of his eyes confined his written remarks to a few things useful to a traveller, particularly to the exchange of money, and the sorts of coin then current in the different places he visited. After his return to England, he for some years resided at his house in the country. In 1731,

* Gul. Hay, de Glyne, in com. Sussex, ætat. 16, armigeri filius. Vide Matriculation Book, Bodleian Library.

† The certificate of William Hay, of the Middle Temple, esq. taking the oaths to King George in the Court of King's Bench, Nov. 19, 1723.

he

he married Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Pelham, esq. of Catsfield in Sussex, by whom he had several children. In 1733-4, he was chosen M. P. for the town of Seaford; which place he continued to represent during the remainder of his life. In May 1738, he was appointed a commissioner of the Victualling-office; in which he continued, and regularly attended the business of it, till it became inconsistent with his seat in parliament. In 1753, he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower; and it has been remarked, that "his attention and assiduity, during the short remainder of his life, were eminently serviceable to his successors in that office."

The several pieces collected in 1794 were written at different intervals, and some of them a considerable time before their publication.

In 1728, Mr. Hay published his "Essay on Civil Government;" 1730, the Poem intituled "Mount Caburn;" 1735, his "Remarks on the Laws relating to the Poor, with Proposals for their better Relief and Employment;" in 1751, a second edition of his "Remarks on the Laws relating to the Poor, with a Preface and Appendix, containing the Resolutions of the House of Commons on the same Subject in 1735, and the Substance of two Bills since brought into Parliament;" 1753, "Religio Philosophi;" 1754, his "Essay on Deformity;" and, in the same year, his translation of "Mr. Hawkins Browne's Poem De Animi Immortalitate;" 1755, his Translations and Imitations of "Select Epigrams of Martial."

But it is not merely as a man of letters that Mr. Hay should be remembered; as an English gentleman, the master of a family, a magistrate, a member of the British Parliament, and in the domestic relations of a husband and a father, he ought not to be forgotten. Many years are elapsed since he was removed from this scene of things; yet some persons are still living, who remember him in each of these characters; and it is wished

that

that they would recollect all they knew of him; for his mind was liberal, and his views were extended to the publick, with qualifications and a desire to serve it, without low or selfish designs; and his private and domestic life was beneficial to the circle within its influence. From the time he began to reside in the country, he turned his thoughts to the improvement of that small part of the estates which had descended to him from his ancestors. He was kind to his tenants, encouraged agriculture, cultivated gardening in almost all its branches, and was perhaps the first who began to ornament cornfields with walks and plantations.

He endeavoured to make useful experiments a part of the amusements of his family; about the year 1743, a small quantity of silk was manufactured in Spital-fields, from silk-worms bred at his house, sufficient to answer the purpose of proving that good silk can be produced in England, though at an expence too great perhaps ever to make it an article of trade. Had his fortune been larger, it is probable he might have followed his inclinations in these ways to a greater extent; but Mr. Hay's income was always small for the place which his birth had assigned him in society. Yet none became sensible of this on being received at his house; such was the effect of a judicious œconomy joined to a power of resisting personal indulgences. His temper was not austere; he willingly mixed in company and conversation, and sometimes made himself agreeable to his young friends by little pieces of poetry *; and his hospitality and cheerful civility would alone have pleased, without his other talents.

With regard to his servants, he was moderate in his expectations from them; clear and decisive in his orders; kept up a just and steady authority; and was remarkably generous to them in cases of sickness or unavoidable misfortunes.

* Some of his *Vers de Societé* have been preserved, and a few them are given in the Appendix to his Works.

His

His diligent study of the Law in the early part of his life fitted him to act as a magistrate. He thought it of importance to the country, that gentlemen of fortune and knowledge should take the trouble to act in the commission of the peace, and often spoke this opinion. For near thirty years he acted in it himself; and constantly attended all its meetings in the district to which he belonged. He never refused to see those persons who applied to him as a magistrate, though their numbers often made this fatiguing to him; his meals, or his company, were left by him, that he might not keep those waiting who came from a distance; nor did he suffer any, even the smallest, fee to be taken in his house. His activity did not stop here, for he was many years chairman of the quarter-sessions for the Eastern division of his county *.

He never neglected his duty in Parliament; if any yet remain of those who sat with him there, they may remember that he was one of "the first in, and the last out of, the House of Commons;" where he was not an idle spectator, but an impartial and accurate observer, and took a considerable share in the business of it, upon which he sometimes spoke. His unwearied endeavours to obtain amendment in the laws relating to the poor, prove that his heart, as well as head, was engaged in that business: every thing that bore relation to it was closely investigated by him.

Mr. Hay has been mentioned in a late publication † as a supporter of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole. He certainly was attached to what was called the Whig party; and thought the reign of George the Second propitious to this nation; but Mr. Hay was discriminative, and on all occasions thought for himself. When he has been clearly of an opinion contrary to those with whom he usually

* His Charge to the Grand Jury, on his taking the Chair, in 1733, is printed in the Appendix to his Works.

† See the Biographical Dictionary, vol. VI.

acted,

acted, he has not been content with giving a silent vote against what they proposed, but has publicly declared the reasons for his dissent. It has been long since remarked, that such men are not often the favourites of any party.

It now remains to return to Mr. Hay's private life. He has in his writings done justice to the virtues of the lady he married; and it need only be added here, that those virtues were from his union with her to the day of his death (a period of more than twenty-three years) by him kindly cherished, encouraged, and protected.

It will be to his honour as a father to mention his sons, three of whom lived to be men; and to those who knew them, or to whom education is an interesting topic, it may not be unacceptable to hear something of him in that character.

During the infancy of his children he saw them often, and took pleasure in observing the first dawn of some of the best gifts bestowed on human nature. Having experienced the pains and inconveniences of a week bodily frame, he gave attention to whatever he judged most likely to strengthen theirs; and, by the strictest orders to those who attended them, endeavoured to preserve their minds free from those vain terrors which are sometimes used as instruments of government in a nursery. Soon after the age that may properly be termed infancy was passed, he was less familiar with them; and for some years his behaviour to them was grave and reserved. Though he had himself been only at a private school, he sent his eldest and his youngest sons to that of Westminster; and his second son for some time to a very large academy in the city of London, which indicates that he thought the dangers of a public education were overbalanced by its advantages. Without presuming to say more on so nice a point, it may be confidently asserted, that Mr. Hay's sons received the most valuable part of their education in his example; and in his behaviour

viour towards them, always that of a wise and affectionate father; but whose affection was never shewn to them in partial fondness. For nine or ten years of their lives they found themselves under the controul of a just and beneficent power, which they were not suffered to approach carelessly. A little encouragement, a smile of approbation, was given by him to any exertions, either of a serious or playful kind, that fell within his notice; but, in general, they were left to run the common course with boys of their own age, except that they seemed to be more trusted, and were left to act more for themselves in most occurrences, than children in their situations usually are. They were sent young to school; and in their vacations they returned to their home as to a place of liberty, where they were received with kindness, not with rapturous admiration. They were much more observed than talked to by their father, who very rarely spoke to them in an imperative or even didactic manner; but, whenever they were with him, it might be seen that his thoughts, and his whole behaviour, were directed to their improvement, either by the turn he gave to his conversation with whomsoever chanced to be present, by some amusement which he proposed, or by transacting before them business of which he thought it might be useful to them to get an idea early and easily; and no one had a happier talent for presenting to young minds an idea that was new to them, or could discern more immediately what they were or were not capable of receiving.

Mr. Hay was so much engaged in business, that his intervals of leisure were short; for, with a temper naturally cheerful and a mind formed to taste variety of intellectual pleasures, his activity in the duties of his situation was admirable; and whoever fulfils them as he did will find small portions of their time unoccupied. That small part of the morning which he usually spent with his children

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was not lost; every little incident was turned to their benefit, even their reading an article in the newspaper; for, as soon as they could read, besides making them find the geographical situation of any place mentioned, he would ask some question relating to it, himself remarking on it, and speaking of any eminent person, who then was, or had formerly been, connected with it. Thus were examples of virtue and religion, instances of courage, honour, and generosity, occasionally brought before them; concisely, yet in a way to engage the affections, and leave impressions on the memory. It was at those times he very early made them acquainted with some parts of natural history and experimental philosophy, something of which was often spoken of as intended for the afternoon's amusement; these they were permitted, not obliged, to attend; for, if he saw they wished for some more active exercise, they were allowed to follow their inclinations without reproach. Indeed, respect to him was always voluntary; he never reproved his children for the omission of any outward mark of it to himself; yet that father, who is reasonable enough to make a just allowance for the imperfection of all human things, will be well content if his children pay him as much real respect as Mr. Hay received from his, and to have as much weight with them from the first moment they were capable of any reflection. Perhaps nothing contributed more to this than the few things he required of them, and the invariableness with which they were insisted on. He always appeared to his children to entertain a good opinion of them, and did not seem to take notice of little faults; yet, if any were committed of more consequence, he spoke to them with great seriousness, but without passion, or long discourse; usually concluding with these words: "I disapprove of this, and expect it to be so no more." And if at any time this admonition failed of its proper effect, they were made sensible that his displeasure was not to be slighted.

As a strict adherence to truth was amongst the things indispensably required, so from their earliest infancy he had made a point of never deceiving them in the merest trifle; not even in answering their tiresome word, *Why?* so much in use with children. He observed its being common to them, and was for that reason remarkably indulgent in answering the question. It has been hazarded to give these minute particulars, on the authority of those who have reckoned it amongst the advantages of biography, that it admits of the relation of little circumstances, by which one individual is best distinguished from another, and any peculiar traits of character more distinctly marked; whether any thing farther will be gained much depends on the abilities of the writer, or the value of the life related. It has before been noticed, that there was a time when Mr. Hay's behaviour to his children was reserved; but, when they approached towards manhood, he conversed with them freely, spoke to them of their situation in life, and gave them his opinion and advice as to what he thought the most eligible course for them to pursue in it; shewing them his intention of assisting them to the full extent of his power and fortune.

When he was beginning to enjoy the fruits of his long cares, he saw his youngest son, a most promising and amiable youth, who had just left Westminster school, and was going to Christ Church in Oxford, of which college he was to have been admitted a student, attacked by a fatal disorder on his lungs, under which he languished almost a year; when, in the nineteenth year of his age, he died at his father's house in the country, endeared to all who approached him, by the constant sweetness of his temper, his spirit, and his patience. Mr. Hay followed him to the grave, and inscribed on it, "*Optima indoles, spes parentum.*" He bore this loss with fortitude and resignation, but survived it only from October to the June following.

It

It was probably with a view to exhaust his spirits less than by his usual exercise of walking, that, a few weeks before his death, he got on horseback, after having forborne to do so for many years, but was again obliged to desist from it on finding its ill effects in the painful disorder to which he was subject. He continued his usual manner of life, without speaking of his health; one day, indeed, he told some friends who came to visit him, and asked him to go out with them the next morning, that he was not well enough to accompany them, but that he did not at that time suffer much pain, though he found his head uneasy, and could not attend long to any thing; his expression was, "I find my head very cloudy." A few days after this, he had an apoplectic fit, supposed to have proceeded from the bursting of a blood-vessel in his head. He survived this two days, and expired, at Glynburn, in Sussex, June 22, 1755, in the sixtieth year of his age.

The benevolent intention * expressed by him in the conclusion of his Essay, to which his own case is subjoined, and wherein he relates the effects of a medicine he had persevered in taking for upwards of nine years, has been complied with, by a deposit in the British Museum. It proves, he had judged rightly of his disorder, and may enable those who are afflicted with the same to form an opinion of the course he pursued, by which he obtained ease, though not a cure. He continued taking the medicine to the time of his last illness. At that time his sons were far from him; one being in Ireland,

* "As I have for some years been afflicted with the stone, and owe the preservation and ease of life since to the continued taking of great quantities of Mrs. Stephens's Medicine, or Castile Soap, I desire my body to be opened, and examined by eminent surgeons, that mankind may be informed of its effect. And, if a stone should be found in my bladder (as I imagine there will), I desire it may be preserved among Sir Hans Sloane's Collection. Until that time comes, I hope to employ the little remainder of life in pursuits not unbecoming a rational creature." *Deformity, an Essay, in his collected Works, vol. I. p.* 44.

and the other in the East Indies. The rest of his family, distressed and terrified, were little able to comfort or assist him, or scarcely to receive his orders, if the sudden violence of his illness had allowed him to give any; it has been lamented by his family, that they had none with regard to some manuscripts he left unfinished.

The volumes published 1794 contain only what Mr. Hay had himself given to the publick, except a few small pieces; which, the better to enable the reader to judge of some things that have been advanced, were added in the Appendix.

Of Mr. Hay's two sons that survived him, Thomas, the eldest, in his 18th year, 1751, had his first commission in the army, a cornetcy in the 10th regiment of dragoons, and at the same time leave of absence, for the purpose of continuing his education. From Westminster school he went to Göttingen, where he soon learned the common German dialect; and, continuing two years at that university, when Mosheim was chancellor and Haller resided there, acquired a taste for the higher parts of a language that was afterwards of use in the line of his profession. After leaving Göttingen, he spent about a year in France; and thence, passing into England, soon after joined his regiment, then in the North of Ireland. The death of his father recalled him to England; and, on the addition of a light troop to each regiment of dragoons, he had the lieutenancy of that belonging to the 7th or Queen's dragoons, which he joined in Scotland; and in 1757 he had the troop, was with it during the summer of 1758, on the expeditions to the coast of France, and was employed in taking possession of Cherbourg, and in the demolition of the works there. From the beginning of the year 1759 to the end of that war, he served in the combined army under the command of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, first as captain, then as major, in the Queen's dragoons, and aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Granby; and from May 21, 1762, as deputy adju-

adjutant-general to the British forces in Germany, with the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. June 14, the same year, he was lieutenant-colonel to the Queen's dragoons, which regiment he quitted February 27, 1771. When the Sussex Militia was embodied in 1778, he was lieutenant-colonel to it, and continued to be so to the end of his life. In 1768 he was chosen member of parliament for the borough of Lewes, which he represented in two successive parliaments. He died of a consumption, Feb. 9, 1786.

Mr. Hay's second son, William, at the age of 16, entered into the service of the East-India Company, and went as a writer to their settlement at Calcutta, in Bengal; for which place he sailed from Plymouth, Feb. 2, 1752, on board their ship the Kent, which had a distressful voyage; for, meeting with such weather as prevented its getting to the Cape of Good Hope, it sailed for the island of Johanna, being in great want of water; and, mistaking Mayotta for it, in going towards the land struck upon a rock, and was ten hours before it could be got off. Mr. William Hay arrived at Calcutta July 29, 1752, where he remained until the beginning of the year 1755, when he was sent to a new settlement of the Company's at Luckipoor, near the confluence of the rivers Ganges and Burrampooter: whence, on hearing of the capture of Fort William, he, with the few Europeans at Luckipoor, and with the treasure under their care, with difficulty got on board two small vessels, and joined the English fleet, then lying at Fulta; where they continued six months, until the successes of the Admirals Watson and Pocock, and Colonel Clive, regained their former settlements, and all they had before enjoyed, with additional privileges. Mr. William Hay was at Patna, where he resided as second in that factory, and had given strong proofs of his integrity, when, in August 1761, he received an order to take his seat in the council at Calcutta.

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The violent dissentions there, with the steps which led to his fate, in 1763, should be well known *.

This enumeration of dates only is a cold manner of speaking of those to whom they refer. The social virtues, truth, modest dignity, and, whenever the occasion required it, the energy of character that appeared in the first, demand something more; but those are wanting who, from his early youth, could describe the workings of his eager and ardent mind; for of him it might be said, "in primâ juventâ ingenium pulchritudinem ac speciem excelsæ magnæque gloriæ vehementius, quam caute, appetebat; mox mitigavit ratio et ætas; retinuitque, quod est difficillimum, ex sapientia modum." Nor are the few dates which bring the life of the second to that period when he was so cruelly deprived of it, all that should be said of that generous young man, so mindful of the honour of his country! after which he sighed, and from which there is the greatest reason to think some papers, that would have shewn his liberal and disinterested conduct in the fairest light, have been withheld.

Two daughters, most excellent women, were living when the collection of their Father's works, printed at their expence, was committed to the press, under the superintendance of a respectable Dignitary † of the Church; but they are both since dead ‡. The volumes, it may be added, from the fatal accident of a fire so frequently referred to, are become rare.

* Prefixed to the collected Works of Mr. Hay is a beautiful plate, engraved by Mr. Heath, from paintings taken by S. Shelley from the originals, containing portraits of the worthy Father and his eldest and youngest sons. Of the second son, instead of a portrait, the space is thus inscribed, "NULLA EFFIGIES SED FORMA MENTIS ÆTERNA;" and at the bottom is written, "In 1763, being of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, he, with one more, was appointed to treat with MEER COSSIM; and remained a voluntary hostage, that his Senior and others of his countrymen might be allowed to leave Patna, where, by the Tyrant's order, he was murdered, October the 5th, 1763."

† The Rev. Francis Tutté, M. A. rector of Shering in Essex, and prebendary of Chichester.

‡ Henrietta, the eldest of these ladies, died soon after the publication, Aug. 1, 1794. The youngest survived a few years longer.

No. X.

REV. RICHARD SOUTHGATE.

Of this excellent Parish Priest a brief Note has been given in a former part of this Volume, p. 112. But it was not till that article was actually in the press, that I recollected the very satisfactory Memoirs prefixed, by my good friend Dr. Charles Combe, to the Catalogue for the sale of his Books; which I shall take the liberty here to subjoin *.

"Richard Southgate was born at Alwalton, in Huntingdonshire, March 16, 1729. He was the son of William Southgate, a considerable farmer of that place, and of Hannah, the daughter of Robert Wright, of Castor, in Northamptonshire, a man much esteemed, at that time, as a surveyor and engineer, and was principally concerned in conducting the navigable canal, that was carried from Alwalton to Thrapston in Northamptonshire. Richard was the eldest of

* "There is a disposition in the human mind," says Dr. Combe, in these Memoirs, "which leads us to enquire, with some avidity, into the lives and characters of those who have raised, in an eminent degree, either the esteem or admiration of their Friends or Country. Although the life of a truly good and pious man, whose days were uniformly spent in the regular discharge of professional duty, may convey much less entertainment to the generality of readers than the exploits of an Hero, the descriptions of a Traveller, or even the adventures of a Highwayman; yet there is something in a good man so amiable and meritorious, that every circumstance of his life is eagerly treasured up in the breasts of those who have possessed either the happiness of his acquaintance or the honour of his confidence. If there ever were a man whose learning and knowledge, whose goodness of heart, sweetness and evenness of temper, piety and charity, merited more than common regard from his Friends, it was the person, the Memoirs of whose Life make the subject of the following pages."—This eulogium, from a long personal knowledge, the Editor of the present Volumes can amply confirm.

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ten children, three of whom died in early infancy, and all the rest have survived him!

"He received the rudiments of his education at a private school at Uppingham. Hence he was removed to Fotheringay, and placed under the care of the Rev. John Morgan*; where he began to display some early instances of that retentive memory and turn for study which characterized his future life. At this place he did not remain long, but was sent to the free grammar-school at Peterborough, then superintended by the Rev. Thomas Marshall, a good man and an excellent scholar, under whom he acquired a considerable knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics.

"The agreeable mildness of his disposition, and the extreme eagerness and facility with which he surmounted every difficulty in the progress of his studies, strongly recommended him to the notice of his master, with whose friendship and correspondence he was afterwards honoured when he quitted school; and this intimacy was not terminated till the death of Mr. Marshall†, which happened Oct. 3, 1748. This person united to great learning a peculiar suavity of manners, which early gained him the affection of his young pupil, who never neglected his admonitions or disputed his authority.

"Obedience to superiors was a virtue which Mr. Southgate always endeavoured to inculcate in the minds of young people. He was of opinion that the discipline of a School should be as strict as the discipline of an Army; that scholars should not be, in any case, the judges of their master's conduct; that they should obey every command, which he might think proper to impose, without any investigation of its propriety; it was the province of the master, he often said, to command, and the duty of

* Who died at Fotheringay in 1781.

† He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; took his degree of A. B. 1716; A. M. 1721. Besides the free Grammar-school, he had the vicarage of St. John the Baptist at Peterborough, and was a minor canon of the Cathedral.

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the scholar to obey. Corporal punishment of boys in the upper classes he always thought indelicate, and therefore improper: that impositions of Greek and Latin exercises, or repeating a certain number of lines from memory, might universally be substituted.

"The rapidity of his acquisitions, and the tenacity of his memory, had at this early period gained him the esteem of many respectable persons; amongst whom was Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Lincoln, an intimate friend of his father. Under the patronage of this prelate, and with an exhibition from Peterborough, he removed to Cambridge, where he was entered at St. John's college, 1745, under Mr. Rutherforth *, to whom he was recommended with great encomiums and warmth by his friend and late master, Mr. Marshall.

* Afterwards Dr. Rutherforth; of whom see vol. II. p. 196. He was also rector of Barrow in Suffolk; and to the list of his publications may be added, 1. "Ordo Institutionum Physicarum, 1743," 4to. 2. "Essay on the Nature and Obligation of Virtue, 1744," 4to. 3. "Sermon preached before the House of Commons, 30th of January, 1746," 4to. 4. "Determinatio Quæstionis Theologicæ in quâ ostenditur immolationem Isaaci non fuisse actionem scenicam quæ mortem Christi repræsentaret, 1746," 4to. *This was for his Doctor's degree.* 5. "The Credibility of Miracles defended against the Author of Philosophical Essays, in a Discourse delivered at the Bishop of Ely's Visitation in St. Michael's, Cambridge, Aug. 29, 1751," 4to. 6. "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Kennicott, in which his Defence of the Samaritan Pentateuch is examined, and his second Dissertation on the State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament is shewn to be, in many instances, injudicious and incorrect, 1761," 8vo. 7. "A second Letter to the Rev. Dr. Kennicott, in which his Defence of his second Dissertation is examined, 1762," 8vo. 8. "Four Charges to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Essex, 1763," 8vo. 9. "Concio ad Clerum de Artibus et Doctrinis quibus Theologiæ studiosos eruditi oportet, 1765," 4to. 10. "A Second Vindication of the Right of Protestant Churches to require the Clergy to subscribe to an established Confession of Faith and Doctrines, in a Letter to the Examiner of the First, 1767," 8vo. 11. "A Defence of a Charge concerning Subscriptions, in a Letter to the Author of the Confessional, 1767," 8vo. 12. "A Sermon before the Governors of the Addenbrook Hospital, June 27, 1771," 4to. A few of these have been mentioned before; but the titles are here more specifically given.

"Mr.

"Mr. Southgate frequently mentioned that the happiest hours of his life were passed at college: he was here suffered to follow, without restraint, the bent of his inclinations; and, as his mind burnt with ardour for the acquirement of knowledge, so his studies were prosecuted with vigour. He lived in a retired manner, and intense application seldom permitted him to associate even with the very few friends whom he had selected.

"His finances were small; but, having no pride, very little ambition, and great prudence, he was able, even at that time, to begin his collections of Books and Coins; and though what he bought of the latter were of little value, yet so nice was his taste, that he never purchased any which were not in the highest preservation and perfection.

"His poetical compositions, he often confessed, were rugged and inharmonious; but though he never attained any eminence as a Poet, yet he was a great admirer of poetry, and continued to read it, to the end of his life, with the highest pleasure. What Trapp said of Statius may with equal propriety be said of Southgate: 'Maronem admiratum potius fuisse quam imitatum.'

"Logick engaged his attention more than mathematicks, yet he derived assistance from both, united correctness with pertinency, and was most certainly an excellent judge of composition.

"In Easter Term 1749 he took his degree of B.A. the only one he ever had, with considerable credit, and was in the list of honours on the first tripos. From his attention to study and his extreme diffidence, the extent of his knowledge was for some time little known beyond the small circle of his friends; but, as his virtues and abilities became, gradually, more noticed, in the same proportion he became more generally admired and esteemed.

"Mr. Southgate found a college life so suitable to the turn of his mind, that he formed the pleasing hope of being able to continue it; but such is the condition of all human affairs, that what a man has most

most at heart, and seems, as it were, to have nearly in his possession, is often, by some unforeseen accident, destroyed, and all the fancied prospects, on which his imagination had dwelt with pleasure, are in an instant vanished.

"This was the case with Mr. Southgate; who, when he had been little more than four years at college, and had not obtained any fellowship to enable him to stay, was obliged, from some occurrences in his family of an unpleasant nature, to quit the University; which he left with such reluctance and regret, that nothing but the calm religious philosophy, which ever after marked his character, could have supported him under so great a disappointment. He now retired to his father's house at Alwalton; where, by the assistance of books from the library of Dr. Neve, who was rector of the parish and a friend of his father, he was enabled to continue his studies.

"Sept. 24, 1752, he was ordained deacon, at Bugden, by his friend and patron Dr. Thomas, bishop of Lincoln, by whom he was afterwards ordained priest, Sept. 22, 1754. Nov. 8, in the same year, he was presented, by Bishop Thomas, to the rectory of Woolley, in the county of Huntingdon, worth about 120*l.* a year.

"The circumstances attending this preferment are worthy of being mentioned. This living became vacant during the minority of Mr. Peacock, who was the patron, and was himself intended for the church. His guardians, not being able to agree as to the person they should present, suffered it to lapse to the Bishop; who mentioned these circumstances to Mr. Southgate when he presented him to the living; but the Bishop left him entirely clear of any promise or restraint respecting it. It was unnecessary. As soon as Mr. Peacock had taken priests orders, Mr. Southgate went to the Bishop, and resigned the living. During the time he held it, he had to rebuild a considerable part of the premises, and to make such repairs, that he may be

be said rather to have acted like a faithful steward to Mr. Pocock than the real rector of the parish; so that when he resigned it, after having held it more than five years, he had not saved out of the income one shilling. The Bishop, on his resignation, said, 'You have done, Richard, what I knew you would do; you have behaved like a Christian and a good man; and I have this additional motive for thinking myself bound to provide for you.'

"Dr. Thomas, when he said this, sincerely meant what he said; but, though a good-tempered man, and a worthy man, he had his failings. He was pleased with the company of persons of rank, and had not firmness of mind sufficient to refuse what a great man asked as a favour. One living fell, a lord asked for it, and had it; another living in his presentation became vacant, and the same thing happened through an earl or a duke; and thus one opportunity after another was suffered to pass by, and the Bishop died, on July 19, 1766, without ever having fulfilled his promise to Mr. Southgate; notwithstanding the Bishop lived upwards of five years after Mr. Southgate resigned the rectory of Woolley; and nearly as long after he was translated to Salisbury, and made a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

"Mr. Southgate received the news with the utmost composure, and never once shewed the least sign of disappointment; he regretted rather the death of a friend, than the loss of a patron. For the infringement of a promise he pleaded much in extenuation, and attributed it to a constitutional weakness which too easily yielded to the incessant requests of the importunate or the powerful solicitations of the great.

"Before he settled in London, he successively served several curacies, and frequently officiated at other places. Upton and Leighton-Bromswold, in Hunts; Weston and Wykeham, in Lincolnshire; Coveney and Maney, in the Isle of Ely; Godmanchester, in Hunts; Louth, Rathby, Tathwell, and Cawkwell, in Lincolnshire; and Deddington and Newnham, in Kent, either had him as their stated curate, or their fre-

frequent preacher; and several of the sermons in the collection which was published after his death were his early compositions for the pulpit, and preached at those places *."

"During the time he served the above cures, he was frequently in the habit of reading prayers and preaching at three different churches: and it appears in his Journal that he not unfrequently served four different churches in one day.

"He now much regretted his having been obliged to leave College, as he found the want of books and persons of literature to converse with, were insurmountable obstacles to his improvement in knowledge: and he had to lament that small country villages could not supply these: on which account he formed the resolution of coming to London. Accordingly, Jan. 2, 1763, he quitted the curacy of Doddington and Newnham, and having received from Dr. Thomas, then Bishop of Salisbury, a recommendation to Dr. Nicolls of St. James's, Westminster, he came to London. He was received by Dr. Nicolls in the most polite and even friendly manner, and was immediately engaged as one of the sub-curates of St. James's; on which office he entered Jan. 9, 1763.—Dr. Nicolls, Nov. 18 following, was succeeded by Dr. Parker, the late rector, to whom Bishop Thomas also spoke in favour of Mr. Southgate.—He continued to serve this cure till 1766, during which time he received every mark of attention and esteem from Dr. Parker, with whom he, ever after, was in habits of intimacy and friendship.

"Dec. 25, 1765, he entered upon the curacy of St. Giles's; to which he was appointed by the Rev. Dr. Gally †, on the recommendation of his friend Dr. Parker.

"Mr. Southgate's turn for Greek Literature soon recommended him to the particular notice and esteem of this very learned Dignitary, with whom he continued in habits of the greatest friendship till the 7th of July, 1769, when the Doctor died, to the great

* Dr. Gaskin's Memoirs of Mr. Southgate. † See vol. II. p. 274.

grief

grief of all his friends, and particularly of Mr. Southgate, to whom the Doctor left a legacy of fifty pounds.

"Dr. Gally, some time before his death, finding his health considerably decline, from his great regard for Mr. Southgate, desired him to get licensed for his cure, that he might not, if he chose to continue in it, be left to the will or caprice of any future rector; and he was accordingly licensed to this cure, March 10, 1769, at 50 guineas a year. This last cure he continued to serve till the time of his death, which nearly completed a period of 30 years.

"In this very laborious curacy he continued till the time of his death, exhibiting an illustrious portraiture of a learned, pious, and most indefatigable conscientious parish priest. For many years, he had no stated assistant in the discharge of his parochial duties, and he often performed, on the same day, the several offices of the church belonging to the function of a parish minister, all which too he ever performed with the utmost solemnity and devotion *."

"In Februarry 1771 he received a considerable shock by the death of his father; and Feb. 9, in the following year, he had the misfortune to lose his mother. From his resolution to submit without murmuring to all the decrees of Providence, he did not express his concern upon these occasions as persons usually do; but it cast a thoughtful melancholy gloom over his countenance, and damped the cheerfulness of his usual behaviour for some time.

"From the time of his coming to London to the year 1783, though he had very little more than the profits of his curacy; yet so great was his economy that he had made a very considerable collection of books, and had got together no inconsiderable number of coins and medals. But, to increase his income, and to assist him in this, he had several times young gentlemen under his care, with whom he read the Greek and Roman Classicks.

"His virtues and talents had by this time been able to penetrate through the obscurity which his

* Dr. Gaskin's Memoir.

own

own diffidence and modesty had thrown over them; he had become acquainted not only with men of the first character for science and literature, but with many persons of fortune and rank, amongst whom were, the Duke of Ancaster, Lord Willoughby, Lord Camden, Lord Bathurst, &c. To the two last he was strongly recommended; yet, as his natural diffidence prevented him from having the courage to solicit preferment, he had not hitherto the good fortune to receive it.

"May 24, 1783, he was presented by his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, at the request of the Duchess, to whom he had been long known, to the small rectory of Little Steeping, in Lincolnshire; and on the 6th of September, 1784, he was appointed Assistant Librarian to the British Museum; which place had become vacant by the death of Dr. Gifford, on the 19th of the preceding June. This preferment he owed to the application of Dr. Parker, and several other friends, as he himself could not be prevailed upon to apply personally.

"Mr. Southgate now began to find himself in tolerably easy circumstances; and by the death of a near relation, in 1786, he became heir to an estate of 100*l.* a-year in Whitechapel. This addition to his income allowed him to indulge his inclination for buying books and coins in a manner more suitable to his taste; for though he never bought any books but of the best edition, and in good condition, yet they were confined to the more useful and least expensive. Now, being long accustomed to habits of œconomy, which he ever retained, he was able to purchase such as were more ornamental and of a higher price.

"Mr. Southgate had toiled many years without any other reward than the consciousness of having filled the station of life in which Providence had placed him, with the strictest integrity and punctuality, and of having done as much good as his situation in life would enable him. But Providence, having tried him for many years, as a reward for his labour and integrity, made the latter part of his life

as

as comfortable as his age and infirmities would admit.

"May 11, 1790, he was presented by John Gally Knight, of Langold, esq. son of his old friend Dr. Gally, to the valuable living of Warsop, in the diocese of York, and county of Nottingham, which became vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Halifax*, bishop of St. Asaph, Mr. Knight's tutor at college.

* Who was originally of Jesus college, Cambridge; but in April 1760, was chosen fellow of Trinity hall. He took his degree of A. B. 1754; A. M. 1757; LL. D. 1764; and S. T. P. 1775. He greatly distinguished himself in his academical exercises, as he was in the list of *Wranglers*, obtained the Chancellor's gold medal for classical learning, and some prize dissertations also. He was likewise fellow of Jesus college, before he removed to Trinity hall. In November 1765 he was presented to the rectory of Chaddington in Buckinghamshire. In February 1768 he was elected Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, which he resigned on being appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law; he was made chaplain to his Majesty in February 1774; presented to the valuable rectory of Warsop 1778. On the death of Dr. Topham, he succeeded to the mastership of the faculties in Doctors Commons; was advanced to the see of Gloucester Nov. 1781; and on the death of Bishop Shipley he was translated to the see of St. Asaph; and died the 5th of March 1790.—He married one of the daughters of Dr. Cooke, provost of King's, and dean of Ely. He was author of the following works: 1. "Saint Paul's Doctrine of Justification by Faith explained, in three Discourses, preached before the University of Cambridge, 1760," 8vo. 2. Two Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1768:—the one upon the 30th of October, being the Commemoration of Benefactors to the University; the other on the 30th of November following, 1769," 4to. 3. A Sermon before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1769, 4to. 4. A Sermon preached before the Governors of Addenbrook Hospital, June 28, 1770, 4to. 6. "Three Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, occasioned by an Attempt to abolish Subscription to the XXXIX Articles of Religion, 1772," 4to. 6. "An Analysis of the Roman Civil Law compared with the Laws of England, being the heads of a Course of Lectures publicly read in the University of Cambridge, 1774," 8vo. 7. "Twelve Sermons on the Prophecies concerning the Christian Religion, and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome; preached in Lincoln's-Inn Chapel, at Bishop Warburton's Lectures, 1776," 8vo. 8. "Life of Dr. Ogden, prefixed to his Sermons, 2 Vols. 8vo, 1780, and a Postscript defending the Doctor from the Censure of Mr. Mainwaring, dated July 4, 1780." [Mr. M. replied in a Pamphlet.] 9. "A Fast Ser-

"Though I neither know nor am known to Mr. Knight," says Dr. Combe, "I cannot avoid adding a few lines in acknowledgment for his disinterested liberality on this occasion; — deaf to the solicitations of the great, and the importunities of his friends, he bestowed this valuable living on the man whose modesty and diffidence he knew would not suffer him to ask it, but whose virtues and merits he had long esteemed. Every friend of Mr. Southgate, every lover of virtue and merit, must have felt his heart glow with gratitude to this gentleman, who doth honour to the example of his father, by uniting strict integrity and great benevolence to extensive learning and knowledge. He has shewn that there still are patrons who are swayed neither by the great and powerful, by parliamentary interest, nor by mercenary considerations, but, true to the trust reposed in them, bestow their patronage on the most deserving.

"Mr. Southgate was now in possession of a large income, and was able to indulge his passion for collecting to a considerable extent; and greatly to enlarge the bounds of his charity, which was before, to the poor of this parish *, considering the smallness of his income and the other uses to which he applied it, much greater than could be supposed; and after the increase of his fortune he gave away among the poor nearly double what he received from the parish †.

Sermon preached before the House of Lords, 1782." 10. "A Sermon preached before the same auditory, Jan. 30, 1788. 11. A Sermon before the Society for propagating the Gospel, 1789." 12. "A Sermon composed under the Pressure of a severe and excruciating Disorder, and preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, May 28, 1789, being the Time of the Yearly Meeting of the Charity Children educated in and about London and Westminster."

* He has been known to take the last shirt but one from his drawer, and put it in his pocket to give away.

† "His attachment to the parochial duties of St. Giles's, did not suffer him to relinquish his curacy: he therefore contented himself with a partial residence at Warsop, whither he went every summer till his death. — In this very laborious curacy he continued till the time of his death, exhibiting an illustrious portraiture of a learned, pious, and most indefatigable conscientious

"In the same year he became a member of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge; and of the Society for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy within the Bills of Mortality and the County of Middlesex. In the year following he was elected F. S. A.; and was afterwards made a member of the Linnæan Society.

"Mr. Southgate had been troubled many years with an intermittent pulse; and, from frequently catching cold by standing in the open burial-ground, in very rainy or snowy weather, and sometimes after dark, had become subject to a cough and asthmatic

entious parish priest. For very many years, he had no stated assistant in the discharge of his parochial duties; and he often performed, on the same day, the several offices of the church belonging to the function of a parish minister, all which too he ever performed with the utmost solemnity and devotion.

"As a preacher, his voice and manner were not perhaps the most attracting; but, that he was sound in the faith, and eminently skilful in rightly dividing, and forcibly applying, the word of truth, these volumes will abundantly testify.

"If, in any parts of the pastoral office, more than in others, he was particularly laborious, it was in visiting, catechizing, and exhorting the poor. In the parish of St. Giles, the baptisms at the font are daily, and very numerous; on which occasions, he constantly catechized, or lectured, the sponsors, awfully impressing upon them the high importance of an attention, not only to the charge there undertaken, but to the various obligations and privileges of the Christian life; and the good seed so judiciously and seasonably sown, at those times, could not but be eminently fruitful. In visiting the sick, and particularly the sick poor, he was almost *every day* engaged, as his intimate friends well know, and his journal testifies; praying with, and exhorting, the afflicted to submit patiently to the chastising hand of God, counselling the profane, and inconsiderate, to reflect upon, and amend their ways, and admonishing all to flee from the wrath to come, and accept the salvation tendered in the Gospel, on the terms it prescribes. When he became able, his prayers and exhortations were frequently accompanied with his alms, administering at once to the spiritual and bodily wants of his poor parishioners. No clergyman, probably, in his day, was more, and very few certainly were so much, engaged in those interesting and highly useful parts of the pastoral office as Mr. Southgate. It was as meat and drink to him to do the will of his Heavenly Father; and in the most laborious work of the vineyard of his great Master, he was constantly and cheerfully occupied." *Dr. Gaskin.*

com-

complaint, which had greatly increased for the last three years. His disease about the heart made it necessary for him to avoid very quick or sudden motions. This suited extremely well his general temper of mind. He was never known to be inflamed by passion, or too much elevated with joy; and his walking was so regular and uniform that it could hardly be called exercise. This certainly preserved him from many inconveniences which quicker motions or stronger passions of the mind would have brought on, and indeed most likely would have terminated his existence some years before. Yet perhaps too little exercise assisted in bringing on considerable corpulency; which was very inconvenient to him, and undoubtedly helped to increase his other diseases. But as he had long accustomed his mind rather to contemplate the blessings he enjoyed than those which were denied, and was naturally of a cheerful disposition, he enjoyed himself tolerably well till the hard frost at the end of the year 1794, when, not being so careful as his infirmities required, he caught cold, which brought on his cough and asthmatic disorder. On the 12th of January he was obliged to confine himself to his room; the weather gradually getting more severe, his complaints increased.

"On Thursday Jan. 22, in the afternoon, he seemed somewhat better, talked cheerfully, and enquired about books and subjects which he had been accustomed to be pleased with. Some expectations were now formed of his recovery; but the weather getting colder on the Friday and Saturday, he became gradually worse; and on the Sunday morning, between eight and nine, when the thermometer at Clapham common was six degrees below Zero, and in other places lower, a degree of cold hitherto unknown in this country, he lost his recollection and senses, and about half past three o'clock the same day this excellent man paid the great debt of nature;—'*Hic dolor noster, nostrum vulnus.*'

"A report was circulated that a number of Irish men and women, not pleased with the mode of distributing the provisions and coals which were given away to the poor during the hard weather, not only jostled him, but that many struck him, which was the cause of his death. This report appeared in the newspapers, and was repeated in an elegy which was cried about the streets. To the honour of the parish, and to the credit of the poor, to whom he had ever been so attentive and good, no part of this is true. He never mentioned such an incident, and did not make any complaints which could be referred to such a cause. The number which were collected to receive these benefactions were so great, that those on the outside pressed very much to get forward; in consequence of this, I believe, he, being very ill at the time, was hurried and alarmed. This certainly might have increased his complaints, but he was neither ill-treated nor abused.

"In compliment to his virtues and great attention to the poor during so many years, the Parish ordered St. Giles's church to be hung with black for one month; and his funeral sermon was preached by the worthy rector, Dr. Buckner, now Lord Bishop of Chichester; who, well knowing the virtues of Mr. Southgate's character, entertained for him the most sincere and cordial esteem.

"In stature Mr. Southgate was rather more than five feet ten inches high, very upright, always lusty, and latterly corpulent; and, although ever active in his mind, yet slow and inactive as to his body.

"The leading traits of his character were mildness of disposition and content. In situations of life where his income was not sufficient to procure him any of the luxuries, and barely what other men would call the necessaries of life, he continued without murmuring. Under the oppression of illness, and in the full vigour of health, in the days of poverty, and in the hours of affluence, the same serenity attended him: as he was never elated by prosperity, so he was never dejected by adversity.

"To

"To ambition he was a stranger: few men had more knowledge or were less assuming. He had only taken his degree of A. B.; and, although often pressed by his friends to go to Cambridge and take his degree of A. M. and *per saltum* D. D. 'That cannot add,' he would say, 'to my enjoyments; I do not want honours:' and then would add, with a smile, 'Be not desirous of being called by men, *Rabbi*.'

"He was a great admirer of our constitution and government, of which he was able to form a good judgment by comparing it with the other states of Europe, with which, by reading, he was well acquainted. He did not trouble himself much about the politicks of the day. He considered himself too far removed from the candle to see clearly, and consequently had not sufficient information to judge of present measures with precision; but to the King of kings he constantly prayed with fervency, that he would avert from this country those dreadful calamities which raged among a neighbouring and distracted people; at the recapitulation of whose enormities, committed before the face of Heaven, and in defiance of every law human and divine, he has often shuddered with horror and indignation.

"In religion he was a most diligent and laborious Minister of the Gospel, a firm believer, and a strict observer of the doctrines he taught: yet he was very far from being a bigot. In conversation, objections being made to some parts of the XXXIX Articles, and to parts of our Liturgy, he answered, 'I myself believe all this; and if they were properly understood, and allowances made for the style and mode of expression used at the time these were drawn up, there would not be those objections made to them that there are; yet as some of these are not absolutely necessary to Salvation, and great objections have been, and are still made, I shall not think it wrong to leave out such parts whenever the Bishops shall think it right to bring a Bill into Parliament for that purpose; but there is much to fear when the Laity begin to

reform

reform the Church.' He had often said he had no objection to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, as he feared they were frequently the cause of the Holy Sacrament being profaned, and did not perfectly answer the purposes intended, as they only kept out the best and most conscientious Dissenters.

"To alleviate the helpless, and to comfort the afflicted, were among the most shining qualities of his mind. For these he would have foregone every pleasure, and would have spared neither trouble nor fortune. When he gave consolation to the afflicted, bread to the hungry, or was the means of procuring health to the sick, he afforded that sublime satisfaction to his own mind, which neither the influx of riches, nor the addition of honours, could have given him; and though of late years, on account of his health, he had provided a person to do the evening duty and to bury, yet he never would give up visiting the sick poor. His kindness and charity were not unfrequently made the dupes of dissimulation and iniquity*: but this did not in the least impede his exertions in favour of the distressed, whom he attended with a zeal and anxiety which few equal, and none surpass.

"With a great stock of knowledge, he was possessed of much anecdote, and an amiable disposition; he was a sincere friend, a pleasing and instructive companion, and had the faculty of communicating information without appearing to teach. His memory was great, but not servile, for he treasured up things rather than words. He was deep,

* "Many of these cases," says Dr. Combe, "I have known, but shall relate the following, which happened not long before his death. He was sent for to pray by a poor man and his wife, who were represented to be extremely ill. Having prayed by them, and administered the kind of admonition and consolation suitable to their situation, he gave them half-a-crown, and said he would send an apothecary to them. In about an hour and a half, when the apothecary whom he had sent to these people on his account got there, the man and the woman were both gone to the alehouse to spend the money which he had given them."

but

but not ready; and his diffidence ever prevailed in the company of strangers, where he was reserved and silent.

"He had very much at heart, that the poor should be instructed in the religion he professed; and this he thought could not be thoroughly accomplished, unless they had a tolerable knowledge of their mother tongue; in order to promote this, he was a constant subscriber to the charity-school of his own parish; he was a warm promoter of a Sunday-school in London, and he supported one at his living in Nottinghamshire. He went frequently to examine and instruct the children at the Philanthropic Society's house in St. George's Fields.

"He kept a regular journal, from Jan. 1, 1757, to within a few days before his death. The journal is merely an account of the manner in which he spent his time, and seems to have been made both with a political and moral view. First, that, if he should at any time be called upon as a witness, he might be better able to speak with precision; and, secondly, that, by always recording the manner in which he spent his time, it might be a check upon his own conduct.

"Mr. Southgate never committed any of his writings to the press; but, had he lived, the world would have received from his pen a work much wanted, and for which he was thoroughly qualified; a new History of the Saxons and Danes in this Country, illustrating, and illustrated by, their Coins *: for which purpose he had been reading both printed books and manuscripts, and had been collecting the types and inscriptions of all the known Coins of this sort above six years: but here the world has to lament the goodness of his memory, to which he committed all that store of knowledge which he possessed, and no man ever possessed so

* One specimen of his accurate researches in this science may be seen in a Plate of Saxon Coins (arranged by him) from the Mint at Leicester, in the History of that County, vol. I. p. xlii.

much

much learning in this part of history. Had he lived, he would have rectified many errors in, and added much information to, this part of our history; but nothing now remains, but the inscriptions of the coins, and a very few drawings.

"Besides his knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues, he was tolerably versed in the French and German languages, and knew sufficient of the Italian and Spanish to make out any of their historians, or books of coins. His knowledge of antient and modern history was not equalled by many; and scarce any were so well acquainted with the history of the middle ages, or with the families of the small dukedoms and principalities of Europe. As to his medallic knowledge, very few were to be compared with him; and it was from this source that his historical knowledge was so considerable, and from his mode of collecting that it was so well retained. He was well acquainted both with the early and modern English Poets, as well as the prose writers, and was extremely well informed about the ecclesiastical history of this country, the various religious disputes, and the characters of the persons who were principally concerned in them; and had rather more than a superficial knowledge of natural history and the Linnæan system. He left behind him a choice and very valuable collection of books, coins, medals, shells, and other natural curiosities, which, in April and May 1795, were sold by auction, by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, the sale continuing 21 days.

The books consisted of the best editions, fine copies mostly, in excellent condition, and many in superb bindings. The coins and medals * (in

* Of these the most valuable part was purchased by Samuel Tyssen, esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. well known among the lovers of literary *virtù*. He married the heiress of Edward Bodicoat, esq. and obtained by it the manor of the rectory of *Hackney*, as well as that of *Lord'shold* and *King'shold*. By this lady, who died before him, he had several children; and afterwards married a second wife, who survived him. He died Oct. 31, 1800; and his valuable and extensive Collection of antient and modern

the knowledge of which he was singularly eminent and accurate, so as to be equalled by very

modern Coins and Medals came afterwards, by order of his Administrator, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, bart. K. B. (in April and May 1802) under the hammer of Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, in a sale which lasted 25 days; and to the Catalogue of which was prefixed a portrait, engraved by W. Evans, from a painting by H. Burch; and the following Advertisement:

"The great reputation acquired by the late Samuel Tyssen, esq. as a collector of coins and medals, both antient and modern, is so universally acknowledged, and so firmly established, that it seems almost unnecessary to dwell, a single moment, upon the extent and value of the cabinet now offered to the publick, which, it may be truly said, is rich beyond all example. To a fortune extremely ample Mr. Tyssen added the most indefatigable perseverance, by which scarcely a day was suffered to elapse without some addition being made to his Collection; nor, in the zeal which he shewed for attainments of this kind, was any expence spared, for, if his wealth and industry were alike notorious, so was his liberality equally conspicuous. In addition to the immense number of single articles, which his own judgment enabled him to purchase at sales and of private hands, throughout a long and unremitted attention to numismatic pursuits, his cabinet became gradually enriched by three of the most elegant and important collections which have ever been formed, by individual exertion at least, in this country. After what has been said, it may be almost superfluous to mention the collections of Edward Solly, esq. the Rev. Richard Southgate, and Edward Hodsoll, esq. collections sufficient, of themselves, to confer the highest celebrity upon any cabinet, in which they were united. But these were not the only aids, of which Mr. Tyssen availed himself; numberless other parcels of coins and medals were also bought by him, both at home and on the continent; so that the Collection in its present accumulated state contains the consolidated labours of many lives, and now affords an infinitely larger and richer assemblage of medallic treasures than was ever yet sold by public sale in any part of Europe. In the following Catalogue care has been taken, that the best only of every specimen should be inserted; the others having been invariably consigned to the furnace. Having stated this, it only remains to be added, that, whatever was the extent and the value of Mr. Tyssen's Collection, the whole of it is now submitted, without any reserve, to the publick, with the exception only of what has been converted into bullion, and of the series of antient British and Saxon coins, which latter have been purchased by the British Museum, a repository of all others the most fit for so noble, and, in this country, so interesting a suite; and the publick are highly indebted to the Trustees for the zeal and vigilance, which, upon this occasion, they have manifested

for

few persons, if by any) independent of the Greek and Roman, which though fine were not numerous, principally consisted of Anglo-Saxon, English, and Anglo-Gallic, coins; English town-pieces and tradesmen's tokens; English and foreign medals; papal medals; dollars; early small silver coins of Europe; Asiatic and Armenian coins. And the fossils and shells, though not numerous, had amongst them many specimens of high beauty and rarity."

A tablet in St. Giles's church is thus inscribed;

"In
memory of
the Rev. RICHARD SOUTHGATE, A. B.
rector of Warsop,
in the county of Nottingham;
one of the sub-librarians
of the British Museum;
and, during 30 years, curate of this parish;
who died Jan. 25, 1795,
in the 66th year of his age.
In every station of his life
he executed its respective duties
with judgment, diligence, and fidelity.
Deep were his researches, and his learning various.
Languages and Science acknowledged him a Scholar,
Theology, a Divine.
The purity of his faith, the rectitude of his conduct,
and his unwearied labours in the pastoral office,
testified his piety
towards GOD:
his mildness, humility, and candour,
with his exemplary attention to the wants,
temporal as well as spiritual,
of his fellow-creatures,
proved his benevolence
towards MAN.
Reader!
if thou canst—excel him;
it will be well,
if thou canst equal him!"

for the honour and interest of the House over which they so worthily preside, and for the signal benefit which they have thus conferred upon the Nation at large."

In

In 1798, the publick were favoured with two volumes of "Sermons *, preached to Parochial Congregations, by the late Rev. Richard Southgate, B.A. many Years Curate of St. Giles's in the Fields, and some time Rector of Warsop, Nottinghamshire; with a Biographical Preface by George Gaskin, D.D. Rector of St. Bene't Gracechurch, London, and of Stoke-Newington, Middlesex †."

* "These excellent, evangelical, and masterly Discourses, of his much-valued deceased friend," Dr. Gaskin tells the Reader, "are the production of a man whose mind was well furnished and highly cultivated; whose learning was extensive and accurate, particularly in classics, history, and theology; whose principles were formed strictly upon the orthodox views of the Church of England, whether we contemplate her primitive episcopal constitution or her Creed; whose high aim was to promote the glory of God, the knowledge of Christ crucified for the salvation of penitent sinners, and the spiritual edification of Christians; whose ministry was exercised with gravity, zeal, and perseverance; whose politicks were such as the Bible inculcates and the primitive Christians gloried in; whose temper was mild and amiable, and the tenor of whose life adorned the doctrine of 'God our Saviour.'—'He, being dead, yet speaketh,' warning and admonishing the profligate, the careless, and the formal, to turn from the error of their ways; administering the consolations of the Gospel to the humble and dejected penitent; and encouraging the true and consistent Christian to persevere stedfastly in 'the faith once delivered to the Saints,' and devoutly using the means of grace instituted in the Church, to persevere in well-doing, looking for that high and glorious recompence of reward which, for Christ's sake, will be the portion of the righteous."

† A good portrait of Mr. Southgate, taken at the age of 55, is prefixed to the Sermons.

No. XI.

DR. DUCAREL.

THE substance of the following Memoir was drawn up, by the Compiler of these Anecdotes, almost immediately after the death of this eminent Antiquary, whilst the first impressions on the loss of an old friend whom he much esteemed, and with whom he had passed many cheerful and convivial hours, were fresh on his mind. The outline was afterwards filled up * from farther recollection, and information furnished by the Doctor's own papers.

ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL was born in 1713, in Normandy; whence his father, who was descended from an antient family at Caen in that province, came to England, soon after the birth of his second son James, and resided at Greenwich. In 1729, being at that time an Eton scholar, he was three months under the care of Sir Hans Sloane, on account of an accident which deprived him of the sight of one eye.

In 1731 he was admitted a gentleman commoner of St. John's college, Oxford; June 1, 1738, proceeded LL. D.; Oct. 21, 1748, went out a grand compounder; became a member of the College of Doctors Commons in November 1743; and married, in 1749, Susanna, who survived him.

Though disappointed in his wishes of entering into holy orders, he became intimately connected with the Church. He was elected commissary or official of the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction

* In an Appendix to the History of Lambeth Parish, p. 131; a work of which by much the greater part had been printed under his immediate inspection; particularly an article in which I had offered an apology for differing from him in one part of his account of the Tradescants, which he perused with much satisfaction a few days only before his death.

of

of the collegiate church or free chapel of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London, 1755 *; was appointed commissary † and official of the city and diocese of Canterbury, by Archbishop Herring, in December, 1758; and of the sub-deanries of South Malling, Pagham, and Terring, in Sussex, by Archbishop Secker, on the death of Dr. Dennis Clarke, in 1776.

He was elected F. A. S. Sept. 22, 1737; and was one of the first fellows of the Society nominated by the President and Council on its incorporation 1755. He was also elected, Aug. 29, 1760, member of the Society of Antiquaries at Cortona, on which occasion he sent them a Latin letter drawn up by his friend Mr. Morant. He was admitted F. R. S. Feb. 18, 1762; became an honorary fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Cassel, by diploma, dated in November 1778; and of that of Edinburgh in 1781.

In 1755 he solicited the place of sub-librarian at the Museum, in the room of Mr. Empson; but it was pre-engaged.

The Doctor's first publication, though without his name, was "A Tour through Normandy, described in a Letter to a Friend, 1754," 4to. This tour through part of his native country was undertaken, in company with Dr. Bever, in the summer of 1752; and his account of it, considerably enlarged, was re-published under the title of "Anglo-Norman Antiquities considered, in a Tour through Part of Normandy, by Doctor Ducarel, illustrated with 27 Copper-plates ‡, 1767," folio, inscribed to Bishop Lyttelton, president of the Society of Antiquaries. His Lordship had first remarked, 1742,

* See the form of his election in the Appendix to the History of St. Katharine's Hospital.

† The first patent of a commissary of Canterbury was granted by Archbishop Reynolds, 1317.

‡ Chiefly from drawings taken at his expence by the famous M. Noel, ingenieur du bureau de finances at Caen.

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the difference between the mode of architecture used by the Normans in their buildings and that practised by the contemporary Saxons in England; and the Doctor's observations, actually made on the spot ten years afterward, confirmed the rules then laid down. This antient dependence of the English crown, with the many memorials in it by the English, was a favourite object of his contemplation. Its coinage was his next research; and he published "A Series of above 200 Anglo-Gallic, or Norman and Aquitaine Coins of the antient Kings of England, exhibited in 16 Copper-plates, and illustrated in 12 letters, addressed to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and several of its members*; to which is added, a Map of the antient Dominions of the Kings of England in France, with some adjacent

* Lord Willoughby of Parham, president, Browne Willis, Dr. Stukeley, Mr. Wise, Dr. Chauncy, Dr. Gifford, Professor Ward, Mr. Richard Frank, Mr. Brander, and Bishop Pococke. Of this work the late Mr. Gough had the Doctor's own copy, with MS observations by Mr. Hooker, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Loveday. To it is prefixed a copy of the Doctor's letter of thanks to Mr. Loveday, in the following terms:

"DEAR SIR, *Doctors' Commons, May* 5, 1761.

"I received a few days ago a parcel directed to me, on the back of which was written 'Mr. Hooker's papers, with Mr. Loveday's, relating to Dr. Ducarel's Aquitaine coins,' signed by the late learned Dr. Ward, with whose hand I am well acquainted. As I hear with great pleasure that all Dr. Ward's papers are fallen into your hands, I know not who to return my thanks to for that piece of politeness but yourself, and I am, Sir, greatly obliged to you for those papers. They contain some mistakes and several faults, which I shall be ready to correct whenever I am able to discover coins enough to add another letter to the one already published. Hitherto I have met with only one Anglo-Gallic coin since that book was published; but having lately heard that Mr. Snelling, a dealer in English coins and medals, intends shortly to publish a plate of twenty-five coins of the black-money, which the late Mr. Joseph Ames, secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, has, at different times, caused to be engraved, I called upon his son, and told him that I would endeavour to explain them; and that if there was room in the plate, I might add my unpublished coins thereto. This will be done very soon." Hence may be probably dated his frequent correspondence with John Loveday, esq. of Caversham; whose son (the late Dr. Loveday) bequeathed the Papers of Dr. Ward to the British Museum.

Coun-

Countries, 1757," 4to. His portrait, engraved by Perry, from a painting by A. Soldi *, 1746, was first prefixed to this work; which was the result of his acquaintance with M. de Boze, keeper of the French King's medals, and secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; who published so many learned dissertations on antient coins and medals in their Memoirs, and a separate treatise on the coins of the prelates and barons of France, of which only two copies came to England, as presents from their author; one to Dr. Mead, purchased at his sale by Dr. Gifford; the other to Dr. Ducarel, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Gough.

Of the 527 coins in the 45 plates of this work the Doctor copied several into his own. He had besides a copy of that scarce book, "Figures des Monnoyes de France, 1619," 4to, by John Baptist Haultin, containing upwards of 500 French and other coins, in 126 wooden cuts. But the Doctor's copy had the addition of many MS notes, taken from a copy in the French King's library, containing the metals, weight, and dates of most of them. This is now in the British Museum †.

In this undertaking the Doctor found himself seconded by Sir Charles Frederick, who engraved all the Aquitaine coins in his possession, in 36 quarto plates, but without any description or letter-press, and intended only for private use, being little known before their circulation on his decease, and that of his two numismatic friends before mentioned. "Sir Charles had desired Mr. North would take his papers concerning Aquitaine coins, and digest and fit them for the press. Mr. North waited on him, and they talked over the affair. He earnestly pressed it;

* In this state of the plate he is called "ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL, LL.D. COMMISSARY OF ST. KATHARINE'S, ADVOCATE IN DOCTORS' COMMONS, AND F.S.A. 1756;" and there is no date after the painter's name.

† The late Mr. Tutet had another, purchased at his sale by Samuel Tyssen, esq. F.S.A.; and the late Sir Charles Frederick, bart. had a third, afterwards in the possession of Mr. Gough.

but

but was desirous Mr. North's own piece on Henry the Third's Coins should first be published. Upon this Mr. North set about to finish it, till the unfortunate affair of Wormley * happened (in which Mr. F. shewed himself his warm friend), which gave near two years delay to this work; during which time, a brother of the Society, who shall be nameless, came and told Mr. North, that Mr. F. had determined Mr. Folkes should have the management of them, and had put them into his hands for that purpose. This report quite damped his pleasing expectations; but he was in hopes that, through the Doctor's interposition, he might have that agreeable employ †. Here the matter seems to have rested.

Dr. Ducarel had some view to forming a series of English medals, which, by admitting such as have been struck abroad relative to the history of this kingdom, he thought could be carried beyond the Conquest, provided the medals proved genuine. But when he engaged Francis Perry to engrave a series, of which the late Mr. Hollis gave the outline, he began no earlier than Henry VIII. and closed it with James I. in ten plates. Three supplemental ones were afterwards published of the same period. Mr. Hollis intended it should be more extensive, by taking in the Roman medals; he, however, assisted Perry in his own way. It was taken up by Mr. Snelling, who did not publish it in Mr. Hollis's life-time ‡.—Mr. Snelling's being a posthumous publication, there is no letter-press to accompany his 33 plates, which reach from the Conquest to 1742. It will be easily seen that the medals of the first five kings are by Dassier §.

* Q. Whether any promise of that rectory had been made to Mr. North, or to Mr. Frederick for him, by any of the Hume family, who are patrons of the living, as well as lords of the manor, and were related to Mr. Frederick?—On this subject, however, see under the account of Mr. North, vol. V. p. 435.

† Letter to Dr. Ducarel, 1750.

‡ Memoirs of Mr. Hollis, p. 105.

§ Of the same kind is probably that of Judge Gascoigne mentioned by Oldys, in the British Librarian, p. 267, who referred the

Another work which the Doctor patronized was the "Series of antient Windows," engraved by Francis Perry *, from the rude sketches of Aubrey, in his MS collections, from a transcript made by Mr. Ames of an abstract of Aubrey's four volumes of Collections, taken by Mr. Hutchins for his private use, from the larger work in the hands of Mr. Awnsham Churchill, of Hembury.

In 1760 he printed, for private use, in 4to, an account of his friend Browne Willis, read at the Society of Antiquaries that year †. Of this Mr. Loveday, in a Letter to him, remarks, "It is really to be wished that every eminent member of the Antiquarian Society were on his decease as well accounted for." This and some few more may serve in lieu of the flattering eloges drawn up for the deceased members of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, printed at the expence of the respective bodies. A thick quarto volume of Dr. Willis's letters to Dr. Ducarel was in the hands of Mr. Gough; and is now in my possession.

A question being started by the Hon. Daines Barrington, concerning trees indigenous to Great Britain, in Phil. Trans. LIX. p. 5, and the chesnut, elm, lime and sycamore, box, abele, and yew, accounted non-indigenous; the Doctor undertook the

the Doctor to an impression of it in a folio pedigree of the Wentworth family, in the possession of the late Marquis of Rockingham.

* The Doctor was a great patron of Mr. Perry, whose abilities were not so highly deserving of his patronage. He employed him on the Aquitaine coins (though, by a letter of George Vertue, 1755, he seems to have been applied to for them), encouraged him in some Kentish views, and recommended him to Dr. Burton of York, for whom he engraved the plan of Fountains Abbey; and another drawing was coming for him, though, says Dr. Burton, "his performance was not much approved of by connoisseurs in this part of the world." The windows were a posthumous work, and published by Perry's administrator, one Stephens, a hatter, at Islington; the same perhaps who is distinguished in the will of Dr. Young, under the title of "my friend Henry Stevens, a hatter at the Temple-Gate."

† See before, in this volume, p. 202.

defence of the first of these trees, and to prove it a native here; in which he was supported by his antiquarian friends Thorpe and Hasted, who, as Kentish men, seem to have thought themselves more particularly interested in the dispute. His and their letters on the subject were printed in Phil. Trans. LXI. art. 17, 18, 19; and Mr. Barrington, in the next article, gave up the controversy. If this defence was softened in the printing below what it was in its original state, we must extenuate the champion's severity by the goodness of his cause *. He received great congratulations on his victory.

The Doctor's account of the early cultivation of botany in England †, and more particularly of John Tradescant, a great promoter of that science, and of his monument and garden at Lambeth, appeared originally in Phil. Trans. vol. LXIII. p. 79; whence it was copied, in the "History of Lambeth Parish," with several improvements, communicated by the Doctor to Mr. Nichols.

Dr. Ducarel's Letter to Gerard Meerman, grand pensioner at the Hague, on the dispute concerning Corsellis, as the first printer in England ‡, read at

* Mr. Barrington's observation on the *regular* plantation of chesnut trees at Newington in Kent was shewn by Mr. Thorpe, in a letter to Dr. Maty for the Royal Society, but never printed, to be a mistake for some modern plantations within memory for hop-poles.

† Dr. Fothergill, in a letter to the Doctor, expresses his "hope that his learned friend will do that for the lovers of plants, which they are unable to do for themselves—make them acquainted with the history of their predecessors in this country."

‡ "I have very lately considered this affair about early printing. There is not the least hint of it in Bourgchier's registers. It is a piece of roguery in Atkins to say so. His book was printed in 1664; and all the register-books of the see of Canterbury, and other books and MSS. in the Lambeth library, were removed from thence, and carried to Cambridge, soon after Archbishop Laud's death, and were not brought back to Lambeth house till after the Revolution." *MS Paper of Dr. Ducarel.*

Mr. Wise was of a contrary opinion. In his letters to the Doctor, Jan. 22, and March 5, 1757, he says, "I am convinced almost to a demonstration, that the story is true; only I want a copy

the Society of Antiquaries, 1760, and translated into Latin by Dr. Musgrave, with Mr. Meerman's answer, were published in the second volume of Meerman's "Origines Typographicæ, 1765;" and, with a second letter from Mr. Meerman, were given to the publick by Mr. Nichols, in a Supplement to his learned partner Mr. Bowyer's "Two Essays on the Origin of Printing, 1776."

When the new edition of Bishop Gibson's Codex was passing through the Clarendon press, in 1761, the Doctor collated the MS collections of Precedents annexed to it with the originals at Lambeth and elsewhere; in return for which, at his own desire, the delegates of the press presented him with two copies of the new edition handsomely bound.

From the time of Dr. Ducarel's appointment to be keeper of the Library at Lambeth, his pursuits took a different turn—to the ecclesiastical antiquities of this kingdom, and more particularly to those of the province of Canterbury, for which he was so well supplied with materials from that ample library.

In 1761 the Doctor circulated printed proposals for publishing a general repertory of the endowments of vicarages, for the service both of vicars and their parishioners, as nothing conduces so much to ascertain their mutual rights as antient original endowments. These are to be found in the registries of the bishop or dean and chapter of the diocese, or in the chartularies and register-books of religious houses. Many of the former are lost, and the latter dispersed into various hands. He had proceeded so far as to set down, in alphabetical order, the name and date of every endowment in the registers of the see of Canterbury; and all such as he could discover in the public libraries, or in printed books. He therefore next solicited the like com-

copy of the register. Whether it is to be found in the register, or elsewhere, I know not; but I have good grounds to think that Atkins told truth. I am confident that such a thing was once in being."

munications from other diocesans, or from possessors of antient records; and subjoined a specimen of his method, and a list of the endowments already discovered*.

The Proposal for publishing the General Repertory of Endowments of Vicarages, originally circulated, with a specimen annexed, in a single sheet, 4to, dated Dec. 3, 1761, was prefixed (with a new date, Dec. 23, 1762) to "A Repertory of the En-

* In this enquiry he was assisted by all the registers, &c. at *Lambeth*, and in the archives of the dean and chapter of *Canterbury*; some from the registry of *Wells*, by means of Bishop Willes, from notes taken by Archbishop Secker, when bishop of *Bristol*; from the late Dean Ball, Mr. Clarke the residentiary, and Dr. Burrell, for *Chichester*. All the registers of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* to the time of Henry VIII. which also help much as to *Chester diocese*, were sent to Lambeth by Bishop Cornwallis, at the desire of Archbishop Secker, and examined by the Doctor. The few registers of *St. David's* were brought to London by Bishop Squire, and examined by the Doctor. There are no old registers extant of the other three Welsh dioceses. For *Ely* the principal assistance came from Mr. Cole. Dr. Milles dean of *Exeter*, and Bishop Lyttelton, procured him almost every thing for that diocese. *Gloucester* he had principally from Atkins and the *Worcester* register. For *Hereford*, great assistance from Mr. Clark, registrar there. The register-book of Remigius, which had been lent to Archbishop Wake, when Bishop of *Lincoln*, and by his executors sent to Christ Church, Oxford, having been restored to Bishop Green, partly by the Doctor's means, was lent to him, with that of Hugh Wells; and they were of great service to him. He had *London* from Newcourt, and some papers communicated by Dr. Burrell. Bishop Young sent for, and lent him, the two volumes of Bishop Tanner's Collections for the *Norwich* registry. *Oxford* was furnished from Bishop Secker's notes, left to his successors in that see. Good assistance for *Rochester* from Archdeacon Denne, and Mr. Thorpe's Registrum Roffense. For *Salisbury* he had some notes from Mr. Registrar Froome. Bishop Thomas sent for all the old registers of *Winchester* to Chelsea, and lent them one by one. Mr. Registrar Clarke gave great assistance for *Worcester*. *York* was collected mostly from the MS notes of the late Dr. Burton. *Carlisle* from Bishop Lyttelton. *Chester* from the Lichfield registers. For *Durham* he had not the least assistance from any person, except from his own accidental collections." *From a MS Paper signed by him, June* 22, 1780.—Under the sanction of Mr. Gough, I had at one time an intention of printing a full account of these Registers; but neither of us found leisure to undertake the office of Editor.

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dowments of Vicarages in the Diocese of Canterbury, 1763," 4to, printed for the benefit of the charity-school at Canterbury; of which I possess the Doctor's copy, with considerable additions in MS. by him, which were all incorporated into a second edition *, in 8vo, 1782; to which were added, Endowments of Vicarages in the Diocese of Rochester.

In a letter to Mr. Cole of Milton, 1757 †, he says, "I hope, within this year, to have about twelve Dioceses ready for the press; in another, to the Rev. Dr. Cox Macro, 1763, he tells him he had eleven other Dioceses then ready; and in 1768 he appears to have entertained thoughts of going to press with these Collections.

He had a copy of the "Notitia Parochialis," formerly belonging to the Earl of Oxford, which he bought at T. Osborne's, and presented to Lambeth Library; a particular and very interesting account of the value of a very great number of small livings and others in England, mostly signed by the rectors and vicars, 1705; as an answer to some printed queries tacked, by order of Mr. Harley, afterwards lord treasurer Oxford, at the bottom of a brief sent that year for the repairs of the church of All Saints in Oxford; six oblong volumes, and a seventh volume of index to the rest. They contain a collection of private papers, and can only be considered as designed for useful and certain information (and not as legal evidence) of the state of small parishes at that time, and many of them signed by the then incumbents ‡.

* Of the second edition no more than 250 copies were printed; and 100 of them were given by Dr. Ducarel to a charitable institution at Canterbury, for the relief of the widows of clergy.

† Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 782.

‡ Account of a MS. in the Lambeth library, intituled, "Notitia Parochialis," from a collection of papers, in 6 volumes, preserved in the MS library of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Vol. VI. marked 965. N° 1459.—"Dr. Ducarel, the Archbishop's librarian at Lambeth, thinks it necessary to acquaint Mr. Coterel, that

In 1762 he was one of the Committee of the Society of Antiquaries for extracting papers from the minutes for press.

He drew up, 1763, an account of the MSS. in the Norfolk Library belonging to the Royal Society, amounting to 563, including 45 then first catalogued. On this occasion he was of a committee with Lord Charles Cavendish and Dr. Birch.

In 1763 he was appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at the head of whom Mr. Grenville* then was, in conjunction with Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. and Mr. Astle, to digest and methodize the records of the State Paper office at Whitehall, and afterwards those in the Augmentation office. A calendar of the records of the latter, in 2 volumes, folio, was purchased at his sale by Mr. Cook, for the Bodleian Library.

In 1766, he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries a paper on bezants; which Bishop Lyttelton, in a letter to him, styled "curious and elaborate."

The share he took in the Rowleian discovery and controversy, 1771 and 1772, may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVI. pp. 361, 362. 461—464. 544—547. 580. 859.

In 1776 was printed, for private use, "A List of various editions of the Bible, and Parts thereof, in English, from the year 1526 to 1776," in a single sheet, 8vo; and an improved edition, 1778, at the expence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This little tract owed its rise to a list of English Bibles copied from one compiled by Mr. Ames, from 1526

that the collection from which this extract is taken was made by Mr. Harley, afterwards Lord Oxford, in the year 1705, who caused the above *advertisement* to be printed at the bottom of a brief issued for the rebuilding of the church of All Saints in Oxford, dated 28th of February, 3 Anne; and answers to the queries therein contained were returned by 1606 of the clergy. Lambeth, June 23, 1778."

* On this occasion the late Mr. West wrote thus to him: "I am glad to see Mr. Grenville in this respect following the example of one of his able predecessors, the Earl of Oxford.

"Est aliquod prodire tenus si non datur ultra."

to

to 1757, presented by Dr. Gifford to the Lambeth Library. It was completed by Dr. Ducarel, from his own observations, and the later discoveries of his learned friends Dr. Percy bishop of Dromore and Mr. Tutet. Mr. Nichols also, and Mr. Herbert, contributed not a few articles from their own collections.

The account of Dr. Stukeley and his writings, prefixed to the second volume of his Itinerary, published 1776, was drawn up by Dr. Ducarel, who also prepared an epitaph for him.

The Doctor gave a MS abstract of the large history of the Benedictine Abbey of Bec in Normandy, drawn up by Dom John Bourget, monk of that house, and F.A.S. of London, to Mr. Nichols; who printed it in 1779, 8vo, with an Appendix of original deeds *; and who likewise printed, in the same year, in 2 volumes, 8vo, "Some Account of the Alien Priories, and of such Lands as they are known to have possessed in England and Wales," collected by John Warburton †, esq. Somerset herald, and Dr. Ducarel; who did not, however, permit his name to be mentioned; and considerably augmented by Mr. Gough and some other learned friends of the publisher; to which was prefixed, a general description of the Seven Norman Cathedrals, with very fine prints of them. Of this work a good analysis, with a description of the plates, and some valuable notes, was given by a learned correspondent of Mr. Urban in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVI. p. 747.

The Collection of Royal and Noble Wills, from the Conqueror to Henry VII. printed by Mr. Nichols, 1780, was given to the world in consequence of the suggestions of Dr. Ducarel; from whose stores the far greater part of the materials was purchased at a pretty large price ‡.

* See the correspondence which passed between the Doctor and Dom John Bourget in the Appendix to the History of Lambeth Parish, pp. 138—142.

† I have Mr. Warburton's original Collections.

‡ See before, under the article of Mr. Gough, p. 284.

Of

Of all the honours Dr. Ducarel enjoyed none gave him greater satisfaction than the commissariate of St. Katharine's *, a place to which he has done due honour in "The History of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London, from its Foundation, in the Year 1273, to the present Time, 1782," 4to, adorned with seventeen plates. This history was originally compiled by the Doctor for the use of our present very amiable Queen, to whom a copy of it was presented in MS. a short time after her accession to the pa-

* On this promotion he received the following humorous letter from his friend Dr. Walker:

"Worthye Maystere Doctor, Commissarye, and my singular goode Friende,

"After myne hastye commendations to your worshippe, I desyre to adjoyne myne assurances to you, that it givythe me moche pleassure to have this opportunitye of testifying my sincear goode wyshe towards you; forasmoche as fortune puttyth it in my power to send you my congratulacions as a small marke of hur favours, by whiche I trust she meanythe this onlye as an earnest penny; and indede ryghte glad sholde I be yf the profyte thereof exceedyd the dygnitye of this your advancement; for I doubte the dygnitye must in some sort compensate for the profyte: howbeit it semythe not unliklye to my poor conceit that it may not perchance be unacceptable to your disposition, on the score, that peradventure it maye so happen to fall out, that it maye adminyster newe occasyons of future oservacyons in the antiquarie scyence; a scyence verilye to be had in admyracyon of al besyde wyghtes; and certes in that lose Fames trumpet loudlye and (in thys instaunce) trewlye reportythe thee to be, wyche myne owne partycular acquaintaunce wythe thee veryfyeth to my certayne knowlecche, in verye dede an adept.

"Long tyme mayst thou therefore enjoye this same benifyte; and maye God Almyghtye take you into his gude kepynge. Wythe wysshes of al healthe and happynesse, I remayne yours in all frendlye service, DEDYMUS DEDIMUS.

"What is mostly compoſed of mortar and brick,
Makes half of my name: if that you can nick.
Crack a nut, and half of what therein you finde
Makes the rest. Cherchez done, I opine you're not blinde.

"St. John's daye ad portas Latinas,
Maye the 6th.
yere of incarnacyon MDCCLV.

"For the Worshippfull Doctor Ducarel."

This is about as good an imitation of the style of Elizabeth's time, as Chatterton's Rowley's of that of Edward IV.

tronage

tronage of this collegiate church, the only ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of the Queen Consort of England. On a thorough repair of this curious old church, in 1778, an empty vault was discovered in the chancel, of a size that would hold two coffins and no more. This spot the Doctor claimed in virtue of his office, and has often pointed out to the writer of this article, and to many others of his friends, as a resting-place for his ashes and those of his lady. His own remains were accordingly there deposited.

Two additional plates to the History of St. Katharine's, representing the curious grotesque carvings under the old stalls there, were engraved a little before his death, at his own request, and given to the publick soon after, as a short Appendix to that History.

Of Croydon and Lambeth Palaces (the last remaining monuments of episcopal grandeur in or near the Metropolis) he has given particular Histories. That of Croydon appeared in 1783; and Lambeth in 1785, dedicated, by permission, to Archbishop Moore.

"Some Account of the Parish of Lambeth *," published by the Editor of these Anecdotes in 1786, 4to, may be considered as no unsuitable Companion to the History of the Palace; and a valuable Appendix was published, by Mr. Denne, in 1795. Some Additions also to the History of Croydon were published in 1787.

Dr. Ducarel's memoirs of Archbishop Hutton and his family, fairly written, were purchased at his sale, by the Rev. Dr. Lort, for the Hutton family.

His appointment to the place of librarian at Lambeth (to which a salary of 30*l.* per annum is annexed) took place under Archbishop Hutton, May 3, 1757†;

* To this History is prefixed the head of the Doctor, with the addition of the painter's name, and the legend altered to "ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL, LL.D. COMMISSARY OF ST. KATHARINE'S, and of the DIOCESE OF CANTERBURY, &c. &c. F.R. and A.S.S. 1784." See p. 383.

† Previous to this, he seems to have been recommended by Dr. Topham of York to Archbishop Herring, from whom we find

and the catalogues of that valuable collection * are not a little benefited by his diligence and abilities. The Catalogue begun by Bishop Gibson, while librarian † here, and continued by Dr. Wilkins with the greatest minuteness, was perfected by him to the time of Archbishop Cornwallis; a distinct catalogue made of the books of Archbishop Secker, who expended above 300*l.* in arranging and improving the MS library and printed books here; and another, in three volumes folio, of the pamphlets and tracts bound up by the direction of Archbishop Cornwallis‡. And in the library of MSS. the Catalogue

find the following letter to Dr. Topham: "I can have no objection to any favourable countenance you think fit to shew to Dr. Ducarel: I have the highest opinion of his integrity and usefulness. I will most undoubtedly pay attention to him in the capacity you mention him to me at his own desire. You knew my reasons for keeping myself in very general expressions on that head. I approve of his design most extremely of regulating and making an index to the papers and registers at Lambeth. They are now a treasure; a good index will convert them into ready cash. I will take care the Doctor and his friend § shall be accommodated at Lambeth when they set about the work.

"*Croydon House, Dec.* 25, 1754. THO. CANT."

* See the history of this valuable library in the History of Lambeth Palace, pp. 47—56. 58—76.

† In which place he was succeeded by Dr. Benjamin Ibbot, who died 1725. The regular succession, with memoirs of the librarians, is given in the History of Lambeth Palace, p. 63—76.

‡ Bishop Gibson's papers were sorted and bound up in 14 volumes. Many of them belonged to Archbishop Tenison, who gave them to Dr. Gibson, while his chaplain; who, in his life-time, directed his executors, Dr. Bettesworth, and his son, George Gibson, esq. to deposit them in the MS library at Lambeth, with many more of his own collecting. They were actually delivered by the executors to Archbishop Herring, Oct. 21, 1748; and deposited in this library the 23d of February following, where they lay undigested till June 1758; when Archbishop Secker ordered them to be methodized and bound up as they now appear. Upon perusal of the first volume, the Archbishop recommended to his Librarian to put as many as could be into chronological order, or a proper assortment, and account of their subjects, with leisure and more assistance. "And thus," says his Grace, "by means of a little delay, the collection will do more honour to the giver and the compiler." But the hint came too late; the whole collection was bound;

§ Mr. Rowe-Mores; see p. 396; and vol. V. p. 389.

and

begun by Dr. Wilkins, 720, and continued by succeeding librarians to No. 888, he extended to No. 1147, in 2 vols. * Dr. Birch, who was an excellent judge of such merit, expresses his obligations to "the learned librarian, A. C. Ducarel; to whose knowledge, industry, and love of history and antiquity, the valuable library of MSS. of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury is highly indebted for the order in which it is now arranged, and by whose obliging and communicative temper it is rendered generally useful †." In this library are 13 large volumes of 1506 antient Charters, all originals, with many fine seals.

In 1757, he addressed to Archbishop Secker a letter concerning the first edition of Archbishop Parker's valuable book "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ," now in the MS library at Lambeth, No. 959, giving an account of a great many Chartæ Antiquæ, MS notes, &c. &c. contained therein. This letter is printed at large in the Appendix to his History of Lambeth Palace.

He was engaged also in arranging and indexing above 30 volumes, folio, of leases, papers, &c.; and he could have greatly eased the Archbishop in dispatching and answering an infinite number of letters, and have been truly useful. Such was the Doctor's assiduity in whatever he undertook, that, besides the fair copy of the index by him taken of all the Lambeth registers, and the general index which he made to them, he reserved for himself another, which at his sale became the property of Mr. Gough ‡. It contains, in 48 volumes, neatly

and the only amends the librarian could make was, by adding an alphabetical index to every volume; and a complete alphabetical repertory, in chronological order, of every paper and instrument in the whole set.

* The original catalogue of MSS. of Henry Warton in Lambeth library, in his own hand-writing, was in the possession of the late John Loveday, esq. of Caversham.

† Preface to Lord Bacon's Letters.

‡ At whose sale, in 1810, this very valuable article was purchased for the British Museum.

bound,

bound, an account of every instrument relative to the see, province, and diocese of Canterbury, in the registers of all the Archbishops of Canterbury, from Pecham to Herring; and, together with a great variety of other materials amassed by the Doctor, may be justly styled a fund of ecclesiastical antiquities, for that province in particular, and for the kingdom at large. In this laborious undertaking he was materially assisted by the industry of his friend Mr. Rowe Mores*; by Mr. Hall†, his predecessor in the office of librarian, and by Mr. Pouncey, the very excellent Engraver, who for many years was his assistant as clerk and deputy-librarian, the latter of which posts he held under Dr. Ducarel's successor Dr. Lort.

On the death of Archbishop Secker the Doctor would have gladly held the office of secretary to his successor, "the income of which, after paying one-third to a deputy, would have made him ample amends for all the pains, trouble, and expence, he had been at many years in digesting the registers, in 68 volumes, folio‡."

* This is tacitly acknowledged in the Doctor's Preface to his "History of Croydon;" and was often mentioned by himself in conversation."

† Of whom Dr. Ducarel communicated some memoirs, printed in p. 187 of the "History of the Archiepiscopal Hospitals in and near Canterbury," forming No XXX. of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." To Mr. Hall he was indebted for much assistance from the archives and records of the church at Canterbury, as well as in the registers at Lambeth. A quarto volume of Mr. Hall's Letters, whence some extracts have been given in the above-mentioned History of the Hospitals, p. 188, 189, was lent by the Doctor for that purpose to the writer of this note, and was afterwards purchased at his sale by Dr. Lort.

‡ "The Register-books of the Archbishops of Canterbury were antiently kept near their palace, in the priory of St. Gregory at Canterbury; but having for many years been removed from thence to Lambeth, they are now called the Lambeth Registers. The oldest of these is the Register of Archbishop Pecham; and those of all his successors to the present time are in being, except those of the Archbishops Mepeham and Stratford (of which some few transcripts only are preserved at Lambeth, in a book called *Album Registrum*, taken, I believe, about the time of King Henry VI.) and those of the Archbishops Ufford, and Bradwardin, which, by some unknown accident, have been unfor-

The Doctor had an intention of publishing his Abstract of Archbishop Pecham's Register; and

fortunately lost. Ufford was archbishop for so short a time, only six months, that nothing can be expected: nay, by some he is omitted; for he never received either pall or consecration. Archbishop Bradwardyn was never inthronized. Letter to Mr. Wise, 1756.

Archbishop	John Pecham	from 1278 to 1294.
	Robert Winchelsea	from 1294 to 1313.

In the Lambeth library is an imperfect register-book of causes in the time of this Archbishop, in 120 folios, intituled, "Acta de tempore d'ni R. archiep'i."

Archbishop	Walter Reynolds	from 1313 to 1327.

There are no registers extant of the three next Archbishops,

Archbishop	Simon Mepeham	from 1327 to 1333.
	John Stratford	from 1333 to 1348.
	Thomas Bradwardyn	from 1348 to 1349.

"But I have endeavoured to supply that defect by copying *per extensum*, from the *Registrum Album* at Lambeth, and from the *Chartæ Antiquæ* in the MS library there, some antient acts and instruments, which make a sort of register of those times.

"As to Archbishop Stratford's register, it was stolen from Lambeth, and carried to Ryegate, in 1402, as appears in Archbishop Arundel's register, by persons unknown, who were excommunicated for that offence.

Then follow the registers of

Archbishop	Simon Islip	from 1349 to 1366.
	Simon Langham	from 1366 to 1367.
	William Wittlesey	from 1367 to 1375.
	Simon Sudbury	from 1375 to 1381.
	William Courtney	from 1381 to 1396.
	Thomas Arundel, 2 vols.	from 1396 to 1414.
	Henry Chichele, 2 vols.	from 1414 to 1443.
	John Stafford, } 1 vol.	from 1443 to 1452.
	John Kemp, }	from 1452 to 1454.
	Thomas Bourchier,	from 1454 to 1486.
	John Moreton	from 1486 to 1501.
	Henry Deane	from 1500 to 1502.

These three last make one volume.

Archbishop	William Wareham	from 1504 to 1533.
	Thomas Cranmer	from 1533 to 1555.
	Reginald Pole	from 1555 to 1559.

"A register during the vacancy of the see of Canterbury after the death of Cardinal Pole.

From the Reformation to the Restoration the registers of,

Archbishop	Matthew Parker, 2 vols.	from 1559 to 1575.
	Edmund Grindal	from 1575 to 1583.
	John Whitgift, 3 vols.	from 1583 to 1604.
	Richard Bancroft	from 1604 to 1610.

George

the rough draught of a Latin Title, with a Preface or Dedication to Archbishop Herring, 1755, to-

George Abbot, 3 vols. from 1610 to 1633.
William Laud, 2 vols. from 1633 to 1644.
William Juxon. from 1660 to 1663.

From the Restoration to the death of Archbishop Wake.

William Sheldon from 1663 to 1677.
William Sancroft. from 1677 to 1689.
John Tillotson, 2 vols. from 1691 to 1694.
Thomas Tenison, 2 vols. from 1694 to 1710.
William Wake, 3 vols. from 1715 to 1736.

In all 43 volumes.

"The registers of Archbishop Potter, in 2 vols. and those of Archbishop Hutton, are in the Vicar General's office, at Doctors Commons.

"The registers of the see of Canterbury do not reach so high as those of some other sees.

"Archbishop Pecham's register begins on the 4th of the ides of June, in the year 1279, and ends on the 15th of the kalends of September, 1292.

Those of Lincoln begin in the year - -	1218
York - - - - - -	1224
Bath and Wells - - - -	1244
Worcester - - - - -	1268
Hereford - - - - -	1275

"And this seems to be occasioned by Archbishop Kilwardby, who was the immediate predecessor of Archbishop Pecham; and upon his resignation of the see of Canterbury (when he became a cardinal and bishop of Portua) carrying the registers of his see to Rome, 1278.

"Pecham, in the fourth year of his consecration, endeavoured, but without success, to recover them; and it is not improbable that they are still in being in the Datary at Rome, where, to this day, every thing that relates to the affairs of this kingdom are, as I am informed, preserved with great care. [The Doctor wrote to Abbé Barthelemy, keeper of the King of France's medals, Feb. 12, 1756, to ask, whether these registers were at Rome? how many there were of them? and in what place deposited? whether it was possible, by the indexes at the end of each, to discover any letters or directions from these archbishops to their mint-masters at Canterbury, whose names are always put at the beginning of these letters.]

"The Pecham register contains 249 leaves, making 498 sides; the beginning is divided into 11 quaterni; but that method is not continued throughout. A quaternus, properly speaking, is a skin of parchment, divided into 8 leaves, making 16 sides; but some of these are longer than others.

"And here it may not be improper to observe, that the books where wills are registered in the Prerogative office, at Doctors Commons, are to this day divided into quaterni.

"Be-

gether with a copy of the Abstract, and various notes by Mr. Mores, were afterwards in Mr. Gough's

"Besides the acts and instruments of Archbishop Pecham, there are also some few homages made to his successor, Archbishop Winchelsey.

"The Pecham register is written in a strong hand, full of abbreviations, which are grown quite obsolete, since the fourth year of King George II. from the 25th of March 1733 (except in the court of Exchequer, where they are preserved by act of parliament the sixth of that reign), and both the hand and the abbreviations are now almost unknown to any but the officers of the Exchequer, and some few antiquarians; nevertheless, this very hand will endure much longer than the present common hand and character; several modern records, produced in courts of justice, having already been found to be almost illegible through the weakness of the character.

"It is therefore humbly hoped, that an attempt to bring to light the treasure contained in this register, may not prove unacceptable to his present Grace of Canterbury, and also be of some use to posterity.

"It appears from this register, that Archbishop Pecham was constantly attended by a notary publick, who took down all the acts, and transmitted them to the Registrarius, whose business it was to enter them properly; though they now are a little disordered in this register book, and some seem to be wanting, which may be owing to the books not being bound till after Pecham's death.

"This register contains an infinite variety of instruments relating to absolutions, accounts of executors, popes' bulls, grants of administration, many appeals, some appropriations of churches, a great variety of causes relating to benefices, divorces, incontinency, marriages, *ex officio* business, sepulture, last wills and testaments, and many commissions and commendams, several compositions with deans and chapters, convocation business, dispensations, institutions and collations, a very great number of letters to the King, Queen, pope, and cardinals, besides many about common business, many proxies, some penances imposed; privileges of the see of Canterbury, regulations in religious houses, the statutes of Wengeham college in Kent founded and endowed by this prelate, many sentences and several original wills, which, in antient times, were always proved before the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"This is sufficient to give a general idea of this antient register; whatever else there is in it will be found in the Index; and as Archbishop Pecham visited his whole province, many of the *litteræ communes* will be found to relate to that visitation, and, together with other instruments, shew the state of the church in his days. It also gives us some particulars relating to many parishes which are at present unknown; several appropriations

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hands, by purchase at Mr. Mores' sale *. Extracts from Pecham's register by Dr. Ducarel were bought at his sale by Dr. Lort.

"A volume of Miscellaneous Papers in Lambeth Library, digested by Dr. Ducarel," is among the bequests of Mr. Gough to the Bodleian Library.

The Doctor's great researches into antiquities occasioned his assistance to be courted on many publications, particularly that of Dr. Burton's "Monasticon Eboracense," which one cannot help regretting should be left incomplete, after the unwearied pains and application bestowed on it, so that he has been justly styled "one of our first men in monastic antiquities, and his first volume infinitely surpassing Sir William Dugdale's †."

He also entered the lists for arranging Mr. Bridges's Northamptonshire papers with the Rev. Peter Whalley ‡, of Courten hall, an excellent scholar, who was

are here preserved, and several sentences of the pope's delegates (usually pronounced in churches) are here recorded. As the rights of rectors to their proportion of tithes of their parishes were always settled upon these appropriations, and the Lambeth registers are perhaps the only records of them now in being, it is presumed this index may hereafter be of great service to the present incumbents of such churches in case any dispute should arise, because they are undoubted records, which must always be received as evidence in every court of justice.

"It may be further observed, that the Canterbury registers must necessarily be much more useful to the publick than those of any other see, since they comprehend the transactions of the whole province of Canterbury, and necessarily contain many acts done in different dioceses during vacancies.

"A complete index to the registers of every archbishop and bishop in the kingdom is nevertheless greatly to be desired; and, till such a one is made, no very complete history of the Church of England can be expected; and it is not improbable but that too many of the clergy have already been great sufferers for want of knowing where to find the original titles of their just demands; which, had there been such indexes, might easily have been discovered."

* The Dedication to Abp. Herring was actually printed, in 8vo, 1756; but, on account of its many inaccuracies, suppressed. It is the substance of what is here given, in the preceding note. See Brit. Top. vol. II. p. 269.

† Letter from Mr. Hasted to Dr. Ducarel, Feb. 18, 1771.

‡ Of whom, see an account in vol. II. p. 108.

desired

desired to produce some specimen of his talents in the way of Antiquity, at the county meeting, 1755; and with the Rev. Mr. Buckler, of All Souls college, a gentleman of abilities, and general erudition. A catalogue of the MSS. was sent him; but the general sense of the committee was in favour of Mr. Buckler: but at the meeting, on the ballot, Mr. Whalley had five voices, Mr. Buckler four, and Dr. Ducarel three, out of the thirteen who attended.

He had drawn up also an account of Doctors Commons, and, as an Appendix to it, complete lists of the different Chancellors of the several dioceses of this kingdom, as high as the registers go, in folio, which were so nearly ready for publication, that he repeatedly promised them with that express intention to Mr. Nichols; who, at the Doctor's request, caused complete indexes to be made to both *; and, it is to be hoped, some learned Civilian will yet perfect and give them to the world. The materials for both these were among his collections in Mr. Gough's hands †. Another work, which he intended for Mr. Nichols's press, and for which an index was in like manner made, was, "Testamenta Lambethana; being a complete List of all the Wills and Testaments recorded in the Archiepiscopal Register at Lambeth, from A.D. 1312 to A.D. 1636, extracted by Dr. Ducarel, F.R. and A.SS. Lambeth Librarian, &c. with a complete Index, A.D. 1759."

Among the other MSS. purchased by Mr. Gough were Dr. Ducarel's "Notes taken during his Tour in Holland, 1775."

* It appears that in 1762 he had laid aside the former for the latter, and that Mr. Cole then furnished him with a list of chancellors by Browne Willis.

† In a letter to Mr. Wise, Sept. 3, 1756, he says, the former was so far finished as to let the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir George Lee have a copy of it; which he had ever since greatly improved as to his own copy. It made one large volume, folio, close written, containing an account of all the advocates, also deans, prebendaries, priors, abbots, &c. formerly members of this society.

For many years it was his custom to travel *incognito* in August with his friend Samuel Gale, esq. attended only by Dr. Ducarel's coachman and Mr. Gale's footman George Monk. Twenty miles was their usual stage on the first day, and every other day about fifteen. It was a rule, not to go out of their road to see any of their acquaintance. The coachman was directed to say, "it was *a job*; and that he did not know their names, but that they were civil gentlemen;" and the footman, "that he was a friend of the coachman's, who *gave him a cast*." They usually took up their quarters at an inn; and penetrated into the country for three or four miles round. After dinner, Mr. Gale smoked his pipe; whilst Dr. Ducarel took notes, which he regularly transcribed, and which after his death were purchased by Mr. Gough. They constantly took with them Camden's Britannia, and a set of maps. In Vertue's plate of London-bridge chapel, the figure measuring is Dr. Ducarel, that standing is Mr. Samuel Gale *.

Dr. Ducarel closed a life of unremitted industry and application in antiquarian pursuits at his house at South Lambeth, May 29, 1785, soon after his return from a journey into Kent, where he had held a visitation for himself, and three different ones for his friend Archdeacon Backhouse. He was a stout, athletic man, and had a strong prepossession that he should live to a great age. He frequently told me (when partaking with him the social glass of wine he was fond of boasting to his particular friends) that "he had the stamina of a long life; and that, if he escaped any violent accident, or a stroke of the palsy, *he should take a peep into the next century*." The immediate cause of the disorder which

* This whole paragraph was literally taken from his own mouth. "The house over the chapel," he added, "belonged to Mr. Baldwin, haberdasher, who was born there; and when, at 71, he was ordered to go to Chislehurst for a change of air, he could not sleep in the country for want of the noise he had been always used to hear."

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carried him off, was a sudden surprize on receiving, whilst at Canterbury, a letter informing him that Mrs. Ducarel was at the point of death. He hastened home, took to his bed, and died in three days. His lady survived him more than six years *. He had appointed his old and intimate friends Mr. Fountaine and Mr. Tutet † executors to his will; but, from some informality in the wording of it, both these gentlemen thought it prudent to decline the trust, which of course devolved upon his nephew, Gerard Gustavus Ducarel, esq. whom he had made his heir.

The Doctor had the happiness to enjoy the esteem of five successive Primates; and lived to be the oldest officer in the palace of Lambeth. His official attendance to the duties of Doctors Commons was uncommonly remarkable; and his attachment to the study of English Antiquities formed his principal amusement. His collection of books and MSS.

* She died Oct. 6, 1791.

† Mark Cephas Tutet, esq. F. S. A. the partner of Mr. Vidall, an eminent merchant in Pudding-lane, united to the integrity and skill of a man of business the accomplishments of a polite scholar and an intelligent Antiquary. He was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries June 26, 1755. In 1771 he married a cousin, but had no issue. On the 5th of July, 1785, presently after supper, he received a sudden and unexpected paralytic stroke, which, in a few hours, deprived him of speech and senses; in which state he lay till the 9th of July, being the day on which he had accomplished 52 years and 11 months. By his will he ordered his coins, medals, books and prints, to be sold by auction (which was done from the 11th of January to the 18th of February, 1786, inclusive); the produce thereof to be added to the principal part of his estate, which his industry and extreme frugality had increased to a pretty fortune, the interest of which he bequeathed to his widow for life; and after her to a female cousin on the same condition; the ultimate reversion equally amongst the children of his brother. Few of his survivors understood better the rare secret of collecting only what was truly valuable; a circumstance which invincible modesty alone prevented from being more generally known. To those who were favoured with his intimacy his treasures and his judicious communications were regularly open. His small but valuable library was remarkable for the neatness of the copies, and many of the books were improved by notes written in his own small but elegant hand-writing.

in that particular line was valuable; and his indexes and catalogues so exact, as to render them highly convenient to himself and the friends he was desirous to oblige. All these, with a good collection of coins and medals, he gave, by his last will, to his nephew Gerard Gustavus, in the fond hope of their being preserved as *heir-looms* in his family. But they were all very soon consigned to the hammer of the auctioneer*; and the greater part of the MSS. passed into the hands of Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols.

In the latter part of his life he was too much immersed in professional engagements to enter into new attachments of friendship; but with those who were admitted to an intimacy he associated on the most liberal terms. Though he never ate meat till he was 14, nor drank wine till he was 18, yet it was a maxim which he religiously observed, that "he was an *old Oxonian*, and therefore never knew a man till he had drunk a bottle of wine with him †:" His entertainments were in the true style of the old English hospitality; and he was remarkably happy in assorting the company he not unfrequently invited to his table.

Mr. Hollis, 1762, presenting him with a *renewed* medal of the *Ugonotorum strages*, calls him, "ANTIQUARY, *Assertor of Liberty Civil and Religious.*"

Adrian Coltée Ducarel, a considerable merchant, and a South Sea Director, who was the Doctor's younger brother, died July 1, 1745, leaving a widow, living 1785; and two sons, James Ducarel, who died

* His collection of coins, pictures, and antiquities, was sold by Mr. Gerrard, Nov. 30, 1785; his books, MSS. and prints, April, 1786. A particular account of his English coins, with many historical notes by Mr. North and the Doctor himself, was purchased by Mr. Gough. A collection of antient deeds and seals, in two volumes, was purchased by Mr. Austin; others relating to Herefordshire from Mr. Hill, the Antiquary of that county, were purchased with a view to a new History of it, which we earnestly wish may still proceed.

† His own repeated declarations to the writer of this article.

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at Calcutta, a major in the East-India Company's service; and Gerard Gustavus Ducarel, esq. who was on board the Chichester at the siege of Louisburg, 1758, with his uncle Hamilton, on board the Warspite in Gibraltar Bay, 1762, at the age of 17 midshipman on board the Windsor man-of-war, Capt. Cleveland, which carried home the Algerine embassador to Tunis, where Mr. Ducarel stayed five weeks, and saw the ruins of Carthage, and collected coins for his uncle (among the rest one of *Alexander Africæ Tyrannus**) and returned from the East Indies with a good fortune; and two daughters, one married to —— Sutton, esq. of Scofton, in the county of Nottingham; and the other to the Rev. Mr. Morris, who had some ecclesiastical preferment in Ireland. Another brother of the Doctor's, James Coltée Ducarel (who resided 16 years at Laurence St. Ayott, Herts, and was a member of the famous Royston Club †) was living in 1785 at St. Germain's, in or near Paris; as was at Bath, an half sister (the Doctor's mother having married a second husband, whose name we believe was Gerardot) Mrs. Jane Blennerhassett, relict of Mr. Blennerhasset, son of Mr. Blennerhasset, of Oak park, near Tralee, in the barony of Trudagnachmy, near Slymish and Lochardreenogh.

Dr. Ducarel was buried on the North side of the altar of St. Catharine's church, in a vault he had many years ago selected for that purpose; and over his grave is this inscription:

"To the memory of ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL, LL. D. Commissary of St. Catharine's, and of the diocese of Canterbury, who died May the 29th, 1785, aged 72."

* Alexander Augustus, who usurped the sovereignty in Africa, A. D. 308, against Maxentius, and held it three years, but was at length defeated by Maxentius's generals.

† Of which see a particular history, by Mr. Gough, Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 814.

No. XII.

REV. JOHN HUTCHINS*, M. A.

(See Vol. II. p. 133.)

When the History of Dorset was first published, the Author was sufficiently known; he was a native of that county; and, the few years excepted which had been appropriated to an academical education, he had been constantly resident in it; but so it is, that authors frequently live in their works, when many anecdotes of their lives are forgotten, and little more is known of them than can be collected from a title-page. Our Author, indeed, takes frequent opportunities to speak of the place of his birth, his parents, tutors, friends, patrons, and benefactors; and an attentive reader, who wishes to know the history of his life, might find herein much to satisfy his curiosity.

But this kind of knowledge, unless it be procured without trouble, is scarce desireable, and affords more entertainment on the entrance of a work, and under one view, than where it is removed at a farther distance, and interspersed in different parts

* "These biographical anecdotes were drawn up by the late Rev. George Bingham, rector of Pimpern, some years ago, not long after the publication of the History of Dorset, certainly before the year 1780, when the three gentlemen last mentioned [see the list printed in p. 410] were added to the trust of Milton School. They were not intended for public appearance, unless a new edition of that work, or some appendix to it, should be published; and were submitted to the perusal of very few friends. But some gentlemen, who had patronised the History, and respected the memory of its Author, having obtained a copy, and expressed a desire of sending it to the press, they had sufficient authority to dispose of it as their judgment and inclinations should lead them." Advertisement, by Mr. Gough, prefixed to the XXXIVth Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," in 1785.

with

with matters of greater concern. This species of biography is in the lowest degree of history; and, whether the fault lie in the subject or the style, the reader's expectations are often disappointed. This the judicious and candid know and excuse, and wish not to be detained by apologies for objections scarce to be avoided.

To begin then——

Let us have recourse to that record, in which we all make an equal figure, the *Parish Register*; or, in the words of Mr. Pope,

"Go search it there, where to be born and die
Of rich and poor makes all the history;"

and set it down as an uncontested truth, that JOHN HUTCHINS, son of Richard Hutchins, clerk, and Anne his wife, was born in the parish of *Bradford Peverel*, on the 21st day of September, and baptised on the 22d of the same month, in the year 1698. His father, who was rector of All Saints, in Dorchester, for upwards of forty years, and at the time of our Author's birth, and for some years both before and after, curate of Bradford Peverel, was an honest parochial priest, a character esteemed by all good men, and reverenced even by the profane. His income was small; and his son's education was suited to the frugality of the station in which he was born; but, if we may judge of the seed by the crop, he was well instructed in his tender years, and properly grounded in classical knowledge.

And this method of judging is for the most part just; for, if we are suffered to lose our time while we are boys, we seldom recover it when we are men. An habit of idleness contracted in youth often adheres to a man through life; and if afterwards by reason and reflection a contrary habit of diligence and application is superinduced, yet he finds himself behind-hand in his studies; and he enters upon a calling before he is previously qualified. A good country school-master, endued with knowledge and dili-

diligence (for neither alone is sufficient), is a blessing to the times in which he lives, and to the next generation after him; when, on the contrary, they who assume to themselves the important office of instructing youth, and are either ignorant, or negligent, incapable of teaching, or lovers of their ease, are injurious to their pupils, to their parents, and to the publick. But Mr. Hutchins received a different treatment; and therefore pays a tribute of gratitude to his worthy master Mr. Thornton, rector of West Stafford, and master of the grammar-school at Dorchester, a man eminently qualified for the office, and who paid such attention to his industrious pupil, that he terms him a second parent.

His residence in the University of Oxford was not long; for he took his Master of Arts degree at Cambridge; a sure sign that he had not kept a statutable residence for that degree in his own university, by applying to another, in which none is required; and it is also a proof that he *determined* in Oxford; for, unless that exercise be performed, a certificate of a batchelor of arts degree is never granted. He was matriculated in Easter term, 1718, from Hart Hall, now Hertford college; but was afterwards removed by a *benè discessit* to Baliol college; and, as it appears by their books, he was admitted a member of that society in Easter term, April 10, 1719, and was regularly admitted to the degree of Batchelor of Arts in Lent term, Jan. 18, 1721-2. He was a determining bachelor in the same term; so that his whole residence in the University did not exceed four years; yet the friendships he contracted in both societies of which he was a member continued with life; of which Mr. Charles Godwin, fellow of Baliol college, was an instance in one; and his tutor, Mr. Davis, vice-principal of Hart Hall, in the other; and in what esteem he held both the one and the other, different passages in the History of Dorset evince; and how deserving they

they were of it, in the eyes of all men, will never be forgotten, while their names are remembered.

He was soon after admitted into holy orders; but the precise time of his ordination I cannot set forth; as his letters of orders of deacon and priest were both destroyed in the Wareham fire; and the registry of Bristol has not been examined. But early in the year 1723, if not before, he engaged himself in a way of life rather useful to others than pleasant to himself; and yet in the event it was such as directed his future fortunes.

He became curate and usher to the Rev. Mr. George Marsh, rector of Burleston and Athelhampton, vicar of Milton Abbas, and master of the free grammar-school of Milton Abbas. This school was founded by William, abbot of Milton, a man of a liberal and enlarged mind, who, on the revival of learning, plainly saw that he could not better contribute to its advancement than by the instruction of youth. With this view he founded a free grammar-school, and endowed it with the manor, farm, and free chapel of Little Mayne, Feb. 10, 12 Henry VIII. which he gave to Thomas Kirton, to be granted unto Giles Strangways, knt. Thomas Arundel, knt. Matthew Arundel, his son, Thomas Trenchard, knt. John Horsey, knt. George de la Lynde, John Rogers, Thomas Hussey, John Martin, John Coker, Robert Strode, Henry Ashley, John Frampton, Thomas Trenchard, John Williams, Walter Grey, esqrs. *cum aliis*, and their heirs, to maintain a free grammar-school. The survivors of these gentlemen infeoffed others; and in 1634, April 8, John Tregonwell, esq. and John and Thomas his sons, in consideration of 50*l.* conveyed unto Thomas Lord Arundel and Richard Swaine, surviving feoffees, a parcel of ground in Milton, for the school-master's habitation; and from these the feoffment has been regularly continued to this time. And the management of the trust is now vested in Edmund Morton Pleydell, Henry William Port-

Portman, Jonathan Morton Pleydell, Thomas Gundrey, Radford Gundrey, David Robert Michel, Richard Bingham, Henry William Fitch, Charles Morton Pleydell, —— Brune, esquires, William Chafin, John Richards, William Whitaker, and George Bingham, clerks; to whom are since added, Francis John Brown, Henry Bancks, and Edmund Morton Pleydell, jun. esquires; and they have all regularly and conscientiously executed the trust committed to their charge, by attending to the revenues of the school, and by electing learned and able masters as often as occasion required.

This could not but be known to our Author, had he never been an Antiquary. He was too closely connected with Mr. Marsh, to be ignorant who were patrons in the school; and he was probably present at the election of Mr. Martin, in 1737. Sure I am, that he then lived in the town; that the feoffees met at Milton on that occasion; and as he was personally known to most of them, especially to his friend Mr. Bancks, his neighbour Mr. Bingham of Melcomb, of which parish he was then rector, and several others, it is most probable he was one of the company some part or other of the day; at least he could not be ignorant of the business on which they were met. I mention this the more minutely, because a passage, vol. II. p. 440, of his History, gives a very different account of these matters.

"The school-master has always been appointed by the abbots and their successors, lords of the manor, to whom the whole parish belongs;" by which his memory has been much injured; as this was an error, which could not proceed either from mistake, or from misinformation. What then can be concluded but that this was an insertion by some other person, when the MS. was no longer in his power? If we say less, we cannot do him justice; more at this time may be improper.

The

The inquisition taken at Dorchester, 17 Jac. I. and referred to by our Author, proves the appointment of Arthur Young, gent. to be school-master, 40 Eliz. by Sir Matthew Arundell, the then surviving feoffee.

Επεγραψε δε των τις Δελφων Λακεδαιμονιοισι βουλομενος χαριζεσθαι· τε επιγαμενος το ονομα, ουκ επιμνησομαι. Herodot. I.

It was this engagement at Milton which first introduced him to the notice, then to the acquaintance, and soon to the friendship, of Jacob Bancks, esq. the then worthy possessor of that estate, which had been granted to Sir John Tregonwell soon after the dissolution of that monastery, 3 Henry VIII. and devolved on him in right of his mother by lineal descent; a gentleman most deservedly beloved and esteemed by all his friends, and the very centre of union to the neighbourhood in which he lived. This house was distinguished, not by the magnificence of the building, but the dignity of its guests, and its hospitality to all ranks and degrees. His interest, as I apprehend, first procured him the rectory of *Swyre*, in 1729; and on the decease of Mr. Pitt, in 1733, I am well assured that it was wholly owing to Mr. Bancks that he succeeded in the rectory of *Melcombe Horsey;* the right of presentation to which was then in trustees hands, for George Pitt, junior, of Shroton, esq.; and it is confessed in his preface, that an attention to his affairs first engaged him in his enquiries into antiquity, and laid the plan of his future history. And the former was well calculated to advance the latter; he had the care of a small parish with a competent salary; his occasional duty did not interrupt his studies; and his income was not sufficient to support the expence of a more public manner of living; besides, though no one more relished the conversation of men of knowledge, yet a natural infirmity prevented him from often enjoying it. He was unfortunately so very deaf,

deaf, that none but his more particular friends would bear, I may say, the fatigue of conversing with him, of which he was so very sensible, that, when his engagements called him abroad, he was seldom without a book in his pocket. He knew that his eyes were more faithful servants to him than his ears; and when he could not join in the discourse of the company, he could relieve himself by reading; and this advantage he enjoyed to the last; he could read the smallest print, I think, without spectacles.

The death of his friend and patron, Mr. Bancks, may be considered as a public loss; but to him it was an event, which affected him deeply; he was deprived of the assistance of one whom he could have recourse to on all occasions, one who was ready to encourage and support him in his arduous undertaking, one who could have many private cabinets open to him, to which our author could not find access; and I cannot but indulge myself in a belief, that his work had been yet more accurate, and much sooner brought to maturity, had it been carried on under the patronage of Mr. Bancks. Soon after his death, which happened on the 18th day of February, in the year 1737-8, and in the 34th of his age, a character of him was drawn up, and published in the London Magazine for the month of May 1738. There were several passages in it which plainly indicated the inward feelings of the writer; and, though dated from the *Inner Temple*, it was at the time generally attributed to Mr. Hutchins: but now there can be no doubt of it; for the greater part of it, which was more proper for the work in hand, he has transcribed into his History, with some additions, which shew, that time had not diminished his zeal for his Patron's memory; and it was not his custom to avail himself of other men's labours, and conceal his obligations.

In his clerical capacity, he deserved the character of a sound Divine, rather than of an eminent Preacher.

His

His delivery was no ways engaging; and his discourses were not generally adapted to the capacity of his hearers; but this may be supposed to proceed not from a want of judgment, but to be owing entirely to some circumstances peculiar to his situation. He perhaps thought that a man even of moderate abilities ought not to be beholden to the labours of others; and being once determined to produce none but his own compositions, a particular consideration guided his studies, and determined him in the choice of his subjects. Collins, Toland, Tindal, and Woolston, were the fashionable authors, and known patrons of infidelity; and men of no settled principles in Religion were mightily pleased to be thought Free-thinkers. Gentlemen of all professions frequently resorted to his Patron's house; and occasionally became a more conspicuous part of his audience. If he improved the opportunities then given him of guarding against the prevailing vice of the age, by answering the more specious objections to Christianity; proved the authenticity of the Books of Moses; and shewed that the Gospels were written by them whose names they bear; and entered more minutely into the defence of that pure Religion which we all profess; his intentions were honest, and his views were commendable. I speak only of that particular time when he resided at Milton; yet, whatever his discourses were, his elocution was scarce improved by age, as may be collected from some circumstances which will regularly follow in this narrative.

In the year 1744 he was removed from that retirement which he enjoyed at Melcombe Horsey to the more populous town of *Wareham*, where the increase of income little compensated for the constant duty he was necessarily engaged in. Besides the stated hours of prayer, and the occasional duty of so large a town, a personal attendance on the inhabitants was frequently required; and where a town is divided, as that was, between Church-men and

and Dissenters, omissions in point of ceremony might give an advantage to our brethren of the separation, and a man's time is scarce ever his own. This his friend Browne Willis, esq. of Whaddon-hall, Bucks (who was created LL. D. by diploma, April 10, 1749, and was not only privy to, but encouraged and assisted him in his design) was perfectly sensible of, and plainly foresaw that his removal to Wareham would retard the History of Dorset; and, from that innate love which he bore to Antiquities in general, and in particular to those relating to this country, wished that his merit had been rewarded by a less laborious cure; and expressed himself to that purpose, in a discourse which he had with the person who is now writing, in the year 1747. Add to this, that it is a town, and a borough town; and though he thought he could sit down without engaging in the contests of contending parties, yet he soon found that when his friends were so nearly concerned, it was not for him to be an idle spectator. It was impossible for him not to espouse the interests of that family which had twice preferred him. From this time, had he not been naturally studious, and addicted to the particular study of Antiquity, his work had been at an end. He could no longer see with his own eyes; he had recourse to correspondence, and all his leisure time was taken up in examining into and arranging materials; and if I may be allowed to speak freely, and without partiality, this was the branch of the work he seemed best qualified to execute, when in two other particulars he needed assistance: First, his necessary engagements, frequent fits of the gout, and that inactivity which increases with our years, prevented him from accurately surveying many curious pieces of antiquity, well worthy of his attention; and then his income unhappily bore no proportion to the expences attending so general an undertaking. These deficiencies indeed were greatly supplied by the generous assistances he received

received from his friends and the publick, of which he has made general acknowledgments; and I know he was hurt in not being more particular; but some of his friends absolutely declined the honour he intended them; and a partial recital of favours might have given offence where it was not intended. Even the assistance he received was once attended with inconvenience; for, having engaged himself to examine in person some public repositories of records in London, and the archives of the University of Oxford, he was necessarily obliged to procure a curate in his absence; and as he was to be retained only for a stated time, he could not be over-curious in his choice. But I cannot think he acted without caution, when he supposed a tutor in a private family, of an academical education, not unqualified to be an occasional curate. However, he was mistaken in his man. His friends informed him he had engaged a Methodist; but he proved to be a madman. Yet his noise procured him admirers, and in so high a degree, that, had he been dismissed absolutely on the return of the rector, there had been an open rupture between the minister and many of his parishioners, who entered into a voluntary subscription to support their favourite lecturer.

He judged so well of the temper of the people, that he appeased the storm by not resisting it; and in a little time the poor man was confined in a madhouse, and Mr. Hutchins at ease by the good offices of a more regular assistant. But, in justice to the rector, we ought to add, that the objections raised against him it was not in his power to remedy. They complained, he was not to be heard; his voice, which was never strong, clear, and distinct, was now impaired by age, and the fabrick itself was unfavourable to utterance; and in general the vulgar judgment of elocution is guided by sound. A true, just, sensible, accurate way of reading, affects not them; when an unmeaning vociferation engages their attention, and tends wonderfully to edifi-

edification. But this is a disagreeable topic—would to God, that all the Lord's ministers were orators! and that their hearers were as apt to learn as they are to teach!

Let us for a while leave the Divine, and consider him only as an Historian; for in that light chiefly he must be handed down to posterity; and in this, it is with grief of mind we recollect he did not live to receive the rewards of his labours. While he was engaged in the work, all the mortifying discouragements incident to Authors retarded his publication. Many who were applied to for evidence respecting their own families, and other matters within their own knowledge, never paid him any attention; others, who had never seen any part of his work, or, if they had, were no judges of its merit, affected to ridicule it; some from the love of haranguing on a common worn-out topic; and some perhaps with a view of saving a subscription, which, when seriously asked, they could not withhold; others, into whose hands some few detached pieces might fall, could discover inaccuracies, who had not penetration enough to discern its beauties; and some were such superficial perusers, that they would not give themselves the trouble to enter into the meaning and intent of the Author.

But the Work was most endangered by the fire at Wareham, which breaking out on Sunday the 25th of July, 1762, reduced the rector's house, with almost the whole town, to ashes *. Mr. Hutchins was then absent; and, had it not been for the care and presence of mind of Mrs. Hutchins, who preserved his MSS. not without hazard to her own person, those papers which had been collected from the wreck of ages, together with all the labour in acquiring them, had come to nothing in a moment; so truly may they be called in a literal sense (as he has taken care to commemorate in his title-page),

Reliquiæ Trojd ex ardente receptæ.

* See Sir Peter Thompson's account of this melancholy event in vol. V. p. 514.

Upon

Upon the whole, the many necessary interruptions in the course of his affairs; the inattention which many pay to works of this nature; and the contempt which some affect to shew to studies of antiquities in general (which is the less to be wondered at, as so great a genius as Lord Chesterfield could bestow no better title either on the reader or writer than that of *blockhead)* were, I suppose, the chief reasons which delayed the publication to the very latter end of his life. And at last, if a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, whom he mentions in his preface with becoming gratitude, had not encouraged him, and patronized his history, and in conjunction with another friend, a member of the same society, warmly promoted the subscription*, in all probability, it had at last been "like the untimely fruit of a woman, and never had seen the sun."

The respectable list of subscribers prefixed to the work, however, clearly evinces that the publication was at last very liberally espoused by almost every gentleman of family and character in the county; many of whom generously contributed, at a considerable expence, engravings of their seats, remains of antiquity, &c. more numerous, and more elegant, than are to be found in the histories of most counties.

But as soon as it appeared in the world, how was it received? The value of the book was advanced far beyond the subscription price. And they, who are most conversant in works of this nature, approved not only of the regularity of his plan, and his manner in conducting it, which has been adopted by several subsequent historians of this class; but were even astonished on finding such a quantity of materials collected by one man, and so properly and judiciously arranged. If it enjoys not all the advantages of style, the fault is in the work, not in the author†. He was sensible of this defect; and

* These friends were Dr. Cuming and Mr. Gough.

† The sentiments of the Authors of the Monthly Review, relating to this Work, were communicated to the publick in a few months after its publication in the following words:

"Mr. Hutchins's most elaborate performance must be considered as a very valuable addition to the various distinct County-

he knew it was not to be remedied. *Ornari res ipsa negat* was frequently in his mouth, and yet he succeeded even beyond his own expectation; for the whole is interspersed with narratives, characters, and other embellishments, which in a work of this kind can scarcely be called digressions; and these sufficiently shew him to have been an uncommon master of his pen.

In private life he was a man of unbiassed integrity, of a mind susceptible of friendship, which, when once embraced, was strictly and religiously maintained through life; of which let the tribute paid to the memory of his friend Charles Godwin stand as a lasting monument. His finances excluded him from acts of munificence and liberality; but the heart-felt enjoyment arising from generous acts in others, and pointed towards the general good, bespoke the goodness of his disposition, which on some occasions exerted itself with great propriety and judgment. The benefaction of Mr. Fisher, of Beere, to Baliol College, of which he had been formerly a member, which he gave not by will, but with his own hand (and he lived to see the building he had projected finished), must ever be mentioned with honour. And if I add, that some part of the merit accrued to Mr. Hutchins, if not by advising, at least by encouraging him to hasten the work,

Histories of which the publick was before in possession. It appears to be equal to most of them in accuracy; and it is superior to them all in the beauty of the impression, and more especially in the number and elegance of the ornamental engravings. With respect to the ornaments of style and diction, they will not be much sought for in works of this sort. If the Author's manner of writing be not absolutely heavy, dry, and tedious, we ought not to expect much more, and this praise at least is due to Mr. Hutchins. He speaks of his own merit in this respect in very modest terms, &c.—If the History of every other county were as well executed, and published under equal encouragement, what a noble mass of materials would be then formed for a general description of the whole kingdom! and what admirable lights would from thence be reflected on the natural and civil history of this country! We must repeat, that many of the copper-plates are, beyond all comparison, superior to every thing of the kind in any of our preceding County-Histories."

with-

without calling in the aid of executors, I produce a proof of his properly directing the weight he had with his friends, and of his benevolence to a society with which he had been connected.

In the decline of life, when he had a reasonable prospect of seeing his History through the press, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which affected his speech rather than his intellects; but it greatly debilitated him, and brought on in a high degree that languor and inattention to business, which too frequently, even without sickness intervening, is the pitiable lot of old age.

Prior to this illness, when he was revising his work, he thus expressed himself in a letter to a friend. "I go on with my review:

sum totus in illo;
sed enim gelidus tardante senectâ
Sanguis hebet, frigentque effœtæ in corpore vires.

This chronical disease, beyond the reach of medicines, we may be sure, was increased by that stroke which obliged him to drop his pen, and from that day forward to employ an amanuensis. And yet I repeat, that his judgment was not affected in proportion to his bodily imbecility; as a proof of which I need only refer the reader to his character of Mr. Godwin towards the conclusion of the preface. They who knew the man, are very sensible that there are not words in the English language, by which he could more justly be described. And yet I am morally certain that it was drawn up by the Author himself, after the fatal stroke. It however gave both himself and his friends sufficient notice of his approaching dissolution, which took place on the 21st day of June, in the year 1773. He married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Stephens, formerly rector of Pimperne, by whom he had issue one daughter, Anna-Martha, who married John Bellasis *, esq. major of artillery in the service of the East India Company at Bombay.

* The death of this worthy gentleman is thus recorded in a letter from Bombay, dated Feb. 15, 1808: "How shall I relate

The profit arising from his History was the chief provision he made for his family. Whether the benefit already received, or hereafter expected from hence*, be sufficient to encourage others to engage in a like laborious undertaking, is a question much to be doubted. *Ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, et pro nostro tamen studio, meritam gratiam, debitamque referamus.*

to you with any degree of composure an event, which I well know will cause you as much sorrow and regret, as it does me. My faithful friend, I may say my second father (second only to yourself in my regard), is, alas! no more. This melancholy event took place most suddenly, on Thursday the 11th instant; and, till this moment, I have been unable to relate it. On the morning of that day, we breakfasted together at Randal-lodge (the General's house in the country); and, as usual, went into town, the General apparently in perfect health—but I find I can proceed no farther; and must refer you to the enclosed Bombay Newspaper. On the 12th, I attended the remains of this dear respected friend to the grave."—"*Bombay, Feb.* 13, 1808. On Thursday last, the 11th instant, departed this life, aged 60 years, Major Gen. John Bellasis, Commanding Officer of the Forces, and Colonel of Artillery on this Establishment. Never was the instability of human enjoyments more fully exemplified, than in this sudden and unexpected event. The General took his accustomed seat as President of the Military Board about half past twelve, and appeared in excellent health and spirits, while the ordinary business of the day was under discussion. About half past one, he was seized with a slight cough, succeeded by an immediate rupture of an artery in the lungs, which terminated his existence in a few minutes. By the demise of this highly honourable and worthy man, the service is deprived of a zealous, brave, and faithful officer, and his children of a most affectionate parent; while those who were attached to him through an intercourse of private friendship, have to deplore the loss of a character, whose memory they will long cherish with every sentiment of respect and esteem. The Major-General's remains were interred yesterday afternoon with due military honours, attended by a numerous concourse of gentlemen, and of all ranks and professions."

Mrs. Bellasis died at Bombay, May 14, 1797, leaving five sons; George, Joseph, Edward, Daniel, and John; and one daughter, Helen-Hutchins Bellasis, married, in 1794, to Henry Fawcett, esq.

* See the melancholy fate of *a second Edition* of this valuable Work, and a Proposal for completing it, which will probably be carried into effect, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXI. p. 99.

No. IX.

Mr. THOMAS DAVIES,

a man of uncommon strength of mind, who prided himself on being through life a companion for his superiors, was born in or about the year 1712. In 1728 and 1729 he was at the University of Edinburgh, completing his education; and became, as Dr. Johnson used to say of him, "learned enough for a Clergyman."

Mr. Davies imbibed very early a taste for theatrical pursuits; and in 1736 his name occurs among the Dramatis Personæ of Lillo's celebrated tragedy of "Fatal Curiosity," at the Theatre in the Haymarket; where he was the original performer of young Wilmot; under the management of Henry Fielding.

In a short time he commenced Bookseller, in Duke's-court, opposite the church of St. Martin in the Fields; and afterwards in Round-court, near the Strand; but met with misfortunes in trade, which induced him to return to the stage; and on the 24th of January 1746, "Venice Preserved" was acted for his benefit at Covent-Garden Theatre; when, as the play-bill says, the part of Pierre was *attempted* by him. Not succeeding, probably, to his hopes on a London stage, he became an itinerant, and performed at York; where he married Miss Yarrow, daughter of an actor there, whose beauty was not more remarkable than her private character was ever unsullied and irreproachable. He also performed at Edinburgh (where he appears to have been the Manager of the Theatre) the characters of Romeo, Richard III. and Ranger *.

* During the period of Mr. Davies's performance at Edinburgh, his superiority seems to have given umbrage to some of his brethren, as appears by the following undated hand-bill:

"To the Publick.

'Habeo, quæ possunt Fabii me delassare loquacem,
Sed pauca nunc sufficiunt.'

"Whereas Mr. Davies, in the *Caledonian Mercury* of the 26th of last month, *insinuated*, that his playing the principal characters

He then went to Dublin; and, with his wife, performed several characters there.

ters in Tragedy proceeded from *sad necessity*: In order that the Publick should not be so grossly imposed on, it is hoped they will take the following facts, all of which can be justly attested, into consideration; and then judge, whether his playing some principal characters proceeded from his *ambition* or *necessity*.—The *Barry* of this stage (as he is pleased to call himself), begins with a long tale of Mr. Lacy's, Mr. Philips's, and Mr. Giffard's disappointing the Company; that this was laid to his charge was never heard, till he himself mentioned it in the Paper: therefore I shall pass that by, and come to matters of greater certainty. When Mr. Ricard first came here, he applied to Mr. Thomson, to let him play *Richard* III. He consented: but Mr. Ricard hearing that Mr. Davies intended to play that character before he was to appear, he begged of Mr. Thomson to speak to Mr. Davies to defer his playing of that part till he had first attempted it, fearing that one who was so well versed in theatrical performances would lessen the attempt of a young beginner in the eye of the publick, by playing it before him; which reasonable request would by no means be complied with: he absolutely insisted on playing it, and play it he did. Now whether this sprung from *sad necessity*, or *ambition*, is humbly submitted to the Publick! this all being done before he knew whether Mr. Ricard could play that character or no. When this Performer, or rather *Attempter* (as he publicly confesses) first cast the part of *Romeo* to himself, Mr. Kennedy applied to him with great earnestness for that part; to which he would by no means consent; whether this arose from *ambition*, or *necessity*, is also submitted to the Publick! I must beg leave to mention one character more, though not in Tragedy, and which, though he did not apologize for it, yet he played out of *sad necessity, scil.* that of *Ranger;* because he was intreated in a most pressing manner to play *Strickland*, and that he would suffer Mr. Kennedy to play the part of *Ranger*, as that was thought to be the best way to strengthen the Play, and make it go off better. No, he would not give up the part; *sad necessity*, for fear the Play should be spoiled, obliged him to play the part of *Ranger*.—He also hints, that the *Actor*, who has it in his power to choose a few favourite characters, must shine in the eye of the Publick. Who should this *Actor* be? who but Mr. Davies? no person else having it in his power to choose a part, as he has been the sole manager and caster of Plays; yet *sad necessity* obliged him to cast himself the head character, and *sad necessity (a sad phrase)* obliged him to acquaint the Town, he was the only person capable of attempting them, for fear they should not have understanding enough to find it out themselves; when all judges must allow, that it is much better to have one part, and that but a middling one, well performed, than to have the whole damned. Now all these facts being duly considered and ready to be attested,

by

In 1753 he came, with his wife, to Drury-lane Theatre; and, on Mr. Havard being taken ill, appeared first in the character of Stukely, in Moore's tragedy of "The Gamester." Here Mr. and Mrs. Davies remained several years, in good estimation with the Town, and played many characters, if not with excellence, at least with propriety and decency.

In his "Dramatic Miscellanies" he thus modestly speaks of his own performance on a particular occasion: "When sickness deprived the stage of this valuable man (Mr. Edward Berry), Mr. Garrick called the Writer of this Miscellany to represent the character of Gloster (in the tragedy of 'King Lear'); the candour of the audience gave him much more encouragement than he expected."

In the same entertaining Work he thus speaks of his wife: "Mrs. Davies, during Mrs. Cibber's illness, was invited to supply her place. She did not pretend to imitate that which was not to be attained by imitation, the action, voice, and manner of Mrs. Cibber. Mrs. Davies's figure, look, and deportment, were esteemed to be so correspondent with the idea of this amiable character (Cordelia in King Lear), that she was dismissed with no inconsiderable degree of approbation."

by applying to any of the above-mentioned persons, it is submitted to the judgment of the Publick to determine, whether it was *sad necessity*, or *ambition*, necessitated the *humble Mr.* DAVIES to play the aforesaid parts? *Ambition!* why should I dare to mention that; for sure he has none, having only the *modesty* to say, that he was of as great, if not greater consequence here, than Mr. Sheridan is in *Dublin:* who is allowed by all judges to be one of the greatest Performers now living? 'Tis surprizing to think, that a man who publicly confesses he is not a Performer, should before every Character he plays say, that such a part is to be performed by Mr. Davies†; neither can he, nor will he, suffer any man's name to be printed in the Bills within a size or two of his, lest it should take off from the merit of his *attempt*.

THEATRICUS."

† My kind and very intelligent friend Mr. F. G. Waldron, to whom I am indebted for this curious morsel of theatrical history, observes, that this was "a customary mode formerly of aggrandizing an actor."—"Of Mr. Ricard," he says, "I know nothing.—Lawrence Kennedy was severely burnt at his apartments in King-street, Covent Garden, in attempting to save his wife, who perished in the flames."

Churchill's

Churchill's indiscriminate satire, in the "Rosciad" endeavoured to fix some degree of ridicule on Mr. Davies's performance *; but the pen of a Satirist is not entitled to implicit credit. It, however, had the ill effect, Dr. Johnson said, of driving this respectable performer from the stage.

In 1762, a few years before he finally quitted the Theatre, he resumed his former occupation of a Bookseller, in Russel-street, Covent Garden.

In 1772 he collected and republished, in three volumes, the beautiful Pastoral Poems, &c. of William Browne †; who flourished in the reign of James I.

* The following correspondence, which appeared in the public Newspapers in September 1761, between Mr. *T. Davis* and Mr. Churchill, the former deprecating an apprehended satirical attack from the latter, was not from our worthy bookseller, but from a Comedian of inferior talents:

"Sir, Conscious of my inability, and ever desirous of attending to the reproof of those whose judgment in my profession must be deemed of a superior degree, from the just estimation they have acquired in the literary world: I humbly conceive myself entitled at least to solicit an omission of such parts of your next intended publication, as may tend to expose some imperfections (perhaps natural ones), and thereby retard the progress I presume to hope in the esteem of the candid world, from an invariable assiduity and exertion of the poor talents with which I am invested. Nature and fortune are not equally liberal to all. Perfection in my profession is rarely attainable. Where the pursuit of science has its due effect, and the knowledge of ourselves improves with other attainments, it will dispose us to treat with lenity those who wait our reproof at humble distance, and to correct their errors, in a manner not injurious to them in the very means of their existence; but, by kindly admonishing, conduce to excite a due attention, and produce reformation in all, who are conscious of defects, and willing to amend; among whom none is more sincerely so than, Sir,

Your humble servant, T. Davis.

"Sir, From whom you have obtained your information concerning my next publication, I know not, nor indeed am solicitous to know; neither can I think you entitled, as you express it, to an exemption from any severity, as you express it, which gentlemen of your profession, as you express it, are subject to. I am, your humble servant, Charles Churchill.

"P S. Defects (perhaps natural, as you express it) are secure, from my own feelings, without any application."

† It is a great blemish in Davies's edition of "The Works of William Browne," that, owing to some oversight, or from their having been re-printed from an imperfect copy, the contents of three

and who was complimented with commendatory Verses by three of the best Pastoral Poets this nation has produced: Drayton, Jonson, and the unjustly contemned Wither.'

He also re-published "The Poems of Sir John Davies; consisting of his Poem on the Immortality of the Soul; the Hymn of Astrea; and Orchestra, a Poem on Dancing: All published from a corrected Copy formerly in the Possession of W. Thompson, of Queen's College, Oxon. 1773," 12mo.

In the same year he was the editor of "Miscellaneous and Fugitive Pieces [by the Author of The Rambler], 1773," in two volumes, 8vo; to which was afterwards added a third Volume. In these volumes, Dr. Johnson is the prominent feature; but we meet in them likewise with the names of Garrick, Colman, Cradock, Goldsmith, Francklin, Lloyd, and others. Dr. Johnson was for a short time displeased at the publication; and his behaviour on that occasion is thus described by Mrs. Piozzi: "When Davies printed the Fugitive Pieces without his (Dr. Johnson's) knowledge or consent *, 'How,' said I, 'would Pope have raved, had he been served so!' 'We should never,' replied he, 'have heard the last on't, to be sure; but then Pope was a narrow man. I will, however,' added he, 'storm and bluster myself a little this time:'

three pages, 78, 79, and 80, and a couplet in page 81, of edition 1625, are wanting. They should follow page 99, in vol. I. of Davies's edition, 1772. *F. W.*

* "Johnson's forgiving disposition was put to a pretty strong test, on his return to London, by a liberty which Mr. Thomas Davies had taken with him in his absence; which was, to publish two volumes, intituled, 'Miscellaneous and Fugitive Pieces,' which he advertised in the newspapers, 'by the Author of the Rambler.' In this Collection several of Dr. Johnson's acknowledged writings, several of his anonymous performances, and some which he had written for others, were inserted; but there were also some in which he had no concern whatever. He was at first very angry, as he had good reason to be. But, upon consideration of his poor friend's narrow circumstances, and that he had only a little profit in view, and meant no harm, he soon relented, and continued his kindness to him as formerly."

Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. II. p. 273.

time:'—so went up to London in all the wrath he could muster up. At his return, I asked how the affair ended. 'Why,' said he, 'I was a fierce fellow, and pretended to be very angry; and Thomas was a good-natured fellow, and pretended to be very sorry: so *there* the matter ended. I believe the dog loves me dearly. Mr. Thrale,' turning to my husband, 'What shall you and I do for Tom Davies? We will do something for him, to be sure.'"

In 1774 he published "The Works of Dr. John Eachard*, late Master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge.

* Dr. John Eachard, so well known from his witty detail of the causes of the *Contempt of the Clergy*, was the pleasantest controversial writer of the age in which he lived; and Mr. Davies preferred him to Swift, for the following reasons: "The celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's, says he, turns his pen too frequently into a scalping-knife, and makes his wit the executioner of his ill-nature. Not content to overcome his antagonist by the strength of his abilities and the force of his argument, Swift treats him as if he were not only the dullest, but the vilest of mankind. It is not enough for him to conquer, unless he tramples too upon his enemy: he frequently selects the most opprobrious terms and shocking expressions he can find in the English language; and throws them about at random on persons in the most exalted as well as the lowest stations: on princes and stockjobbers; chancellors and printers; duchesses and coiners; statesmen and news-writers; bishops and usurers; fine ladies and lewd rakes.—Eachard contents himself with hunting down the argument of his opponent, and rarely meddles with the man: he thinks it sufficient, if he can prove him a dull and affected, a foppish and pedantic, an ignorant and a foolish reasoner. He wishes not to render him hateful to the populace, or obnoxious to the government. He laughs in his antagonist's face at the very time he disarms him; then helps him to his sword again, and humorously rallies him for not knowing how to use it. In short, Eachard's discussion of an argument or confutation of a book, divested of that severity and acrimony with which theological disputes are too often maintained, resembles a feast, where easy wit, sprightly humour, good-nature, and good sense, form the most agreeable part of the entertainment."—This learned and merry divine was educated at Cambridge; where he took his degree of M. A. in 1660. In 1670 he published his celebrated Work above mentioned. He afterward attacked the philosophy of Hobbes, with all the powers of his wit, humour, raillery, and reason; so that, as his present Editor observes, "all the serious and systematical books, written by the most

Consisting of the Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy; his Dialogues on the

most eminent and learned of our Divines, could never have rendered the philosophy of Hobbes so contemptible as the incomparable dialogues of Eachard, which contain the most judicious arguments, united with the most spirited satire, and the liveliest mirth."—"Dr. Eachard died in 1697, and was succeeded in the Mastership of Catharine-hall, by Sir William Dawes."—The elegant inscription on his tomb is thus very properly introduced by Mr. Davies: "The inscription on Dr. Eachard's tomb will shew his character in a new light. A wit is supposed by some people to be a worse member of society in proportion to the share he possesses of that dangerous quality, which as often excites our hatred as our admiration. This amiable man was as respectable for the benevolence of his mind, as the extent of his capacity. He executed the trust reposed in him of Master of his College, with the utmost care and fidelity, to the general satisfaction of the Fellows, and with the approbation of the whole University. He was extremely anxious to rebuild the greatest part, if not the whole, of Catharine-hall, which had fallen into decay, but unhappily for the College, he died before he could accomplish his generous design. However, he lived long enough to give that beautiful front, which the inscription so justly celebrates: and this he effected by the most painful assiduity, in procuring liberal contributions from his learned friends, and considerable largesses from his rich acquaintance, who could not resist the power of his persuasive eloquence; and, lastly, by bestowing the little all he was master of.—He lies buried in the chapel of Catharine-hall: over his tomb is the following inscription, which will be a lasting monument of Dr. Eachard's worth, and of the gratitude of the learned Society to which he belonged:

"Tibi habeas, Catherina, hoc mortale depositum,
et in penetralibus tuis requiescere sinas,
Viri verè magni
tenues hasce exuvias:
si quæras cujæ sint, vix lapides tacere poterunt
Fundatorem suum
JOHANNEM EACHARD, S.T.P.
Academiæ Cantabrigiensis bis Pro-cancellarium,
hujus Aulæ Custodem vigilantissimum,
de utrâque optimè meritum.
Vidésne, Lector, novam hanc Collegij faciem
quam pulchra ex ruinis assurgit!
Totum hoc Musarum non indecorum domicilium
secundus hujus Romæ Romulus
posset vocare suum.
Huic operæ intentus, liberalitate partim suâ
illâque maximâ (cum pauperis instar viduæ
in hoc Gazophylacium totum suum conjecisset),
Partim alienâ, quam vel amicitiâ inter doctiores

vel

Writings of Mr. Hobbes; and other Tracts. A new Edition; with a Second Dialogue on the Writings of Mr. Hobbes, not printed in any former Edition; and some Account of the Life and Writings of the Author," 3 vols. 12mo.

"The Works of Mr. George Lillo*; with some Account of his Life, 1775," 2 vols. 12mo.

In 1777, he was the Author of "The Characters of George the First, Queen Caroline, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Hardwicke, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt, reviewed. With Royal and Noble Anecdotes, and a

vel suadelâ (quâ plurimum pollebat)
inter divitiores undequaque acciverat,
huc usque restauravit Collegium.
Et, si diutiùs fata pepercissent,
antiqua ædificia diruendo,
nova extruendo,
nullum non movendo lapidem,
(quæ erat optimi hominis indefessa industria),
quod sordidum, ruinosum,
et vix Collegij nomine indigitandum
invenerat,
elegans, magnificum,
et ab omni parte perfectum,
reliquisset.
Obijt Julii 7mo, 1697.
Ætatis LXI."

"*John Eachard* was a man of lively wit and acute satire. His little book is well worth reading for a cheerful amusement. I have heard my Father say, he was a dull Preacher, though a witty man. So was Wasse, and some others. Not an uncommon case." *MS Note by Mr. J. Whiston.*

* "The lovers of the Drama are obliged to Mr. Thomas Davies, not only for an edition of the Works of the moral, the feeling, the natural, and the sensible George Lillo, but for a more critical and more perfect account of the life of that esteemed and popular Bard, than had before been given by any of our biographical compilers.—The world, as Mr. Davies remarks in his Dedication to Mr. Garrick, 'is indebted to this Writer for the invention of a new species of Dramatic Poetry, which may properly be termed the inferior or lesser Tragedy.'—We cannot better sum up the merits of this Writer as a Moralist, than in the Editor's words: 'A love of truth, innocence and virtue, a firm resignation to the will of Providence, and a detestation of vice and falsehood, are constantly insisted upon, and strongly inculcated in all the compositions of honest Lillo.'"

Monthly Review, vol. LII. p. 54.

Sketch

Sketch of Lord Chesterfield's Characters *," 12mo.

"Some Memoirs of Mr. Henderson, 1778."

In 1779 he published "Some Account of the Life and Writings of Massinger†; prefixed to a new and improved Edition of his Works," in 4 volumes, 8vo.

A series of very curious Letters from Mr. Davies was inserted, by Mr. Malcolm, in "Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M.A. Rector of Shiplake, and many of the most eminent Men of his Time, 1805;" many of them highly characteristic both of Mr. Granger and Mr. Davies.

Not meeting with that success which his attention and abilities merited, Mr. Davies, in 1778, was under the disagreeable necessity of submitting to become a bankrupt; when, such was the regard entertained for him by his friends, that they readily consented to his re-establishment; and none, as he said himself, were more active to serve him, than those who had suffered most by his misfortunes. But all their efforts might possibly have been fruitless, if his great and good friend Dr. Johnson‡ had not exerted all his

* "There are several entertaining *anecdotes* and *remarks* in this little pamphlet; and the ingenious Author appears to have written with great candour, and freedom from prejudice."
Monthly Review, vol. LIV. p. 436.

† "From the name subscribed to a short inscription of this Life to Dr. Samuel Johnson, 'as a small but sincere tribute to his liberal and extensive learning, his great and uncommon genius, and his universal and active benevolence,' we learn that the writer is Mr. Thomas Davies, who, as we remember, for his very generous treatment of the late Mr. Granger, Dr. Campbell said, was 'not a bookseller, but a gentleman dealing in books.' To this uncommon character we are glad to find that he has now added that of Author." *Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p.* 88.

‡ "Mr. Thomas Davies was a man of good understanding and talents, with the advantage of a liberal education. Though somewhat pompous, he was an entertaining companion; and his literary performances have no inconsiderable share of merit. He was a friendly and very hospitable man. Both he and his wife (who has been celebrated for her beauty), though upon the stage for many years, maintained an uniform decency of character; and Johnson esteemed them, and lived in as easy an intimacy with them as with any family which he used to visit. Mr. Davies recollected several of Johnson's remarkable sayings, and was one of the best of the many imitators of his voice and manner while relating them." *Boswell's Johnson, vol I. p.* 349.

The

interest in his behalf. He called upon all over whom he had any influence to assist Tom Davies; and prevailed on Mr. Sheridan, patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, to let him have a benefit; which he granted on the most liberal terms. This event took place May 27, 1778; when Mr. Davies made his last appearance on the stage, in the character of Fainall, in Congreve's comedy of "The Way of the World," and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his friends and the publick.

In 1780, by a well-timed publication, "The Life of Mr. Garrick *," in two volumes, which passed

The following Letter to Mr. Davies is preserved by Mr. Boswell:

"DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 18, 1783.

"I have had indeed a very heavy blow; but God, who yet spares my life, I humbly hope, will spare my understanding, and restore my speech. As I am not at all helpless, I want no particular assistance; but am strongly affected by Mrs. Davies's tenderness; and when I think she can do me good, shall be very glad to call upon her. I had ordered friends to be shut out; but one or two have found their way in; and if you come you shall be admitted; for I know not whom I can see, that will bring more amusement on his tongue, or more kindness in his heart. I am, &c. SAM. JOHNSON."

Mr. Boswell adds, "It gives me great pleasure to preserve such a memorial of Johnson's regard for Mr. Davies, to whom I was indebted for my introduction to him. He indeed loved Davies cordially, of which I shall give the following little evidence. One day, when he had treated him with too much asperity, Tom, who was not without pride and spirit, went off in a passion; but he had hardly reached home, when Frank, who had been sent after him, delivered this note: "Come, come, dear Davies, I am always sorry when we quarrel; send me word that we are friends."

The following letter is a farther proof of Dr. Johnson's regard:

"*August* 14, 1784. The tenderness with which you always treat me, makes me culpable in my own eyes for having omitted to write in so long a separation. I had, indeed, nothing to say that you could wish to hear. All has been hitherto misery accumulated upon misery, disease corroborating disease, till yesterday my asthma was perceptibly and unexpectedly mitigated. I am much comforted with this short relief, and am willing to flatter myself that it may continue and improve. I have at present such a degree of ease, as may not only admit the comforts, but the duties of life. Make my compliments to Mrs. Davies. Poor dear Allen, he was a good man."

* Dr. Johnson, in a Letter to Dr. Beattie, speaking of the Life of Garrick, says, "Mr. Davies has got great credit as an Author; generated by the conception of a bookseller."—Of these interesting

through four editions, he not only acquired considerable fame, but realized money *.

ing Memoirs Johnson wrote the first sentence; thus giving, as it were, the key-stone to the performance. It is, indeed, very characteristical of its Author, beginning with a maxim, and proceeding to illustrate. "All excellence has a right to be recorded. I shall, therefore, think it superfluous to apologize for writing the life of a man, who, by an uncommon assemblage of private virtues, adorned the highest eminence in a public profession." *Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. III. p.* 465.

A critique on this Work in the Gentleman's Magazine began:

"We scarce remember to have read a more pleasing compilation than this; and when, for that internal knowledge of the stage and its machinery which none but a player can possess or impart, we scruple not to compare it with the 'Apology of Cibber,' we cannot give it a higher commendation. Though *little David* is the commander-in-chief, and as such is properly placed in the van, yet many other theatric heroes and heroines pass in review before us.—In the early part of Mr. Garrick's life the Author was indebted, he tells us, to Dr. Johnson, who was the prompter and encourager of this undertaking."—After some proper extracts and remarks, the Reviewer concludes, "We shall now take our leave of Messrs. Garrick and Davies' performance with a distich analogous to what has been said of Mr. Richardson the printer:

'If booksellers thus cleverly can write,
Let writers deal in books, and booksellers indite.'"

* It happened that, nearly at the time of its first publication, being then engaged in the former edition of these Anecdotes, I had occasion to give some particulars of Mr. Garrick; and, studiously wishing to avoid all interference with what might in any degree be thought anticipating the novelty of Mr. Davies's volumes, I forbore to make extracts from them, confining myself principally to what had appeared in the "Biographia Dramatica" from the pen of Mr. Steevens; a circumstance which gave offence to the nice feelings of a somewhat too susceptible mind, as I afterwards found by the following complaint:

"Dear Sir, *Russel street, Wednesday, April* 14 [1784].

"I return your 'Bibliotheca Topographica,' with thanks; and beg you to lend me your 'Anecdotes of Bowyer.'—You will please to recollect that the 'Memoirs of Garrick' were published in 1780, and the 'Anecdotes of Bowyer' in 1782.—By referring to the Index, you will find the article *Garrick*—you will there read how *T. F.* strains with all his nerves to prove, contrary to all evidence, that Mr. Garrick was an avaricious man. That he was a great œconomist, no man denies; nor can any man be charitable or generous without that virtue.—In my next edition of Garrick I shall perhaps take notice of this malevolent remark.—You will also find that *T. F.* quotes the 'Life of Garrick,' merely to misrepresent a sentence, by an over-strained and ill-natured comment.

He also published, "Dramatic Miscellanies*, consisting of Critical Observations on several Plays of

ment. I confess I was disappointed, not to find in your valuable Work, which I esteem an excellent monument of gratitude to a kind Master, a favourable mention of a Book you have always professed to approve.—I yesterday told you truly, that my "Miscellanies" were published with a view to secure a tolerable income to the partner of my life. And I am convinced that an unfavourable or cold account of them in a Magazine so well established as the Gentleman's would greatly hurt my present Book. And, farther give me leave to say, it would prevent my making any addition to the present volumes, should my health and spirits permit me to go on and complete my original intention.—To a Gentleman of your humanity I need say no more. I am, dear Sir, Your most obedient servant, THO. DAVIES.

"P. S. There are so many blots and interlineations in my letter, that, if I had time, I would write it over again. Pray excuse me."

* On the "Dramatic Miscellanies" the Reviewer in the Gentleman's Magazine thus candidly delivered his opinion:

"The Life of Garrick we have already taken occasion to commend. Our theatrical Nestor, unimpaired by years, and animated by his subject, proceeds, in the present Work, to delineate the portraits of his theatrical compeers, and to comment on the productions of 'Nature's darling child.' In relating the Historiettes of the Theatre Mr. Davies excels; and his characters of the performers in general are amusing and impartial."

That this praise, however, was not deemed sufficient, appears by the following remonstrance:

"SIR, . *Russell-street, Sunday, May* 2, [1784].

"I have read the Critique on my 'Miscellanies' in the Gentleman's Magazine. I cannot be proud of the high rank in which I am there placed amongst authors. An old woman, who tells her stories fluently, with a pipe in her mouth, sitting by a winter's fire, may deserve as ample a panegyrick as the writer has bestowed on me. My pudding, I find, is not made all of plumbs—the Critick cries out for more Anecdotes. That is to say, he would not have me trouble myself about remarkable Observations upon Shakspeare, for of that species of writing, he ingeniously hints, I am not capable; by telling the Publick that *there is enough of them.*—Seriously I am concerned to see a man with an excellent heart, under the influence of one who is as well known for his treacherous and invidious conduct as the abuse of his ingenuity and abilities.—My remarks on authors have been approved by judges as well qualified to decide upon them as Mr. *T. F.* How could you suffer this man to shed his venom in some notes which he has been permitted to insert in your valuable 'Anecdotes of Bowyer?' In the article *Garrick*, you neglected an opportunity to do that justice to my Life of the English Roscius, which I expected from one who loudly, and I hoped

Shakspeare; with a Review of his principal Characters, and those of various eminent Writers, as re-

I hoped sincerely, commended it. But the Devil at your elbow prevented your kind intention. Honest Mr. Reed, under the same influence I believe, was hindered from doing me that justice his heart prompted him to; for though, in two or three places of his 'Biographia Dramatica,' he mentioned my 'Life of Garrick,' it was in so cold a manner, that my Book could receive no advantage from his notice. The cold distillation of Nightshade, composed by the poisoning Chemist, infected his Work in more places than I shall pretend to enumerate.—I am not discouraged by the sale of my 'Miscellanies' to proceed in my remarks on Shakspeare.—I have hitherto treated *T. F.* more gently and politely than his behaviour to me has deserved. Be assured, in future, that I will not spare him. I dread neither his rancour, nor his power of writing.—When I have the pleasure to see you next, I will entertain you with two or three pretty stories of this worthy gentleman. I am, Sir, &c. THO. DAVIES."

Wishing, if possible, to conciliate the irritability of an offended Author, the Reviewer was requested to revise his former article, which he did in these words: "On an attentive re-perusal of these volumes, we must again declare, that we are abundantly more pleased with the anecdotes they contain, than with the criticism, however excellent. Without the least derogation to the 'Antient Learning,' or 'Historical Information,' for which Mr. Davies has been (we do not say too highly) extolled, we still assert that his history of the heroes of the stage, including 'the manner in which great actors delivered particular passages,' is by far the most valuable portion of this entertaining book."

The whole of these uncomfortable sensations in the mind of my very worthy, but in this instance somewhat too captious friend, arose from a supposition, which he had erroneously formed, that Mr. George Steevens was both the Reviewer in the Magazine, and the Writer of the Notes signed *T. F.*; when, in fact, he was neither the one nor the other. Nor had I myself at that time any power over the *Review*. The Writer of it (who made no secret of his name, and really wished to befriend Mr. Davies) was the Rev. John Duncombe.—The initials *T. F.* designated *Dr. Taylor's Friend*, now known to be the late Rev. George Ashby; whose short Notes on the Life of Garrick were written (as were nearly all the other Notes which he communicated) in the margin of the proof-sheets whilst they were preparing for the press.

With myself, personally, Mr. Davies continued on his usual friendly terms.

"SIR, *Russel-street, Monday, Nov.* 15, 1784.

"I return thanks for the 'Anecdotes of Bowyer,' a book replete with agreeable biography and literary amusement.—I have in my last edition of Garrick's Life answered, and I hope with temper, the acrimonious and malevolent remarks of *T. F.* upon the bounty of Mr. Garrick. THO. DAVIES."

presented by Mr. Garrick, and other celebrated Comedians. With Anecdotes of Dramatic Poets, Actors, &c. 1785." 3 vols. 8vo. A second edition appeared a few days only before his death.

Mr. Davies was also the writer of essays without number, in prose and verse, in the St. James's Chronicle, and some other of the public newspapers.

The Compiler of the present Volumes knew Mr. Davies well; and for several years passed many convivial hours in his company at a social meeting*;

* In this Society Mr. Davies originally started the idea of writing the Life of Mr. Garrick; and, encouraged by their approbation, he frequently produced, at their dinners, a small portion of his intended work, which he would read to them with much complacency, and not a little to their general information.

This pleasant Association originated in occasional evening meetings of a few Booksellers, at the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar. That house, however, having been converted into private dwellings, a regular club was held, once a week, at the Grecian Coffee-house; where I recollect with no small satisfaction many happy hours that passed in rational and improving conversation.

After a trial of three or four years, the evening club was changed to a monthly dinner at *The Shakspeare*; and truly proud was *honest Campbell*, in producing his prime bottles to a Literary Society, whom he justly considered as conferring celebrity on his house, and to whom he constantly devoted the *Apollo* Room.

This Club has been already mentioned in vol. V. p. 324.—Let me be indulged in here repeating what I have elsewhere mentioned of some of these departed Worthies.

The first links of this amicable chain were, about 1774, broken by the deaths, first of Mr. *William Davenhill*, a young bookseller in Cornhill, of mild and amiable manners; and soon after, of Mr. *William Davis* of Piccadilly, whose learning was profound, and his conversation uncommonly brilliant.

The next member lost to the Society was Mr. *Thomas Evans*; a well-known and eminent bookseller in the Strand; who died April 30, 1784, much beloved, respected, and esteemed by his numerous acquaintance, friends, and relations; by the latter for his affectionate regard; by his friends for his readiness and activity in their service; and by his acquaintance for the pleasantness of his conversation, and his entertaining manner of displaying his wit and humour, of both of which he possessed a more than ordinary portion to the close of his existence; even that "last solemn act of a man's life," his will, containing an example of it. After directing that his funeral should be in a very plain manner, he could not refrain from adding, that "it would be ridiculous to make a coxcomb of a *grave* man."

Few persons in the middling rank of life had their company more

where his lively sallies of pleasantry were certain to entertain his friends by harmless merriment. The more courted by those who had the pleasure of knowing him, because few have been more successful in their "flashes of merriment," or have more frequently "set the table in a roar;" and there are not many to whom the publick have been more obliged for a right use of their professional powers. Mr. Evans (who served his apprenticeship with Mr. Charles Marsh, a bookseller of reputation in Round-court and at Charing Cross) had naturally a taste and a love for Literature; and, as far as prudence would permit, endeavoured to render his private propensity the source of public advantage and public ornament. Hence he favoured the world with elegant editions of complete collections of the works of some very eminent Poets, and engaged in a great number of publications that tended to rescue merit from oblivion, and to do honour to the literary character of his country. Among these shall only be mentioned such as have occurred with his name subscribed to the dedications; viz. 1. "Shakspeare's Poems," to Mr. Foote, 1774. 2. "Buckingham's Works," to Mr. Garrick, 1775. 3. "Nicolson's Historical Library," to the Marquis of Rockingham, 1776. 4. Four volumes of "Old Ballads, with Notes," to the Duke of Northumberland, 1777, 1784. 5. "Cardinal de Retz's Memoirs," to Mr. Stackpoole. 6. "Savage's Works," to Mr. Harris, 1777. 7. "Goldsmith's Works," to Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1777. 8. "Prior's Works," to Mr. Sheridan, 1779. 9. "Rabelais' Works," to Sir John Elliott. 10. "History of Wales," to Sir W. W. Wynne.—He regularly told the friend who communicated part of this article, that he would give him a complete list of his own publications, and as regularly forgot it; and this was one of the subjects of the last laugh they had together.—We owe to him also the re-publication of Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa, 1779," 2 vols. 4to; in an advertisement to which, he announced an intention of re-printing by subscription that scarce and valuable book the "Notitia Monastica" of Bp. Tanner; a work which was soon after printed at Cambridge, under the revision of the learned and industrious Dr. Nasmith; and with the patronage of the University, and of Dr. Tanner, the Bishop's son. It is now, however, again become rare, from the far greater part of the impression having, in 1808, been consumed by fire.

As an individual, Mr. Evans had his imperfections in common with the rest of mankind: but those who knew him best will feel a triumph when they hear any of his failings singled out as the subject of discussion, because it must serve to bring to their recollection how much his foibles were over-balanced by his many substantial good qualities.—The following characteristic lines were written, by way of epitaph, by a friend who intimately knew and consequently esteemed him:

"Cropt by th' untimely hand of Death, here lies,
If 'Life's a jest,' one who was truly wise;
If cares were jests, its jests were all his care,
Till life and jest dispers'd in empty air.

last time, however, that he visited them he wore the appearance of a spectre; and, sensible of his

Then take this sigh, thou poor departed shade!
For all the pleasantries thy life display'd:
Alas! 'tis all that's now in friendship's power;
The sad exchange for many a cheerful hour."

Mr. Robert Evans, of Pall Mall, is a worthy successor, both in business and in talent, to his excellent father.

Mr. *Lockyer Davis* was a bookseller of very considerable reputation; and succeeded to a business which had been long carried on by his uncle, Mr. Charles Davis, first in Fleet-street, and afterwards in Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn. He was bookseller to the Royal Society, and nominally their printer. He was also one of the nominal printers of the Votes of the House of Commons; an honour at that time coveted by the profession; as the sale of the "Votes" was then very considerable. It was enjoyed at the same period by Mr. Charles Bathurst, Mr. John Whiston and his partner Mr. Benjamin White; and also by Mr. Charles Rymers, as partner with Mr. Davis.—At the first institution of the Literary Fund for the Relief of Distressed Authors, Mr. Davis kindly gave them his gratuitous services as one of their Registrars. After a long and exemplary life of 73 years, Mr. Davis went out of existence, April 23, 1791, in a manner singularly calm, and devoid of sickness. He had been indisposed for some time with the gout; but was thought to be quite recovered; and, a few moments previous to his death, had been diverting himself with playing at drafts with one of his daughters; but suddenly dropping his head, and remaining for a second or two in that posture, Miss Davis, imagining he had a sudden twinge of the gout, said, "Are you in pain, Sir?" No answer being made, she flew to his assistance, but found all assistance vain. He was no more.—Mr. Davis was much valued as an honest and intelligent individual. He had read much, and to the purpose. Some little matters he had written; but they were principally, I believe, *jeux d'esprits*, arising from temporary circumstances, and dispersed in the public papers, particularly "The St. James's Chronicle." The only volume of which I recollect his having acknowledged himself the editor was a valuable collection of the "Maxims of Rochefoucault, 1774," 8vo.—Few men, however, knew more of books, or more of the world; and fewer still were equally willing to advantage others by a free communication of that advice which, being the result of experience, was the more valuable. He always wished to know his man before he opened his mind to him; but, once knowing him sufficiently to think him worthy of his confidence, he would communicate freely, and urge the party to exert himself sufficiently to be able to make the best use of his friendship. In every society he mixed with, he may be said to have been the life and soul, as he had the happy talent of rendering himself beloved equally by the young and by the aged, and that without the least departure

from

approaching end, took a solemn valediction. Poor Ghost! how it would comfort thee to know, that, at

from the strictest decorum of manners. Temperate in the extreme himself both in eating and drinking, few men enjoyed more heartily the conviviality of a select party; and scarcely any one excelled him in those minute but useful attentions to a mixed company, which lead so usefully to support conversation, and to render every man better pleased with his associates. His intimates were those of the first rank in life and literature; and his politeness in facilitating the researches of literary men has been the theme of many a writer. He was of amiable manners in private life; and his long management of an extensive business had made known to many of the first characters in the kingdom, and to almost all literary men, his integrity as a tradesman, his extensive information as a scholar, and his real value as a man. His family suffered a severe loss by his death; and none, who knew him, will read this notice of it without acknowledging that they have lost a worthy friend.

The following Epitaph is placed on a small tablet under the organ-loft of St. Bartholomew the Great.

"To the memory of Mr. LOCKYER DAVIS,
of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn;
who departed this life April 23, 1791;
in the 73d year of his age.
His tenderness and attention as a husband and father
have rarely been equalled, but never exceeded.
His integrity was inflexible; the solidity of his judgment and elegance of his manners (which were preserved by temperance to the latest period of his life) rendered him at once the instructor and delight of a numerous acquaintance; his advice being ever solicited, and seldom taken but with advantage.
Indeed, the chasm he has left in society
will not be readily supplied,
for we may truly say with the Poet,
'Take him for all in all we shall
not look upon his like again.'
Also Mrs. MARY DAVIS,
who departed this life Nov. 6. 1769, in the 48th year of her age. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a sincere friend."

Mr. *James Dodsley* was the brother, the partner, and successor in business, of the late ingenious Mr. Robert Dodsley, of whom see vol. II. pp. 374—376.—James Dodsley was very early in life invited by his brother Robert (who was 22 years older than himself) to assist him in business. Their father kept the free-school at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire; and, being very much respected, had also many other scholars of neighbouring farmers and gentlemen. He was a little deformed man; married a young woman of 17, at the age of 75, and had a child by this union at 78. Besides Robert and James, he had many other children. One son (named Avery) lived with the late Sir George Savile, bart. and died in his

a subsequent meeting of thy sincere friends, the impression of thy last appearance was not eradi-

his service. Another, Isaac, lived as gardener with Mr. Allen, at Prior-park, and afterwards with Lord Weymouth, at Long Leate. Isaac was 52 years in these families, and may justly be named the father of the beautiful plantations at Prior-park and at Long Leate. He retired from the latter situation at 78, and died in his 81st year.—Mr. James Dodsley became an active and useful partner to his brother; in conjunction with whom he published many works of the first celebrity; "A Collection of Poems," "The Preceptor," "The Annual Register," &c. &c.

Robert quitted business in 1759; but James persevered in acquiring wealth by the most honourable literary connexions. In 1782 he suggested to the Rockingham Administration the plan of the tax on receipts; which, though troublesome to the trader, has been productive of considerable revenue to the state. A few years after (1788) he was nominated as a proper person to be sheriff of London and Middlesex; in excuse for which, he cheerfully paid the customary fine. It is worthy noticing, as a literary anecdote, that he sold no less than 18,000 copies of Mr. Burke's famous "Reflections on the French Revolution;" with considerable advantage both to himself and to the Author, to whom he made a very handsome compliment for the profits.—His property (which was estimated to be about 70,000*l.*) he gave principally to nephews and nieces, and their descendants; to some of them 8000*l.* 3 per cents each, and to others 4 or 5000*l.* each, in specific sums, or in higher funds: to each of his executors 1000*l.* These were, Mr. Thomas Tawney, of Brooke's-place, Lambeth, who married a daughter of his brother Isaac; Mr. John Walter, of Charing Cross (with whom he had been in habits of friendship, Mr. Walter having served his apprenticeship with his brother Robert); and Mr. George Nicol, his Majesty's bookseller, in Pall Mall. To his attorney, Mr. Webster, 1000*l.*; to Mr. John Freeborn, who had been for several years his assistant in business, 4000*l.*; to his maid-servant 500*l.*; to his coachman 500*l.* and also his carriage and horses; to the poor of St. James's, Westminster, 200*l.* 3 per cents; and to the Company of Stationers, nearly 400*l.*—By a habit of secluding himself from the world, Mr. James Dodsley (who certainly possessed a liberal heart and a strong understanding) had acquired many peculiarities. He at one time announced an intention of quitting trade; but, in less than a fortnight, repenting the resolution, again advertised that he should continue in business, and re-solicited the favour of his friends. For some years past, however, he kept no public shop, but continued to be a large wholesale dealer in books, of his own copy-right. Of these a part, to the amount of several thousand pounds, was burnt by an accidental fire in a warehouse which he had not prevailed on himself to insure; but the loss of which he was philosopher enough to bear without the least apparent emotion; and, in the presence of the writer of this article, who

dined

cated; and that every breast heaved a sympathetic sigh, lamenting the loss of so excellent an associate!

dined with him before the fire was well extinguished, sold, to a gentleman in company, the chance of the fragments of waste-paper that might be saved, for a single hundred pounds. This agreement was not fulfilled, but the whole remainder was afterwards sold for 80 guineas. He kept a carriage many years; but studiously wished that his friends should not know it; nor did he ever use it on the Eastern side of Temple Bar. He purchased some years since an estate, with a small house on it, between Chislehurst and Bromley; on the house he expended an incredible sum, more than would have re-built one of twice the size, which afterwards he rarely visited, and at length lett, with the estate, on a long lease, at a very low rent.—Though he often expressed his apprehension that the Law (if he should die intestate) would not dispose of his property as he could wish, he never could persuade himself to make a will till he was turned of 70; after which time he made four; the last of them Jan. 4, 1797, not long before his decease. He left every legacy clear of the tax, and appointed six residuary-legatees.—He was buried in St. James's church, Westminster; and in the chancel an open book of marble is inscribed,

"Sacred to the memory of JAMES DODSLEY,
many years an eminent bookseller in Pall Mall.
He died Feb. 19, 1797, aged 74.
His body lies buried in this church.
He was a man of a retired and contemplative turn of mind,
though engaged in a very extensive line of public business.
He was upright and liberal in all his dealings;
a friend to the afflicted in general,
and to the poor of this parish in particular."

Mr. *Thomas Longman*, many years a considerable bookseller in Paternoster Row, was a man of the most exemplary character both in his profession and in private life, and as universally esteemed for his benevolence as for his integrity. He died at Hampstead, Feb. 5, 1797, aged 66; and was succeeded by a son of both his names; who, with a considerable portion of the well-earned wealth, inherits the good qualities of his father; and has carried on the business of a wholesale bookseller to an extent far beyond what was ever known in the Annals of *The Row*. Another son, George (M. P. for Maidstone), is of equal consequence as a wholesale stationer.

Mr. *Thomas Payne*, for more than 40 years a bookseller of the highest reputation at the Mews-gate, was a native of Brackley in Northamptonshire; and began his career in "Round-court in the Strand, opposite York buildings;" where, after being some years an assistant to his elder brother, Olive Payne (with whom the idea and practice of printing Catalogues is said to have originated), he commenced bookseller on his own account, and issued "A Catalogue of curious Books in Divinity, History, Classicks, Medi-

He died May 5, 1785, aged about 73; for, in the Postscript to the second edition of his "Dramatic

Medicine, Voyages, Natural History, &c. Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, in excellent condition, and mostly gilt and lettered," dated Feb. 29, 1740, being almost the first of the Catalogists, except Daniel Brown, at the Black Swan without Temple Bar, and the short-lived Meers and Noorthouck. From this situation he removed to the Mews-gate, in 1750, when he married Elizabeth Taylor, and succeeded her brother in the shop and house, which he built, whence he issued an almost annual succession of Catalogues, beginning 1755; and, in the years 1760 and 1761, two Catalogues during the year; a list of which may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 901. This he continued to do till 1790; when he resigned the business to his eldest son, who had for more than twenty years been his partner, and who opened a new literary channel, by a correspondence with Paris, whence he brought, in 1793, the library of the celebrated Chancellor, Lamoignon. This little shop, in the shape of an L, was the first that obtained the name of a Literary Coffee-house in London, from the knot of Literati that resorted to it; and, since the display of new books on the counter has been adopted from the Oxford and Cambridge booksellers, other London shops have their followers. If a reasonable price, and a reasonable credit for his goods, be the criterion of integrity, Mr. Payne supported the character of an *honest* man to the last; and, without the modern flash of wealth, which, ostentatiously exposed in a fine shop, has involved so many traders of all descriptions in difficulties and ruin, he acquired that fortune which enabled him to bring up two sons and two daughters with credit, and to assist some relations who wanted his aid. Warm in his friendships as in his politicks, a convivial, cheerful companion, and unalterable in the cut and colour of his coat, he uniformly pursued one great object, *fair dealing*, and will survive in the list of booksellers the most eminent for being adventurous and scientific, by the name of *honest* Tom Payne. The Author of "The Pursuits of Literature," who is an excellent appreciator of character, calls him "that *Trypho emeritus*, Mr. Thomas Payne, one of the honestest men living, to whom, as a bookseller, Learning is under considerable obligations." — He died Feb. 8, 1799, in his 82d year; and was buried, on the 9th, at Finchley, near the remains of his wife and brother.—The present *Thomas Payne* of Pall Mall was the eldest, and is now the only surviving son; and inherits every good quality of his Father.

Mr. *Peter Elmsly*, who succeeded *Paul Vaillant*, esq. at his well-known shop in the Strand, in the department principally of an Importer of Foreign Books, was respected by every human being who knew him. To the tolerable education which it is in the power of almost every North Briton without much difficulty to attain, he had gradually superadded, as he advanced in life and prosperity, such a fund of general knowledge, and so uncommonly accurate a discrimination of language, that, had

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Miscellanies," published 1785, he mentions a circumstance which occurred, he says, when he was

he chosen to have stood forward as a Writer, he would have secured a permanent niche in the Temple of Fame. For the truth of this assertion I can boldly appeal to all who have been favoured with his epistolary correspondence. Nor was he less critically nice in the French language than in his own.—Mr. Elmsly died at Brighthelmstone, in the 67th year of his age, May 3, 1802.—For a short time before his death he had wholly quitted business, with a competent fortune, most handsomely acquired by consummate ability and the strictest integrity. The respect which he experienced from the late Duke of Grafton, the Hon. Topham Beauclerk, Mr. Stuart Mackenzie, Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Crachcrode, Mr. Wilkes, &c. &c. is well recollected; and among the many living characters of eminence by whom he was beloved and regarded were his more immediate friends and patrons Earl Spencer, Earl Stanhope, Sir Joseph Banks, Dean Rennell, Mr. Dutens, &c. &c.—His remains were brought to Sloane-street; whence, on the 10th, they were removed, in solemn funeral procession, and deposited in the family vault at Marybone, attended by a large party of friends, sincere mourners on the melancholy occasion; as, for strength of mind, soundness of judgment, and unaffected friendship, he left not many equals.—He left a widow, to whom he had long been an affectionate husband, and who had the consolation to reflect that she had for many years soothed the pillow of anguish by unwearied assiduity.

Mr. *Thomas Cadell*, a striking instance of the effects of a strong understanding when united to unremitting industry, was born in Wine-street, Bristol; and served an apprenticeship to that eminent bookseller *Andrew Millar*, the steady patron of Thomson, Fielding, and many other eminent authors; who, by remunerating literary talent with a liberality proportionate to its merit, distinguished himself as much, as the patron of men of letters of that day, as Mr. Alderman *Boydell* did afterwards of the Arts. Mr. Cadell in 1767 succeeded to the business; and, at an early period of life, was at the head of his profession. Introduced by Mr Millar to writers of the first rank in literature, who had found in him their best Mæcenas—to Johnson, Hume, Warburton, Hurd, &c. &c.—he pursued the very same commendable track; and, acting upon the liberal principle of his predecessor in respect to authors, enlarged upon it in an extent, which, at the same time that it did honour to his spirit, was well suited to the more enlightened period in which he carried on business. In conjunction with the late William Strahan, esq. M.P. for Wotton Basset, and, after his death, with his son Andrew Strahan, esq. now member for *Catherlogh*, munificent remunerations have been held out to writers of the most eminent talents; and it is owing to the spirit and generosity of these gentlemen, that the world has within these fifty years been enriched by the masterly labours of Robertson, Blackstone, Gibbon, Burn, Henry, and numberless other

of

in his 73d year. He was buried, by his own desire, in the vault of St. Paul Covent Garden; and the following lines were written on the occasion:

"Here lies the Author, Actor, Thomas Davies;
Living, he shone a very *rara avis*.

of the ablest writers of the age.—In 1793 Mr. Cadell retired from trade, in the full possession of his health and faculties, and with an ample fortune, the sole and satisfactory fruits of unremitted diligence, spirit, and integrity; leaving the business which he had established as the first in Great Britain, and perhaps in Europe, to Thomas, his only son, conjointly with Mr. Davies, who, following the Alderman's example, have preserved the high reputation acquired from the liberality, honour, and integrity of their predecessors. Accustomed, however, from early days, to business, and conscious that an idle life was a disgrace to a man of clear intellects, sound judgment, and an active mind, he, with a laudable ambition, sought, and most honourably obtained, a seat in the Magistracy of the City of London; being unanimously elected, March 30, 1798, to succeed his friend Mr. Gill, as Alderman of Walbrook ward. At Midsummer 1800, a period when party spirit ran high, he was elected by a very honourable majority on a poll, with his friend Mr. Alderman Perring, to the shrievalty of London and Middlesex; an office, which, it may be said without disparagement to any other gentleman, was never more honourably or more splendidly discharged. To a conscientious attendance on the severer duties of that important station (for he was never absent a single Sunday from the Chapel of one of the Prisons) he owed the foundation of that asthmatic complaint, which so fatally terminated at a period when the Citizens of London, who justly revered him as an independent, humane, and intelligent Magistrate, anticipated the speedy approach of his attainment to the highest civic honours. He had dined out on Sunday, and returned in the evening to his own house, apparently in as good health as usual. In the morning, a little before one, he rang his bell, and told the servant that he thought he was dying. A person was immediately dispatched for medical assistance; but, before it arrived, the worthy Alderman had expired. He had been for some months subject to severe fits of coughing; by the effects of one of which fits, it is supposed, his death was occasioned.—To the Asylum, where he had long been a valuable Treasurer, the Foundling Hospital, and various other public charities, of which he was an active governor, and where his presence gave animation to their proceedings, while his purse liberally aided their funds, his loss was great:—to a very extensive circle of friends (and there are several, as well as the writer of this article, who had unbent their inmost souls with him for more than 40 years) it was incalculable.—He was eminently characterized by the rectitude of his judgment, the goodness of his heart, the bene-

"The scenes he play'd Life's audience must commend,
He honour'd Garrick—Johnson was his friend."
Mrs. Davies, his widow, died Feb. 9, 1801.

benevolence of his disposition, and the urbanity of his manners; and, whether considered in his magisterial character, or in the more retired walks of social or domestic life, few men could be named, so well deserving of private veneration or public esteem. —One of the latest public acts of his life was the presenting to the Company of Stationers, of which he had been thirty-seven years a liveryman, a handsome painted window for the embellishment of their Hall.—By an affectionate wife, who died in January 1786, he had one son and one daughter; both of whom he lived to see united in marriage, to his entire satisfaction; and who now have the comfort to reflect, that their father fulfilled the various duties allotted to him with the honour of a man and the integrity of a Christian.—He died, at his house in Bloomsbury-place, in his 60th year.—In a Sermon preached by Mr. Hutchins (then Chaplain to the Lord Mayor) on the 9th of January following, a handsome compliment is paid to Mr. Alderman Cadell, for "gentleness of manners, benevolence of disposition, purity of morals, tenderness to the unfortunate, and an unaffected deportment, in the various offices of citizen, magistrate, parent, and friend."—The Alderman's great success in life is one of the many proofs that this Metropolis has for years afforded, that application and industry, when unforeseen misfortune and severe ill health do not intervene, seldom fail to meet with their due reward; and, more especially, where those necessary qualifications for business are accompanied with a spirit of enterprize unalloyed by rashness or want of caution. Mr. Andrew Millar, the predecessor of Alderman Cadell, was in possession of very humble means when he commenced business, and lived some years facing St. Clement's church. He died rich, and very deservedly, as he was a liberal patron of authors. Previous to his time, Lintott and the Tonsons were at the head of the bookselling trade.

Mr. *John Walter* died July 25, 1803. He was the only apprentice of Mr. Robert Dodsley; was afterwards 40 years a bookseller at Charing Cross, and 18 years director of the Westminster department of the Phœnix fire-office. He was a man of the strictest honour both in professional and private life; and his unbounded benevolence was only exceeded by his urbanity and uncommon flow of animal spirits.

Mr. *James Robson* died Aug. 25, 1806. See vol. V. p. 323.

Mr. *Robert Baldwin* died March 30, 1810, after a complication of maladies, which for more than four years had confined him to his bed-chamber. He had been for many years a bookseller of considerable eminence in Paternoster-row; where his industry and integrity were almost proverbial; whilst his mild and conciliatory manners secured him the sincere regard of all who knew him.

No. X.

JOHN LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

JOHN SHUTE, Lord Viscount Barrington, a Nobleman of considerable learning, and author of several books, was the youngest son of Benjamin Shute, merchant, youngest son of Francis Shute, of Upton, in the county of Leicester, esquire. He was born at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, in the year 1678*; and received part of his education at Utrecht, as appears from the Latin Orations which he delivered at that University, and afterwards published †.

After his return to England he applied himself to the study of the Law, in the Inner Temple. In 1701, he published, but without his name, "An Essay ‡ upon the Interest of England, in respect to Protestants dissenting from the Established Church," 4to. This was reprinted two years after, with considerable alterations and enlargements, intituled, "The Interest of England considered in respect to Protestant Dissenters, with some Thoughts about Occasional Conformity, by Mr. John Shute." Some time after this he published another piece, in 4to, intituled, "The Rights of Protestant Dissenters, in two Parts, 1704-5."

During the prosecution of his studies in the Law, he was applied to by Queen Anne's Whig Ministry, at the instigation of Lord Somers, to engage the

* His mother was a daughter of the famous Mr. Caryl, author of the Commentary on Job.

† 1. "Jo. Shute Dissertationes II. De Theocratiâ morali, de Theocratiâ civili, necnon Oratio de Studio Philosophiæ conjungendo cum Studio Juris Romani; Trajecti, 1697," 4to. 2. "Oratio de Studio Philosophiæ conjungendo cum Studio Juris Romani; habita in inclytâ Academiâ Trajectinâ. Kalendis Junii, 1698, à Johanni Shute, Anglo, Ph. D. & L. A. M."

‡ This Essay is mentioned by Dr. Watts, in a copy of verses addressed to the Author, and printed in the Works of Dr. Watts, in the "Collection of the English Poets, 1810."

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Presbyterians in Scotland to favour the important measure, then in agitation, of an union of the two kingdoms. Flattered, at the age of 24, by an application, which shewed the opinion entertained of his abilities and influence by the greatest Lawyer and Statesman of the age, he readily sacrificed the opening prospects of the profession, and undertook the arduous employment. The happy execution of it was rewarded, in 1708 (being then a Barrister), by the place of Commissioner of the Customs; from which he was removed by the Tory Administration, in 1711, for his avowed opposition to their principles and conduct.

How high Mr. Shute's character stood in the estimation even of those who differed most widely from him in religious and political sentiments, appears from the testimony borne to it by Swift *.

In the reign of Queen Anne, John Wildman, of Becket, in the county of Berks, esq. settled his large estate upon him, though no relation, and but of slender acquaintance, having always approved of the Roman custom of adoption, and who in his will, dated four years before his death, declared, his only reason for making Mr. Shute his heir, was, that he thought that gentleman most worthy to be adopted by him, as is expressed on the monuments, which his Lordship, in 1713, erected in the church of Shrivenham, to the memory of Mr. Wildman, and of his father, Sir John Wildman, knight, Postmaster General, and Alderman of London, who died in 1693, æt. 72.—Some years after he had another considerable estate left him, by Francis Barrington, of Tofts, esq. who had married his

* Dr. Swift writes thus to Archbishop King, in a letter dated London, Nov. 30, 1708. "One Mr. Shute is named for secretary to Lord Wharton. He is a young man, but reckoned the shrewdest head in England; and the person in whom the Presbyterians chiefly confide; and if money be necessary towards the good work it is reckoned he can command as far as 100,000*l.* from the body of the Dissenters here. As to his principles, he is a moderate man, frequenting the church and the meeting indifferently."

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first cousin (descended from Sir Gobart Barrington, of Tofts in Little Badow, knt. younger son of Sir Thomas Barrington, of Barrington Hall, knt. and and bart. son and heir of Sir Francis, created a Baronet 29 June 1611, at the first institution of that dignity), by whom having no issue, and having purchased the estate from his eldest brother, Sir Thomas Barrington, he re-conveyed it to him, and the reversion, for want of issue, to the said John Shute, esq. who, pursuant to the deed of settlement, procured an act of parliament to assume the name, and bear the arms of Barrington.

On the accession of King George I. he was chosen member of parliament for the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. On the 5th of July, 1717, he had a reversionary grant of the office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland; which he surrendered the 10th of December, 1731. King George I. was also pleased, by privy seal, dated at St. James's, June 10, and by patent at Dublin, July 1, 1720, to create him Baron Barrington of Newcastle, and Viscount Barrington of Ardglass, with a fee of 20 marks.

In 1722, he was again returned to parliament as member for the town of Berwick; but, in February 1722-3, being at that time Sub-governor of the Harburgh Company under the Prince of Wales, suffered a censure of expulsion * from the House of Commons, for having engaged in a disreputable affair, termed the Harburgh Lottery †. It was be-

* A vindication of Lord Barrington was published at the time, in a pamphlet which had the appearance of being written by him, or at least of being published under his directions.—On this circumstance a friend (since deceased) wrote on the margin, "He was a very worthy man, and had great plenty; so not likely to be drawn into any knavery, for lucre. I do not know the particulars, but I dare say he was deceived some way."

† A full account of this business is given in the Historical Register for 1723, and in Tindal's Continuation of Rapin; and an extenuation of it is offered in the Biographia Britannica, in a Paper drawn up by Mr. Michael Foster, and communicated by Michael Dodson, esq.; to which a warm reply may be seen in Lord Orford's Works, vol. III. p. 277.

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lieved that he had taken some steps very disagreeable to Mr. Walpole; who, when Prime Minister, could not forget the part which Lord Barrington had taken against him.

In 1725 he published, in two volumes, 8vo, his "Miscellanea Sacra; or, a new Method of considering so much of the History of the Apostles, as is contained in Scripture; in an Abstract of their History, an Abstract of that Abstract, and four critical Essays*." In this Work the Noble Author has traced, with great care and judgment, the methods taken by the Apostles, and first Preachers of the Gospel, for propagating Christianity; and explained with great distinctness the several gifts of the Spirit, by which they were enabled to discharge that office. These he improved into an argument for the truth of the Christian Religion; which is said to have staggered the infidelity of Mr. Anthony Collins.—Of this Work a second Edition, with large additions and corrections, was published in 1770, in three volumes 8vo, by his son, the present Bishop of Durham †.

In 1725, he published, in 8vo, "An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind, in the Order in which they lie in the Bible; or, a short System of the Religion of Nature and Scripture," &c. He was also author of several other tracts, which will be enumerated below ‡.

* These Critical Essays discuss the following subjects: 1. On the Witness of the Holy Ghost. 2. On the Distinction between Apostles, Elders, and Brethren. 3. On the Time when Paul and Barnabas became Apostles. 4. On the Apostolical Decree.

† To this Edition was added, a Dissertation on the Twelfth Chapter of the Hebrews.—"For his 'Miscellanea Sacra,' the name of Lord Barrington deserves a place in the highest class of Noble Authors. It bears the marks of great learning, industry, goodness of heart, and an ardent zeal for the promotion of Virtue and the honour of Christianity." *Critical Review.*

‡ 1. "A Dissuasive from Jacobitism; shewing in general what the Nation is to expect from a Popish King, and in particular from the Pretender." The fourth edition of this was printed in 8vo, in 1713.—2. "A Letter from a Layman, in Communion with

Lord Barrington sometimes spoke in Parliament, but appears not to have been a frequent speaker.

His Lordship died Dec. 14, 1734, at his seat of Becket, after an illness of seven hours continuance, in the 56th year of his age, and on the 27th was buried in the parish church of Shrivenham, Berks; where a monument was erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

"Here lies
the Right Honourable JOHN BARRINGTON,
Viscount Barrington of Ardglass, and
Baron of Newcastle in the kingdom of Ireland.
His father, Benjamin, was the youngest son of
Francis Shute, of Upton, in the county of Leicester, esq.
who was descended from Robert Shute of
Hockington, in the county of Cambridge,

with the Church of England, though dissenting from her in some points; to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ———. With a Postscript, shewing how far the Bill to prevent the Growth of Schism is inconsistent with the Act of Toleration, and the other Laws of this Realm." The second edition of this was printed in 1714, 4to.—3. "The Layman's Letter to the Bishop of Bangor." The second edition of this was published in 1716, 4to.—4. "An Account of the late Proceedings of the Dissenting Ministers at Salters' Hall; occasioned by the Differences amongst their Brethren in the Country: with some Thoughts concerning the Imposition of Human Forms for Articles of Faith. In a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Gale, with a Postscript to Mr. Bradbury: 1719," 8vo.—5. "An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind, in the Order in which they lie in the Bible; or a short System of the Religion of Nature and Scripture, 1725," 8vo.—6. "A Discourse of Natural and Revealed Religion, and the Relation they bear to each other, 1732," 8vo.—7. "An Answer to some Queries, in a Paper intituled *Reasons offered against pushing for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts*, 1732," 8vo.—John Sladen, the Author of these *Reasons*, published Animadversions on Lord Barrington's *Answer*, which drew forth, from his Lordship, 8. "Reflexions on the Twelfth Query, contained in Sladen's *Remarks*, and in the *Animadversions* on the *Answer* to it. In a Letter to a Friend, 1733," 8vo. 9. "A Letter to Protestant Dissenters, concerning their Conduct in the ensuing Election (formerly published in the Year 1722) 1733," 8vo.—Mr. Isaac Reed had a copy of this tract: which ascribes it to Lord Barrington, in a hand-writing coæval with its date.

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one of the Twelve Judges in
the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.
John Lord Barrington was chosen Representative
for the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in
both Parliaments of King George the First;
and died December 14, 1734,
in the fifty-sixth year of age;
leaving, by Anne his wife, daughter and coheiress
of Sir William Daines,
six sons and three daughters.
He took the name of BARRINGTON pursuant to the
settlement of his relation Francis Barrington,
of Tofts, in the county of Essex, esq.
and inherited the estate he had in this neighbourhood
by the will of John Wildman of Becket,
in the county of Berks, esq."

He generally attended divine worship among the Dissenters; and, for many years, received the Sacrament at Pinners' Hall, when Dr. Jeremiah Hunt, an eminent and learned Nonconformist Divine, was pastor of the congregation that assembled there. He had formerly been an attendant on Mr. Thomas Bradbury, but quitted that gentleman on account of his bigoted zeal for imposing unscriptural terms upon the article of the Trinity. His Lordship was a disciple and friend of Mr. Locke, had a high value for the Sacred Writings, and was eminently skilled in them *.

* "Viscount Barrington was one of the most strenuous advocates for Religious Liberty in his own or any other age. It is much to be lamented that the Works of this liberal and enlightened nobleman should have been so much neglected, and never collectively re-published. The Bishop of Durham, indeed, many years ago, re-published the *Miscellanea Sacra*, with improvements; but it is now very difficult to procure it. By a new edition, not only of that, but of all the noble Author's Writings, with a satisfactory account of his life, character, and opinions, his Lordship would not only confer an important benefit on posterity, but erect a durable monument, as honourable to himself as to the memory of his Father.'

Meadley's Life of Dr. Paley, 2d Edition, p. 179.

As a Writer in Theology, Lord Barrington had great merit; and contributed much to the diffusing of that spirit of free scriptural criticism which has since obtained among all denominations of Christians. As his attention was much turned to the study of Divinity, he had a strong sense of the importance of free enquiry in matters of Religion. In his writings, whenever he thought what he advanced was doubtful, or that his arguments were not strictly conclusive, though they might have great weight, he expressed himself with a becoming diffidence. He was remarkable for the politeness of his manners, and the gracefulness of his address, as we are assured by those who personally knew him.

From the alliance stated in his Epitaph, Lord Barrington had a numerous Family.

William-Wildman, his eldest son, the second Viscount Barrington, born 1710, arrived from his travels, 21 February 1737; was chosen to the British Parliament for Berwick, 13 March 1739; and took his seat in the House of Peers, 8 October 1745; being appointed 22 February following one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. In 1754 his Lordship was appointed Master of the Great Wardrobe; and in the same year was chosen to the English Parliament for Plymouth; in 1755 he was sworn of the Privy Council in that kingdom; and in the same year was appointed Secretary at War; in March 1761 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, which office he continued to fill till June 1762, when he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy; in July 1765 his Lordship was again made Secretary at War, where he continued till December 1778, when he had his Majesty's permission to retire from public business, and at the same time relinquished his seat for Plymouth, which Borough he had represented without interruption for 24 years.—On 16 September 1740 his Lordship married Mary, daughter and heir to Henry Lovell, esq. and widow of Samuel Grimston, esq. eldest son of William, Viscount Grimston; and by her Ladyship, who died 24 September 1764,

had

had issue a son, born in February 1743, and a daughter, Bothesia-Anne, born 8 August 1741, both deceased.

The Viscount dying Feb. 1, 1793, was succeeded by his nephew, William-Wildman, the third and late Viscount; who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Richard, the present Lord.

Francis, second son, died young.

3. John, was Colonel of a company in the Guards; after serving several campaigns, became Colonel of the 64th Regiment, with which he went to the West Indies, under Major-General Hapson, in 1758, and, succeeding to the command after the death of that Officer, reduced the Island of Guadaloupe, the first conquest of any importance made from the French in that war. He died at Paris, 2 April 1764, being then a Major-General, Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Foot, and Governor of Berwick; leaving issue, by Elizabeth, daughter of Florentius Vassal, esq. three sons: William; Richard, the present Viscount; Rev. George, prebendary of Durham, who, 12 February 1788, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Adair of Stratford-Place in London, esq.: and a daughter Louisa.

4. Honourable Daines*; of whom see vol. III. p. 3.

5. Samuel, appointed a Post-Captain in the Navy in 1747; Colonel of the Chatham division of Marines in October 1770, in the room of Lord Viscount Howe, who was then made an Admiral; in 1778 he was made a Rear-Admiral; was sent to the West-Indies, and repulsed the French fleet at St. Lucia in 1779, although of more than ten times his force.

* The worthy Judge has already been mentioned, as the friend and patron of Mr. Bowyer; and I cannot pass by this fair opportunity of expressing my own obligations both to him and to his brother the Bishop. To the Admiral I was also indebted, for his friendship to Mr. Thomas Wilmot, who shared with him in the perils and the laurels of War, which he did not long survive: had his life been spared, the Writer of this Note (instead of having been employed as a Pioneer of Literature) would probably have been engaged, under the banners of the gallant Admiral, in the Naval service of his country.—Mr. Wilmot (my maternal uncle) was a Lieutenant of the Bellona, under Captain Barrington, when, in August 1747, he captured the Duke of Chartres East Indiaman.

In 1782 he was made a Vice-Admiral, and distinguished himself at the relief of Gibraltar, being second in command under Lord Howe; in February 1786 he was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Marines; and in 1787 was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue Squadron; and died Aug. 16, 1800.

6. Shute, appointed in 1761 a Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; in 1762 he proceeded LL. D.; in 1768 he was appointed Residentiary of St. Paul's; 2 October 1769 Bishop of Landaff; whence he was promoted, in 1782, to the episcopal see of Salisbury; and in 1791 to that of Durham. He married, first, Lady Diana Beauclerk, daughter of Charles, Duke of St. Alban's; she deceasing in 1766, he married, secondly, 20 June 1770, Jane, only daughter of Sir John Guise, of Rendcombe in the county of Gloucester, bart. If this learned and benevolent Prelate were not a living ornament of the Episcopal Bench, I should say much more than that I was indebted to him, in 1782, for many valuable Notes on Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures on the New Testament;" and that, besides the having edited the Works of his Noble Father, he has published several occasional Sermons and Charges, and "A Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Sarum."—The venerable Prelate published also, in 1810, "Grounds of Union between the Churches of England and Rome considered, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, at the Ordinary Visitation of that Diocese;" and the publick have since been favoured with an octavo Volume of his Lordship's "Sermons, Charges, and Tracts."

Of the three daughters, 1. Sarah, married in June 1746, to Robert, only son of Uvedale Price, of the county of Hereford, esq.

2. Anne, married in January 1747, to Thomas, only son of Sir Thomas Clarges, bart.; by whom she had Frances, married in November 1784, to Christopher Barnard, esq.

3. Mary, died unmarried in 1743.

No. XV.

LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE PREACHED THE BOYLE's LECTURE *.

(See vol. III. p. 99.)

1692, Dr. Richard Bentley, 4to, 1692.
1693, 1694, Bp. Kidder. These Sermons form the first three Chapters of the Second Part of "A Demonstration of the Messias," first published, in 8vo, 1699.
1695, 1696, Bp. Williams, 8vo, 1708.
1697, Bp. Gastrell, 8vo, 1699.
1698, Dr. J. Harris, 4to, 1698.
1699, Bp. Bradford, 4to, 1700.
1700, Bp. Blackall, 8vo, 1706.
1701, 1702, Dr. Stanhope, 4to, 1702.
1703, Dr. Adams. Not printed.
1704, 1705, Dr. Samuel Clarke. "A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God; and "A Discourse concerning Natural and Revealed Religion," 2 vols. 8vo.
1706, Dr. John Hancock, 8vo, 1707.
1707, Mr. William Whiston. "The Accomplishment of Scripture Prophecies," 8vo, 1708.
1708, Dr. John Turner, 8vo, 1709.
1709, Dr. Lilly Butler, 8vo, 1711.
1710, Dr. Josiah Woodward, 8vo, 1712.
1711, 1712, Dr. William Derham. "Physico-Theology," 8vo, 1727 (best edition).

* Communicated by the Rev. Robert Watts (Rector of St. Alphage, and Librarian of Sion College) from Mr. Van Mildert's Boyle's Lectures, 2 vols. 8vo. 1806, vol. I. p. xvii; and Appendix to the Second Edition, 8vo, 1808.

1713,

1713, 1714, Dr. Benjamin Ibbot, 8vo, 1727.

1715, 1716, Mr. Stonestreet. [The Substance of one or two of these Sermons was published (as I am informed) in the shape of an octavo Pamphlet.] Mr. Stonestreet died before he finished the course.

1717, 1718, Bp. Leng, 8vo, 1719.

1719, 1720, Dr. John Clarke, 2 vols. 8vo, 1720.

1721, 1722, Archdeacon Gurdon, 8vo, 1723.

1723, Dr. Burscough. Not printed.

1724, 1725, Dr. Thomas Burnett, 2 vols. 8vo, 1726.

1726, 1727, 1728, Dr. Denne, afterwards Archdeacon of Rochester. Not printed.

1729, Unknown.

1730, 1731, 1732, Dr. William Berriman, 2 vols. 8vo, 1733*.

1733, 1734, 1735, Unknown.

1736, 1737, 1738, Mr. Biscoe. "The History of the Acts of the Apostles confirmed from other Authors," &c. 2 vols. 8vo, 1742.

1739, 1740, 1741, Dr. Twells, 2 vols. 8vo, 1743 (including his Lady Moyer's Lectures).

1742, 1743, Dr. Thomas, afterwards Bp. of Winchester. (See Gent. Mag. 1781, p. 242.) Not printed.

* So far the Collection goes which was published in 3 vols. folio, 1739. The Rev. Gilbert Burnet, Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex, published an Abridgment of them, with a copious Index, under the title of "A Defence of Natural and Revealed Religion," in 4 vols. 8vo. 1737.

1744,

1744, 1745, Dr. Joseph Roper. Not printed. In Sion College Library are Eleven MS Sermons preached by him at Boyle's Lecture. He died before he finished the Course.

1746, Unknown.

1747, 1748, 1749, Dr. Henry Stebbing, senior, published the Substance of his Sermons at this Lecture, in one volume, 8vo, 1750.

1750, 1751, 1752, Dr. John Jortin. The Substance of a part of these Discourses was inserted in his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," vols. I. and II. See his note at the end of the Third Book, vol. II. p. 438, 2d ed.

1753, 1754, 1755, Unknown.

1756, 1757, 1758, Dr. Thomas Newton (afterwards Bishop of Bristol). These form a part of his "Dissertations on the Prophecies." See his Introduction to vol. II.

1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, Dr. Charles Moss, rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.

1763, Dr. Ralph Heathcote. Printed two Sermons only, 4to, 1763.

1764, 1765, Unknown.

1766, 1767, 1768, Dr. William Worthington, 2 vols. 8vo, 1769.

1769, 1770, 1771, Dr. Henry Owen, 2 vols. 8vo. 1773.

1772, 1773, 1774, Dr. Gloster Ridley. Not printed. He died before he finished the Course. The last Sermon was read, in Bow Church, by Dr. Sclater. The MSS. are in the possession of the Family.

1775, 1776, 1777, Dr. Barford. Not printed.

1778,

1778, 1779, 1780, Mr. James Williamson, Vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West. "An Argument for the Christian Religion, drawn from a Comparison of Revelation with the Natural Operations of the Mind;" the Substance of the Lectures, in a thin 8vo, 1783.

1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, Dr. East Apthorp, then rector of Bow; now Prebendary of Finsbury; see vol. III. p. 94. On the Prevalence of Christianity before its Civil Establishment *. Not printed.

1786, John Porter, M. A. Trinity College, Cambridge. Not printed.

1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, William Hodson, M. A. Trinity College, Cambridge. Not printed.

1792, Dr. Thomas Kipling, now Dean of Peterborough. Not printed.

1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, Thomas Cockshutt, B.D. St. John's, Cambridge. Not printed.

1799, 1800, 1801, Henry Ward, M. A. of Worcester College, Oxford, Perpetual Chaplain of Havering in Essex. Not printed.

1802, 1803, 1804, William Van Mildert, M. A. rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, 2 vols. 8vo, 1806. Second Edition 1808.

1805, 1806, 1807, Thomas White, M. A. Queen's College, Oxford. Not printed.

1808, 1809, 1810, Edward Repton, M. A. The first Sermon printed in 8vo.

* See vol. III. pp. 96, 99.

No. XVI.

GEORGE LORD LYTTELTON.

THIS excellent Nobleman, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton of Hagley in Worcestershire, bart. was born in 1709 *; and educated at Eton; where he was so much distinguished, that his exercises were recommended as models to his school-fellows. From Eton he went to Christ Church; where he retained the same reputation of superiority, and displayed his abilities to the publick in a Poem on Blenheim. He was a very early Writer, both in Verse and Prose. His "Progress of Love," and his "Persian Letters," were both written when he was very young.

* He was born at seven months, and thrown away by the nurse as a dead child, but upon closer inspection was found to be alive. *Dr. Nash, Worcestershire, Appendix to vol. II. p.* 24.— "Hagley," that Historian observes, "was the scene of a very remarkable event, the concealment, and strange discovery, of two of the Powder Conspirators, temp. James I. a particular account of which is given in a MS. in the Harleian Collection, marked 38. B. 9. p. 102, before the MSS. were removed to the British Museum. The title is "A true Declaration of the Flight and Escape of Robert Winter, Esquire, and Stephen Littleton, Gent. the strange Manner of their living in Concealment so long a Time, how they shifted to several Places, and in the End were destroyed and taken at Hagley, being the House of Mrs. Littleton." The chief conspirators, as Catesby, Rookwood, Grant being thus disabled, opened their doors. Catesby and Percy were shot, and Thomas Winter taken alive. Maister Stephen Littelton and Robert Winter escaped, and fled to Rowley Regis. In Rymer's Fœdera, tom. XVI. p. 638, is a proclamation for apprehending Robert Winter and Stephen Littleton, dated Nov. 8, 1605. Littleton's person is thus described: a very tall man, swarthy of complexion, of brown coloured hair, no beard or little, about thirty years of age After various adventures, they came to Hagley, and concealed themselves there; but were betrayed by an under-cook; and in the stable-yard Winter was taken,

He stayed not long at Oxford; for in 1728 he began his travels, and visited France and Italy. When he returned, he obtained a seat in Parliament, for the borough of Oakhampton (on the death of Mr. Northmore), in 1735; and continued their Representative till he was made a Peer; and soon distinguished himself among the most eager opponents of Sir Robert Walpole, though his father, who was one of the Lords of the Admiralty, always voted with the Court. For many years the name of George Lyttelton was seen in every account of every debate in the House of Commons. He opposed the Standing Army; he opposed the Excise; he supported the motion for petitioning the King to remove Walpole.

The Prince of Wales, being (1737) driven from St. James's, kept a separate Court, and opened his arms to the Opponents of the Ministry. Mr. Lyttelton was made his Secretary, and was supposed to have great influence in the direction of his conduct. He persuaded his Master, whose business it was now to be popular, that he would advance his character by Patronage. Mallet was made under-secretary, and Thomson had a pension. For Thomson he always retained his kindness, and was able at last to place him at ease. Moore courted his favour by an apologetical poem, called "The Trial of Selim," for which he was paid with kind words, which, as is common, raised great hopes, that at last were disappointed. He now stood in

taken, but Lyttelton escaping, was pursued and taken at Prestwood. They were both sent to London. Humphrey Lyttelton, who assisted in concealing them, was tried at Worcester, and condemned; but, declaring something to the sheriff, Sir Richard Walsh, and Mr. Bromley of Holt, a justice of the peace, very active against this conspiracy, his sentence was respited. It is supposed he told the Sheriff, that Garnet, Oldcorn, and some more of the conspirators, might be apprehended at Mr. Habingdon's house at Henlip. In Rymer's Fœdera, vol. XVI. p. 640, John Finwood, cook to Mrs. Lyttelton, had an annuity of 40 marks, for discovering the two traitors, Robert Winter, esq. and Stephen Lyttleton, gent. Dated Westminster, 17 Jan. 1606."

Dr. Nash, vol. I. p. 492.

the

the first rank of Opposition; and Pope, who was incited, it is not easy to say how, to increase the clamour against the Ministry, commended him among the other Patriots. This drew upon him the reproaches of Mr. Fox *, who, in the House, imputed to him as a crime his intimacy with a Lampooner so unjust and licentious. Lyttelton supported his friend, and replied, "that he thought it an honour to be received into the familiarity of so great a Poet †."

While he was thus conspicuous, he married (1741) Miss Lucy Fortescue, sister to Lord Fortescue, of Devonshire, by whom he had a son Thomas (afterwards the second Lord Lyttelton), and two daughters, and with whom he appears to have lived in the highest degree of connubial felicity. "But human pleasures are short; she died in childbed, about six years afterwards (1747), and he solaced his grief by writing a *long Poem to her memory* ‡; without

* "Mr. Henry Fox's character may be given in a few words: he set out in life an ambitious man; he ended a most avaricious one." *T. F.*

† "Pope has been applauded by Dr. Warton for his just and not over-charged encomium in the following lines:

'Free as young Lyttelton her cause pursue,
Still true to Virtue, and as warm as true.'

Thomson, Shenstone, and Hammond, were also his cordial eulogists; and so appears Mr. Capel Lofft, in his Praises of Poetry:

'All-honour'd Lyttelton, thy worth,
While any live true merit to revere,
Like a pure stream of light,
Left here behind on thy soul's parting flight,
Shall animate us here,
And shine for ever friendly to mankind.' *Odes, p.* 42.

Dr. Aikin has recently recommended Lyttelton to the perusal of the fair sex, from having peculiar claims to their notice as a Lover and a Husband, who felt the tender passion with equal ardour and purity." *(Letters on English Poetry, p.* 258).—*Parke's Edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, vol. IV. p.* 300.

‡ "This criticism is remarked by Dr. Anderson to be sparing and invidious; to those who have perused his Lordship's Monody with the thrilling sympathy of conjugal love, it will also be deemed insensate. Smollett's broad burlesque was hardly more unfeeling. Such callous criticism leaves a torpor on the mind like that of an opiate on the frame, and induces a temporary stupefaction." *Parke, ubi supra.*

however

however condemning himself to perpetual solitude and sorrow*; for soon after he sought to find the

* On this Lady's monument, in Hagley church, are two inscriptions, one in Latin, the other in English:

"M. S.
LUCIÆ LYTTELTON,
ex antiquissimorum Fortescutorum genere ortæ,
tunc annos nata viginti novem,
formæ eximiæ, indolis optimæ,
ingenii maximi,
omnibus bonis artibus, literisque
humanioribus,
supra ætatem et sexum exculti,
sine superbiâ laude florens,
morte immaturâ,
vitam piè, pudicè, sanctè actam
in tertio puerperio clausit,
decimo nono die Januarii,
anno Domini 1746-7,
fleta etiam ab ignotis.
Uxori dilectissimo
quinquennio felicissimo conjugii nondum absoluto,
immensi amoris ac desiderii
hoc qualecumque monumentum
posuit Georgius Lyttelton,
adhuc, heu superstes,
et in eodem sepulchro ipse olim sepeliendus,
at per Jesum Christum salvatorem suum,
ad vitæ melioris diuturniora gaudia,
lacrymis in eternum abstersis,
se cum illa resurrecturum confidens.

"To the
memory of LUCY LYTTELTON,
daughter of Hugh Fortescue of Filleigh,
in the county of Devon, esq.
father to the present Earl of Clinton,
by Lucy his wife,
the daughter of Matthew Lord Aylmer,
who departed this life the 19th of Jan. 1746-7,
aged twenty-nine;
having employed the short time assigned to her here
in the uniform practice of Religion and Virtue.
Made to engage all hearts, and charm all eyes,
Though meek, magnanimous, though witty, wise;
Polite, as all her life in courts had been,
Yet good, as she the world had never seen;
The noble fire of an exalted mind,
With gentlest female tenderness combin'd.

Her

same happiness again, in a second marriage, with the daughter of Sir Robert Rich (1749); but the experiment was unsuccessful."

But to return to his political life. After a long struggle, Walpole gave way, and honour and profit were distributed among his conquerors. Lyttelton was made (1744) one of the Lords of the Treasury; and from that time was engaged in supporting the schemes of the Ministry. Politicks did not, however, so much engage him, as to withhold his thoughts from things of more importance. He had, in the pride of juvenile confidence, with the help of corrupt conversation, entertained doubts of the truth of Christianity; but he thought the time now come when it was no longer fit to doubt or believe by chance, and applied himself seriously to the great question. His studies, being honest, ended in conviction. He found that Religion was true; and what he had learned he endeavoured to teach (1747), by "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul;" a treatise to which, as Dr. Johnson remarks, "Infidelity has never been able to fabricate a specious answer." This Book his Father had the happiness of seeing, and expressed his pleasure in a letter which deserves to be inserted, and must have given to such a Son a pleasure more easily conceived than described: "I have read your Religious Treatise with infinite pleasure and satisfaction. The style is fine and clear, the arguments close, cogent, and irresistible. May the King of Kings, whose glorious cause you have so well defended, reward your pious labours; and grant that I may be found worthy, through the merits of Jesus Christ, to be an eye-witness of that happiness which I don't doubt he will bountifully bestow upon you!

Her speech was the melodious voice of love,
Her song the warbling of the vernal grove.
Her eloquence was sweeter than her song,
Soft as her heart, and as her reason strong
Her form each beauty of her mind exprest,
Her mind was Virtue by the Graces drest."

In

In the mean time, I shall never cease glorifying God, for having endowed you with such useful talents, and given me so good a son *.

Your affectionate Father, THOMAS LYTTELTON."

A few years afterwards (1751), by the death of his Father, he inherited a Baronet's title, with a large estate, which, though perhaps he did not augment, he was careful to adorn, by a house † of great elegance and expence ‡, and by great attention to the decoration of his park. As he continued his exertions in Parliament, he was gradually advancing his claim to profit and preferment; and accordingly was made, in 1754, Cofferer and Privy-counsellor. This place he exchanged next year for the great office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; an office, however, that required some qualifications which he soon perceived himself to want §.

* An elegant and affectionate epitaph, to the memory of his worthy father, is placed in Hagley church, and printed in Dr. Nash's Worcestershire, vol. I. p. 504.

† "In the house at Hagley is some good furniture, a choice collection of books, and some good pictures, particularly portraits. Judge Lyttelton, a copy; Keeper Lyttelton; Mrs. Muriel Lyttelton, daughter of Lord Chancellor Bromley, who may be called the second founder of the family, as she begged the estate of King James when it was forfeited, and lived the pattern of a good wife, affectionate widow, and careful parent, for thirty years, with the utmost prudence and œconomy, at Hagley, to retrieve the estate and pay off the debts: the education of her children in Virtue and the Protestant Religion being her principal employ. Her husband, Mr. John Lyttelton, a zealous Papist, was condemned, and his estate forfeited, for being concerned in Essex's plot, though he seems to have had no design to subvert the government, and was condemned on very slender proofs, amounting to little more than that he was in the Earl of Essex's retinue, which accompanied him from Essex house in a tumultuous manner into the city, which might have been justly esteemed a seditious riot, but not high-treason. A picture of the younger Hay Lord Carlisle is in the saloon at Hagley." *Dr. Nash, vol. I. p. 492.*

‡ "A Lady told me, that she saw Hagley-house last summer [1781], and was surprized, after passing through many fine rooms, to find herself in a very ordinary bed-chamber; and more so to hear the maid tell her, with tears in her eyes, that in that room, his constant one, his Lordship died." *T. F.*

§ "It is an anecdote no less remarkable than true, that Lord Lyttelton never could comprehend the commonest rules of Arithmetick." *R. C.*

The

The year after, his curiosity led him into Wales; of which he has given an account, perhaps rather with too much affectation of delight, to Archibald Bower, a man of whom he had conceived an opinion more favourable than he seems to have deserved, and whom, having once espoused his interest and fame, he never was persuaded to disown.

About this time he published his "Dialogues of the Dead," which were very eagerly read, though the production rather, as it seems, of leisure than of study, rather effusions than compositions.

When, in the latter part of the last Reign, the inauspicious commencement of the war made the dissolution of the Ministry unavoidable, Sir George Lyttelton, losing his employment with the rest, was recompensed with a Peerage (1757); and rested from political turbulence in the House of Lords.

His last literary production was, "The History of Henry the Second, 1764," elaborated by the researches and deliberations of twenty years, and published with the greatest anxiety *. The story of this publication is remarkable. The whole Work was printed twice over, a great part of it three times, and many sheets four or five times †. The

* Why this "anxiety" should be attributed to "vanity," when good motives were avowed by the Author and known to his friends, such as his desire to correct mistakes, his fear of having been too harsh on Becket, &c. we do not see; but sincerely wish that in this and some other passages Dr. Johnson (for it is from his Biographical Prefaces the greater part of this article is taken) had observed his own humane maxim (in the Life of Addison) of not giving "a pang to a daughter, a brother, or a friend."

† The copy was all transcribed by his Lordship's own hand, and that not a very legible one, as he acknowledges: "Pray take care of the manuscript, as I have no other copy, and look yourself to the printing, after I have made my corrections in the first and second revisals, which I would have sent me as fast as the press can afford them. I fear you will have some difficulty in reading my copy, as it is not very fair; but, being used to my hand, you will make it out. I am most afraid of faults in the last impressions, because they can't be corrected without canceling sheets. Be particularly careful of the references in the margin. I wish you health and happiness till I see you again; and am, with sincere regard and esteem, Sir, your most obedient humble servant." *MS Letter to Mr. Bowyer.*

Book-

Booksellers * paid for the first impression †; but the charges and repeated operations of the press were at the expence of the Author, whose ambitious accuracy, to my knowledge, cost him at least a thousand pounds.

He began to print the Work in 1755. Three Volumes appeared in 1764 ‡, a second edition of

* The Work was originally published by Mr. Sandby; who died at Teddington in Middlesex, Nov. 2, 1799, in his 82d year, deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was for many years a Bookseller of high eminence in Fleet-street; but exchanged that profession (about 1765) for the far more lucrative one of a Banker, in the old established firm of Snow and Denne, in the Strand. He was son of Dr. Sandby, prebendary of Worcester, and brother to Dr. George Sandby, late Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge. He married to his third wife, 1787, Miss Fellows of Walton on Thames.

† This fact is undoubtedly true. I shall not scruple, however, to add to it a trifling circumstance, which shews that the excellent Peer (whose finances were not in the most flourishing situation) could bear with great fortitude what by many would have been deemed an insult. The Booksellers, at a stated period, had paid the Stationer for as much paper as they had agreed to purchase. His Lordship then became the paymaster; in which state the Work went on for some years, till the Stationer, having been disappointed of an expected sum, refused to furnish any more paper. With great reluctance Mr. Bowyer was prevailed on to carry this report to his Lordship; and began the tale with much hesitation.—"Oh! I understand you," says his Lordship very calmly, "the man is afraid to trust me! I acknowledge I am poor, and two-thirds of the House of —— are in the same situation; but let me request you to be my security." It is needless to add, that Mr. Bowyer obliged his Lordship, and had no reason to repent of the civility.—I have frequently attended the good Peer with proof-sheets; and was charmed with the condescending manner in which I was uniformly received by him.

‡ The following note was written in that year by an intelligent friend, long since deceased.

"Sir George Lyttelton is a gentleman of very great abilities as a Statesman, and of elegant Taste in Poetry and Polite Literature; was in the Opposition to Sir Robert Walpole for some years; in the Coalition 1740; was for a time Chancellor of the Exchequer; afterwards one of the Lords of the Treasury; then created a Peer. He wrote "Letters from a Persian in England to his friend at Ispahan," 1735, very satirical on the then moral and political state of England: a Monody on his Wife's Death, 1747, a Poem much esteemed; and several others in Dodsley's Mis-

them in 1767, a third edition in 1768, and the conclusion in 1771-2. Andrew Reid, a man not without considerable abilities, and not unacquainted with letters or with life, undertook to persuade the Noble Author, as he had persuaded himself, that he was master of the secret of punctuation; and, as fear begets credulity, he was employed, I know not at what price, to point the pages of "Henry the Second." The Book was at last pointed and printed, and sent into the world. His Lordship took money for his copy, of which, when he had paid the pointer, he probably gave the rest away; for he was very liberal to the indigent.

When Time brought the History to a third edition, Reid was either dead or discarded; and the superintendence of typography and punctuation was committed to a man originally a comb-maker, but then known by the style of Dr. Saunders [a Scotch LL.D.] Something uncommon was probably expected, and something uncommon was at last done; for to the edition of Dr. Saunders is appended, what the world had hardly seen before, a list of errors of nineteen pages.

But to Politicks and Literature there must be an end. Lord Lyttelton had never the appearance of a strong or of a healthy man; he had a slender uncompacted frame, and a meagre face *: he lasted, however, above sixty years, and then was seized with his last illness. Of his death a very affecting

Miscellanies, 6 vols. He intended and printed in part, a History of King Henry II; but not yet published, 1764.—His brother, Dr. Charles Lyttelton, was bred to the Law, but took Orders; a curious Antiquary, now Bishop of Carlisle, a polite gentleman."

* In a political Caricature Print, levelled against Sir Robert Walpole, Lyttelton is thus described:

"But who be dat so lank, so lean, so bony?
O dat be de great orator, Lytteltony."

This print is called *The* MOTION, and represents a chariot drawn by six spirited horses, in and about which are the chiefs of the Opposition at that time, Lords Chesterfield, Carteret, Duke of Argyll, Mr. Sandys, &c. with a humourous song under it.

and instructive account has been given by his Physician, Dr. Johnson of Kidderminster *.

His Lordship was buried at Hagley; and the following inscription is cut on the side of his Lady's monument:

"This unadorned stone was placed here
by the particular desire and express directions
of the late Right Honourable GEORGE Lord LYTTELTON,
who died August 22, 1773, aged 64."

* "On Sunday evening the symptoms of his Lordship's disorder, which for a week past had alarmed us, put on a fatal appearance, and his Lordship believed himself to be a dying man. From this time he suffered by restlessness rather than pain; and though his nerves were apparently much fluttered, his mental faculties never seemed stronger, when he was thoroughly awake. His Lordship's bilious and hepatic complaints seemed alone not equal to the expected mournful event; his long want of sleep, whether the consequence of the irritation in the bowels, or, which is more probable, of causes of a different kind, accounts for his loss of strength, and for his death, very sufficiently. Though his Lordship wished his approaching dissolution not to be lingering, he waited for it with resignation. He said, 'it is a folly, a keeping me in misery, now to attempt to prolong life;' yet he was easily persuaded, for the satisfaction of others, to do or take any thing thought proper for him. On Saturday he had been remarkably better, and we were not without some hopes of his recovery. On Sunday, about eleven in the forenoon, his Lordship sent for me, and said he felt a great hurry, and wished to have a little conversation with me in order to divert it. He then proceeded to open the fountain of that heart, from whence goodness had so long flowed as from a copious spring. 'Doctor,' said he, 'you shall be my confessor: when I first set out in the world, I had friends who endeavoured to shake my belief in the Christian Religion. I saw difficulties which staggered me; but I kept my mind open to conviction. The evidences and doctrines of Christianity, studied with attention, made me a most firm and persuaded believer of the Christian Religion. I have made it the rule of my life, and it is the ground of my future hopes. I have erred and sinned; but have repented, and never indulged any vicious habit. In politicks, and public life, I have made the public good the rule of my conduct. I never gave counsels which I did not at the time think the best. I have seen that I was sometimes in the wrong; but I did not err designedly. I have endeavoured, in private life, to do all the good in my power, and never for a moment could indulge malicious or unjust designs upon any person whatsoever.' At another time he said, 'I must leave my soul in the same state it was in before this

The Poetry of Lord Lyttelton, first published in the Quarto Volume of his "Miscellanies," was selected by a Friend of Mr, James Dodsley, from a Folio Volume of that Nobleman's MSS. which contained a considerable number more than have appeared in print.

His Lordship's Prose Writings consist of,

"Letters from a Persian in England to his Friend at Ispahan;" in imitation of Montesquieu, 1735, 8vo.

"Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul," 1747.

"Dialogues of the Dead, 1760," 8vo; of which a Fourth Edition, with "Two additional Dialogues," appeared in 1765.

"History of Henry the Second," 3 vols. 4to, 1767 and 1771—2.

"Observations on the Life of Cicero, and on the Roman History."

"Observations on the present State of Affairs at Home and Abroad."

"Letters to Sir Thomas Lyttelton."

"Two Letters to Mr. Bower, giving an Account of a Journey into Wales."

Two Letters to Mr. Boswell, in the London Chronicle, May 11, 1769.

Four Speeches in Parliament, in 1747, 1751, 1753, and 1763; and some of the Papers, it has been said, in "Common Sense."

this illness; I find this a very inconvenient time for solicitude about any thing.' On the evening when the symptoms of death came on, he said, 'I shall die; but it will not be your fault.' When Lord and Lady Valentia came to see his Lordship, he gave them his solemn benediction, and said, 'Be good, be virtuous, my Lord. You must come to this ‡.' Thus he continued giving his dying benediction to all around him. On Monday morning a lucid interval gave some small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he continued dying, but with very little uneasiness, till Tuesday morning, August 22, when, between seven and eight o'clock, he expired, almost without a groan."

‡ Very similar to what Addison said to Lord Warwick.

No. XVII.

BISHOP HURD *.

THIS eminently-accomplished Prelate "was born at Congreve, in the parish of Penkrich, in the county of Stafford, Jan. 13, 1719-20.

"He was the second of three children, (his Lordship's own words are here used) all sons, of John and Hannah Hurd †: plain, honest, and good people; of whom he can truly say with the Poet—

Si natura juberet, &c.

"They rented a considerable farm at Congreve, when he was born; but soon after removed to a larger

* This article (originally printed in the "History of Leicestershire," in which, but not before it had been published, it was seen and sanctioned by the good Bishop) is now enlarged and corrected from some "Particulars, in his own hand-writing, which were found after his decease, and endorsed by him, *Some Occurrences in my Life. R. W.*"

† The description of himself, and of his family, in a Letter to his Friend Dr. Warburton, is admirably delineated:

"*July* 2, 1754. Mr. Balguy is to meet me here [at Sir Edward Littleton's,] on invitation, from Buxton.—But, if there was not more in the matter, I believe my laziness would find pretences to excuse me from the trouble of this long journey. The truth is, I go to pass some time with two of the best people in the world, to whom I owe the highest duty, and have all possible obligation—I believe I never told you how happy I am in an excellent father and mother, very plain people you may be sure, for they are farmers, but of a turn of mind that might have honoured any rank and any education. With very tolerable, but in no degree affluent circumstances, their generosity was such, they never regarded any expence that was in their power, and almost out of it, in whatever concerned the welfare of their children. We are three brothers of us. The eldest settled very reputably in their own way; and the youngest in the Birmingham trade. For myself, a *poor scholar*, as you know, I am almost ashamed to own to you how solicitous they were to furnish me with all the opportunities of the best and most liberal education. My case in so many particulars resembles that which the Roman Poet describes as his own, that with Pope's wit I could apply almost every circumstance of it. And if ever I were to wish in earnest to be a Poet, it would be for the sake of doing justice

at Penford, about half way between Brewood-and Wolverhampton in the same county. There being a good grammar-school at Brewood, he was educated there under the Reverend Mr. Hillman, and, upon his death, under his successor, the Reverend Mr. Budworth*—both well qualified for their office, and both very kind to him. Mr. Budworth had been master of the school at Rudgely; where he conti-

justice to so uncommon a virtue. I should be a wretch if I did not conclude as he does,

——— si Natura juberet
A certis annis ævum remeare peractum,
Atque alios legere ad fastum quoscunque parentes,
Optaret sibi quisque: meis contentus, onustos
Fascibus et sellis nolim mihi sumere: demens
Judicio vulgi, sanus fortasse tuo. ——

"In a word, when they had fixed us in such a rank of life as they designed, and believed should satisfy us, they very wisely left the business of the world to such as wanted it more, or liked it better. They considered what age and declining health seemed to demand of them, reserving to themselves only such a support as their few and little wants made them think sufficient. I should beg pardon for troubling you with this humble history; but the subjects of it are so much and so tenderly in my thoughts at present, that, if I writ at all, I could hardly help writing about them."

The answer is equally pleasing and affectionate:

"You could not have obliged me more than by bringing me acquainted, as you do in your last kind letter, with persons who can never be indifferent to me when so near to you. Sir Edward Littleton had told me great things of them; and from him I learnt that virtue and good sense are hereditary amongst you, and family qualities. And as to filial piety, I knew it could not but crown all the rest of your admirable endowments. Pray make me acquainted with your good father and mother: tell them how sincerely I congratulate with them on the honour of such a son; and how much I share in their happiness on that head.—Sir Edward oft sees your elder brother, and speaks of him as the best companion he has—indeed, in a very extraordinary manner of his abilities. Your other brother was, I was told, not long since amongst the trading towns in this neighbourhood, where he fell into company at dinner with some of our Somersetshire Clergy, by whom he was much caressed on hearing to whom he was related."

* Whose memory Mr. Hurd affectionately embalmed so early as 1757, in a Dedication to Sir Edward Littelton, who had also been educated at Brewood school. Of Mr. Budworth some account will be found in the Third Volume of this Work.

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nued two years after his election to Brewood, while the school-house, which had been much neglected, was repairing. He was therefore sent to Rudgely immediately on Mr. Budworth's appointment to Brewood, returned with him to this place, and continued under his care, till he went to the University. He must add one word more of his *second* master. He knew him well, when he afterwards was of an age to judge of his merits. He had been a scholar of the famous Mr. Blackwall of Derby, and afterwards bred at Christ's College in Cambridge, where he resided till he had taken his M. A.'s degree. He understood Greek and Latin well, and had a true taste of the best writers in those languages. He was, besides, a polite, well-bred man, and singularly attentive to the *manners*, in every sense of the word, of his scholars. He had a warm sense of virtue and religion, and enforced both with a natural and taking eloquence. How happy, to have had such a man, first, for his Schoolmaster, and then for his Friend. Under so good direction, he was thought fit for the University; and was accordingly admitted at Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, Oct. 3, 1733; but did not go to reside there till a year or two afterwards.

"In this College, he was happy in receiving the countenance, and in being permitted to attend the Lectures, of that excellent tutor, Mr. Henry Hubbard, although he had been admitted under another person. He took the degree of B. A. in 1738-9; proceeded M. A. and elected Fellow in 1742; was ordained Deacon 13 June that year, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Bristol and Dean of St. Paul's, on Letters Dimissory from Dr. Gooch, Bishop of Norwich; and was ordained Priest, 20 May, 1744, in the Chapel of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, by the Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Gooch."

The first performance which is known to have been written by Mr. Hurd was, "Remarks* on a

* Re-printed in the Bishop's Works, vol. VIII. pp. 129—184.

late

late Book, entitled, *An Enquiry into the Rejection of the Christian Miracles by the Heathens* *; *by William Weston, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Campden, Gloucestershire; Cantab.* 1746."

On the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, a copy of verses by Mr. Hurd is printed in the University Collection of 1749.

He took the degree of B. D. in 1749; and published, the same year, his Commentary on Horace's "Ars Poetica," in the Preface to which he took occasion to compliment Mr. Warburton in a stile that procured him the acquaintance of that Author; who soon after returned the eulogium, in his edition of Mr. Pope's Works, wherein he speaks of Mr. Hurd's "Commentary" in terms of the highest approbation †, though not more than it was entitled to from its merit ‡.

* "It gives me great pleasure to understand you was the Author of that fine Pamphlet, which has now made that egregious coxcomb's foolish book no more spoken of. It shall remain a secret with me. But it was spoken of publicly at Bath (and I believe with a design that I should know it) by a gentleman of St. John's ||, who was in some Nobleman's family there—I believe it might be the last Duke of Somerset's, he that died the other day." *Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, Feb.* 10, 1749-50.

† Note to Essay on Criticism, ver. 671.—I may be permitted here to borrow the words of a severe and impartial, but perhaps still concealed, censor of unworthy proceedings on occasion of the ordination to the rectory of Bourton on the Water, co. Gloucester, about 30 years ago: "The various, the ornamental, and profound literature of Dr. Hurd baffles eulogy; and would be diminished by any attempts of mine to ascertain and estimate its intrinsic merit." Observations on the present rapid decline of the clerical credit and character, in a letter to the Bishop of Chester, 1782, 8vo, p. 82.—The late excellent Mr. Thomas Warton also, whose taste and judgment are universally acknowledged, calls him, "the most sensible and judicious of modern Critics." Observations on Spenser's Fairy Queen, vol. II. p. 36. edit. 1762.

‡ Re-printed in 1757, with the addition of Two Dissertations; the one on the Province of the Drama; the other on Poetical Imitation; and "a Letter to Mr. Mason, on the Marks of Imitation." A fourth edition, corrected and enlarged, was published in three

|| This was probably Dr. John Green, then Domestic Chaplain to the Duke, and finally Bishop of Lincoln.

volumes

By Mr. Warburton's recommendation to the Bishop of London (Dr. Sherlock), he was appointed one of the Whitehall Preachers * in May 1750.

"At this period the University was disturbed by internal divisions, occasioned by an exercise of discipline against some of its members, who had been wanting in respect to those who were intrusted with its authority. A punishment having been inflicted on some delinquents, they refused to submit to it; and appealed from the Vice-chancellor's jurisdiction. The rights of the University and those to whom their power was delegated, by this means becoming the subject of debate, several pamphlets appeared; and among others who signalized themselves upon this occasion, Mr. Hurd is generally supposed to have been the Author of "The Academic †; or a Dissertation on the State of the

volumes, 8vo, 1765, when another Dissertation was added, "on the Idea of Universal Poetry:" and the whole was again reprinted in 1776.

* On this subject see several of Bp. Warburton's Letters.

† There can be no doubt, I believe, but that it was written by our Bishop; when it is seen how home Dr. Warburton taxes him with it.—"I have read over the *Academic* twice, with great pleasure. It is an admirable thing, and full of delicate and fine-turned raillery. The Author was cruel, to turn it out and expose it, like an orphan, to the care of a parish nurse, a sleepy Printer, who had like to have overlaid it. There is an arch thing in the 7th page, which I like much; and a fine, and, as I understand it, a friendly intimation, in the note at page 27. Though I am a stranger to most of the facts, there is one I am no stranger to, and I heartily subscribe to its truth, though it makes against myself: I believe the Legislators won't be so ingenuous. It is in page 26.—In short, it is an excellent thing; and I have recommended it as such to the Solicitor-general, who I had a mind should let Newcastle-house know the difference between their friends and their sycophants.—The Bishop of Oxford was here this morning, and I promised him a pleasure, which he seemed impatient to get to. He had seen the title of it in the papers. But our London books are like our London veal, never fit for entertainment or the table till they have been well puffed and blown up. He asked whether the Author was known. I told him no, nor I believe ever would; and my reason was, that, for the sake of secrecy, he seemed to have dropped it, to be taken up by the first Printer that came by: and it was certain that

University of Cambridge, and the Propriety of the Regulations made in it, on the 11th day of May and the 26th day of June, 1750; London, printed for C. Say, in Newgate-street, near the Gate, 1750*," 8vo; and also, "The Opinion of an eminent Lawyer† concerning the Right of Appeal from the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge to the Senate, supported by a short historical Account of the Jurisdiction of the University; an Answer to a late Pamphlet, intituled, An Inquiry into the Right of Appeal from the Vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, &c. By a Fellow of a College‡, 1751," 8vo.§

He published the "Commentary on the Epistle to Augustus in 1751; and a new edition of both Comments, with a Dedication to Mr. Warburton‖ in 1753.

In 1752, he published "The Mischiefs of Enthusiasm and Bigotry, a Sermon preached at the Assizes at Norwich, July 29, 1752, before the Hon. Sir Thomas Parker, by Richard Hurd. Printed

that he who found it had used it as if he was accountable to nobody for his treatment of it.' *Dr. W. to Mr. H. Nov.* 23, 1750.—As the "Opinion of an eminent Lawyer" has been preserved by his Lordship in the new edition of his Works; it may be wondered why the "Academic," on the same subject, or nearly at least relating to it, was left out; but these are questions more easily asked than answered.

* Replied to in "Remarks on the Academic, Lond. 1751," 8vo.

† The Earl of Hardwicke.

‡ Re-printed in the Bishop's Works, vol. VIII. pp. 185—551.

§ This passed through three editions; and, being answered in another performance, was defended in "A Letter to the Author of a further Inquiry, 1752," 8vo.

‖ "The inclosed [Dedication] (so uncommon a mark of your partiality and friendship for me) must needs, you will believe, if I have any modesty, very much confound me, and, if I have any sense, shew me what my criticisms ought to have been, and not what they are. Yet for all that, what between the vanity of being praised by such a writer, and the willingness of lying under obligations to such a friend, I will confess my weakness in telling you how much satisfaction the groundless part of it, that which relates to myself, gave me; for as to the other, which is new, solid, and perfectly well said, it will give all the world satisfaction." *Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, April* 29, 1752.

for

for Creed, Norwich; and sold by Rivington, London *."

In the next year he was presented to the donative curacy of St. Andrew's the Little † in Cambridge, commonly called *Barnwell*; and published "A Sermon, preached at Trinity church, in Cambridge, March 28, 1753, being the time of the Annual Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity-schools of that Town. By Richard Hurd, B. D. Fellow of Emanuel College, and Minister of St. Andrew's the Little, in Cambridge. Printed by desire of the Stewards of the said Charity. To which is annexed, A short Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Charity Schools. Cambridge, printed by J. Bentham, Printer to the University, 1753 *," 8vo.

On the 27th of November, 1755, he had to lament the death of his Father ‡, æt. 70.

* Neither of these Two occasional Sermons are printed in the Bishop's Works.

† Mr. Edmund Carter, in his brief "History of the County of Cambridge, 1753," under the article of *St. Andrew the Less*, p. 20, says, "The present curate is the Reverend Mr. Hurd, Fellow of Emanuel College, and is also the *Stirbridge Fair Preacher*." Again, p. 23, In this square, called *The Duddery*, on the two chief Sundays during the Fair, both morning and afternoon, divine service is read, and a sermon preached from a pulpit placed in the open air, by the minister of Barnwell; who is very well paid for the same by the contributions of the Fair-keepers.—Long after Dr. Hurd had been made a Bishop, he pleasantly observed to me that in his younger days he had occasionally preached there. See in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. XXXVIII. 1786, a very complete "History of Barnwell Abbey, and of Stirbridge Fair."

‡ A most affecting Letter from Mr. Hurd, on his Father's illness, dated *Sept.* 18, 1755, is printed in the Correspondence with Bishop Warburton. And he afterwards says, "I have to tell you that it has pleased God to release my poor Father from his great misery. You will guess the rest, when I acquaint you that his case was cancerous. All his family have great reason to be thankful for his deliverance: and yet I find myself not so well prepared for the stroke as I had thought. I blame myself now for having left him. Though when I was with him, as I could not hide my own uneasiness, I saw it only added to his. I know not what to say. He was the best of men in all relations, and had a generosity of mind that was amazing in his rank of life.

In

The friendship which had taken place between Dr. Warburton and Mr. Hurd had from its commencement continued to increase by the aid of mutual good offices; and in 1755 an opportunity offered for the latter to shew the warmth of his attachment. Dr. Jortin, having spoken of Mr. Warburton with less deference and submission than the claims of an overbearing and confident superiority seemed to demand, was called to account for it in a pamphlet, intituled, "The Delicacy of Friendship, a *Seventh* Dissertation *; addressed to the Author of the *Sixth*, 1755," 8vo. This was universally ascribed

In his long and great affliction he shewed a temper which philosophers only talk of. If he had any foible, it was, perhaps, his too great fondness for the unworthiest of his sons. — My mother is better than could be expected from her melancholy attendance. Yet her health has suffered by it." — *Letter to Dr. Warburton, Dec.* 1, 1755.— His friend, in answer, says, "I ought rather to rejoice with all who loved that good man lately released, than to condole with them. Can there be a greater consolation to all his friends than that he was snatched from human miseries to the reward of his labours? You, I am sure, must rejoice, amidst all the tenderness of filial piety and the softenings of natural affection; the gentle melancholy, that the incessant memory of so indulgent a parent and so excellent a man will make habitual, will be always brightened with the sense of his present happiness; where, perhaps, one of his pleasures is his ministering-care over those which were dearest to him in life. I dare say this will be your case, because the same circumstances have made it mine. My great concern for you was while your Father was languishing on his death-bed. And my concern at present is for your Mother's grief and ill state of health. True tenderness for your Father, and the dread of adding to his distresses, absolutely required you to do what you did, and to retire from so melancholy a scene. — As I know your excellent nature, I conjure you by our friendship to divert your mind by the conversation of your friends, and the amusement of trifling reading, till you have fortified it sufficiently to bear the reflection on this common calamity of our nature without any other emotion than that occasioned by a kind of soothing melancholy, which perhaps keeps it in a better frame than any other kind of disposition."

* Of this Essay it has been well observed, that "it is written with the keen and polished pen of an elegant satirist; and not with the double-edged sword of my Lord of Gloucester." So far, however, was the learned Author from "wishing it to be forgotten," that it is inserted, by his own arrangement, in the late Edition of his Works, vol. VIII. pp. 255—301.]

to

to Mr. Hurd; and the sense which the person in whose favour the attack was made had of the service *, may be seen in the following extract of a letter to Dr. Lowth: "The Author is a man of very superior talents of genius, learning, and virtue; indeed, a principal ornament of the age he lives in: so that was I to wish a blessing to the man I was most obliged to, I could not wish him a greater, than the friendship of such a person. And I not only hold myself highly honoured and obliged to him, for this mark of his good-will towards me; but think the discourse very serviceable to men of letters, if they would condescend to make a proper use of it. He tries, in the finest irony in the world, to shame them out of that detestable turn of mind, which either out of low envy is unwilling to give merit its due, or out of mean and base apprehensions dare not do it, for fear of its being unacceptable to their superiors."

Though Mr. Hurd's reputation for genius and learning had been long established, we do not find that his merit had attracted the notice of the great, or that any disposition had appeared at this time to advance his fortune.

He still continued to reside at Cambridge, in learned and unostentatious retirement; till, in December 1756, he became, on the death of Dr. Arnald, entitled to the rectory of Thurcas-

* To the Author himself Dr. Warburton had written with great animation on the subject; see vol. II. pp. 562, 563.—And he elsewhere says, "Had not your genius detected you, you would otherwise have been found out by me. To have hid yourself in the crowd of those who call themselves one's friends, you should have employed that *sobriety and retenue* which you so finely celebrate, instead of that profusion of heart, which belongs but to one friend in an age, and so distinguishes him from every body else. The publick will have it that I wrote this Dissertation myself; which, was it not for the malignity of the compliment, I should receive with much satisfaction. If Mr. Balguy knows that I am let into the secret, let him understand how kindly I take *his part in it*. I dare say it will have the effect of Ithuriel's spear, the best effect I could wish it, of restoring the Remarker to his real form." *Dec.* 29, 1755.

ton,

ton, as senior Fellow of Emanuel College, on Mr. Hubbard's declining it, and was instituted Feb. 16, 1757. At this place he accordingly entered into residence, perfectly satisfied with his situation *; and the leisure which this rectory had given to its possessor soon appeared to have been not idly spent †.

In 1757, he published "A Letter to Mr. Mason on the Marks of Imitation," 8vo; which was in the same year added to the third edition of the Epistles of Horace. And in this year also appeared "Remarks on Mr. David Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Warburton ‡," 8vo. This little tract was occasioned by some passages in Mr. Hume's Life of himself; and is a most excellent ridicule and display of Hume's bad logic and reasoning. It was published from the MS. of Dr. Warburton, with a Postscript by Mr. Hurd §.

In 1759, whilst Thurcaston was benefited by the pastoral labours of one of the brightest ornaments of literature, Mr. Mason, in a most beautiful Elegy,

"—— chose to consecrate his favourite strain
To Him, who, grac'd by ev'ry lib'ral art,
That might best shine among the learned train,
Yet more excell'd in morals and in heart:
Whose equal mind could see vain Fortune shower
Her flimsy favours on the fawning crew,
While in low Thurcaston's sequester'd bower,
She fix'd him distant from Promotion's view:

* In this year both Dr. Warburton and Mr. Yorke took considerable pains in endeavouring to obtain for Mr. Hurd the Preachership at the Rolls, then vacant; but which was given to Dr. Ross, Fellow of St. John's, afterwards Bishop of Exeter. See Dr. Warburton's Letters of Oct. 12 and Nov. 2, 1757.

† By the inclosure of a part of the parish in 1759, the annual value of the rectory was increased about 20*l.*; on which subject Dr. Warburton observes, "Of the inclosure you say right: 20*l.* gained thus, is worth twenty times the sum got by Levee-hunting. As to your solitude, though it certainly would raise the horror, and perhaps the pity, of innumerable fools in black, as well as red, and indeed of all colours; it only raises my envy."

‡ On this head see vol. V. p. 608.

§ Re-printed in the Twelfth Volume of Bishop Warburton's Works, 1811, pp. 341—376; and the History of its first publication in vol. I. pp. 65—69.

Yet,

Yet, shelter'd there, by calm Contentment's wing,
Pleas'd he could smile, and, with sage Hooker's eye,
"See from his mother earth God's blessings spring,
"And eat his bread in peace and privacy."

In 1759, a volume of "Dialogues on Sincerity, Retirement, the Golden Age of Elizabeth, and the Constitution of the English Government," was published, anonymously, in 8vo; and was followed, in 1762, by two editions of "Letters on Chivalry and Romance."

On the second of November 1762, he had the sinecure rectory of Folkton, near Bridlington, Yorkshire, given him by the Lord Chancellor (the Earl of Northington) on the recommendation of Mr. Allen*.

In 1764 he published "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Leland, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. In which his late Dissertation on the Principles of human Eloquence is criticized; and the Bishop of Gloucester's Idea of the Nature and Character of an inspired Language, as delivered in his Lordship's Doctrine of Grace, is vindicated from all the Objections of the learned Author of the Dissertation †."

His "Dialogues on Foreign Travel" were published anonymously in 1764; and re-published in 1765, with the Author's name, under the title of "Dialogues Moral and Political, with Letters on Chivalry," in three vols. 8vo; this edition contains a prefatory discourse, then first published, on the manner of writing Dialogue ‡.

* Bp. Warburton thus informs him of this preferment: "My dear Rector of Folkton, this shall be only to remind you of what you may forget. *Imprimis*, your *first fruits*. Your friend Pearson has put me in mind of this. *Item*, Should you not write a letter of thanks to the Chancellor, into whose favour you seem to have been much crept? *Item*, Should you not write to the Bishop of London, to thank him for his recommendation to his Brothers? *Item*, Should you not write a letter of thanks to the Archbishop of York? I have sent you his letter inclosed?"—And the next Letter thus begins: "My dear double Rector, or rather, my double-dear Rector: *A foolish figure, but farewell it*, says Polonius." [Dr. Warburton, I am assured, would often repeat, and that incomparably well, some of the speeches of *Jack Falstaff*.]

† See before in vol. II. p. 402; and see also vol. V. p. 622.

‡ Re-printed in 1771.

He

He was made Preacher of Lincoln's-inn *, on the recommendation of Bishop Warburton and Mr.

* On the expectation of a vacancy, Bp. Warburton says, "I here inclose you Mr. Yorke's letter. It is my firm opinion that you should not now, when you can *afford* to take it, decline so reputable a piece of preferment, if this man's death, or resignation, makes a vacancy. New orders were talked of, which might make it uneasy to the Preacher; but it was only talk; things being on the old footing. I should have been much easier with you in this matter before the Sinecure: for the salary is only 31*l.* a term, that is 124*l.*; and the chambers, which let for 30*l.* Perhaps you would keep the chambers in your own hand; so that it reduces it to the 124*l.* out of which your assistant is to be paid, which may amount to 24*l.* or 30*l.* a year, at half-a-guinea a sermon. But it is not the money, which now you do not want; but the station, which is the thing. You have Commons in the Hall with the Benchers in Term-time, which is the only time of your residence." And afterwards, "This morning I received the inclosed from Mr. Yorke. I wrote him word back that I despaired of your compliance: however, I would communicate the affair to you as desired; and I was sure that this instance of his friendship to you would ever be warmly resented by you, and that, as soon as you received this, he might expect your answer." — "I received this morning the inclosed letter from Mr. Yorke, together with that of yours to him of the 16th instant. Of yours I will not say a word to you; for that would imply that even the most kind thing was capable of making me love you better than I do already. The inclosed account I believe to be a true one, and therefore perfectly satisfactory: so that, if you have no aversion to the thing, I beg you would immediately tell Mr. Yorke so; and (because I know your delicacy) that I have wrote you word that his letter to me gives me the fullest satisfaction. — I say if you have no aversion to this post: for I think truly that you would make an ill exchange of ease and happiness (which your *unaccountable* virtues entitle you to, and enable you to procure for yourself) for the most flattering prospect of worldly emoluments. I call your virtues *unaccountable*, as I do the *wealth* of our rich rogues, who *cauponised* to the Armies in Germany in this last war; who have raised our admiration, that they were able to plunder and pillage so mightily amidst an *universal poverty*. But if you really can accept this place with ease and satisfaction to yourself, I foresee many advantages from it — both to yourself, if Fortune favours, and to your Friends in spite of Fortune. You will act conformably to the desires of Lord Mansfield and Mr. Yorke; and, what I am sure you will not esteem the least, the happiness I shall gain by so much more of your company every year." — "I am infinitely pleased that you will accept the Preachership. — I agree with you in your observation of Mr. Yorke's warmth and solicitude." — "I hope the Preachership

Charles Yorke, Nov. 6, 1765; and was collated to the Archdeaconry of Gloucester*, on the death of Dr. Geekie, by the Bishop, Aug. 27, 1767.

ship may be made easy to you by the means I propose. You need not doubt of your being liked. As for your liking, when I consider how easily you accommodate yourself, I do not doubt of that neither." *Oct.* 9.—"You are in the right of it;—what you suspect, Mr. Yorke intends to request of you. I received a Letter from him by this post, in which are these words: *It will be an election unanimous. But as little attentions please, I shall endeavour to prevail upon him, when I have the pleasure of seeing him, to mount timber on Sunday, as a compliment to them.*—I believe I may be more prevalent with you than this great man, though so much your friend, when I tell you, that, in the very self-same circumstances, I was prevailed upon by Lord Mansfield to *mount timber* the Sunday before the election, *as a compliment to them.*" *Oct.* 11.—"I think you are quite right to use your own chambers. The Benchers, I am sure, will be very ready to make any improvements for your accommodation; their last Lecturer who condescended to use them being *an Archbishop*. Mr. Yorke may be right in your not being too *punctilious* about Sermons, at first: But take care not to accustom them to *works of supererogation*; for, as puritanical as they are, they have a great hankering after that Popish doctrine." *Nov.* 14.—"The civilities you receive from Lincoln's-inn make you too solicitous for their satisfaction. I believe I guess at your *side wind*. Some of your female audience are much taken with you; and, you know, such are never for sparing the body or the brains of their favourites.' This falls hard upon your poor assistant; and it is your fault, who should have contrived to please less. But I desired this *side wind* to say nothing of this to you, and he said he would not. I knew your delicacy and complaisance in this matter, and I saw no reason they should be expended to so little purpose.—If really your assistant can give no satisfaction to reasonable people, I would have you remove him;—so much you owe to a Society which rates you so highly;—but not till you be *well assured* of one who will please better..... I rejoice that we shall see you so soon in town. I have much chat of various kinds to entertain you with; but nothing so pleasing to me as a *tête à tête* with Lord and Lady Mansfield the other day.—Speaking of you, he said, 'Mr. Hurd is a great favourite of my Lady's;' she replied, 'It is very true;' and on that, mentioned your manners and your parts in the most advantageous terms. He joined with her, and then spoke of your advancement in the Church, as a thing he most wished. So that for the future you must not only call him *my friend*, but *yours* likewise." *March* 31, 1767.

* Here again the kind Patron thus congratulates him:

"My dear Mr. Archdeacon, *Prior Park, July* 28, 1767.

"For such the public papers (which mention, with one consent, the death of Dr. Geekie) invite me to call you; though

Pearson's

On Commencement Tuesday, July 5, 1768, he was admitted D. D. * at Cambridge; and on the same day appointed to open the Lecture established by his friend Bp. Warburton, for the Illustration of the Prophecies; in which he exhibited a model truly worthy of the imitation of his Successors. His "Twelve Discourses" on that occasion, which had been delivered before the most polite and crowded audiences that ever frequented the Chapel †, many of whom were frequently both Temporal and Spiritual Lords, were published ‡ in 1772, under the

Pearson's silence I can account for by nothing but by his being absent from London, or sick. However, a post or two, I suppose, will free me from all uncertainty, and make me happy in giving every public testimony of my love to the best of friends."

* "I thank you, my dear Lord, for your congratulations on my advancement to the Doctorate; though I doubt it will seem a little incongruous in me to combat the scarlet whore in her own vestments. This did not JOSEPH MEDE; who should have been my example in every thing. But your Lordship is too reasonable to expect either the talents or the *modesty* of that incomparable man, in your little adventurer against Babylon. After all, if I am defective in this quality, you must, in part, ascribe it to yourself, who have contributed so much to make me vainer than I ought to be; witness what you say of your portico-reading, in the close of this letter, which I am now answering. But you suffer, I doubt, for your complaisance: for was not the rheumatic pain you complain of, the fruit of regaling over my *Anti-Leland* in fresco?" *Dr. H. to Bp. W. July* 18.

† This pleasing circumstance I had frequently an opportunity of witnessing. Lincoln's Inn Chapel was then in Term time what the Temple Church is now when the Dean of Winchester is in residence as Master.

‡ In the new Edition of Bishop Hurd's Works, 1811, is inserted an "Appendix;" in which his Lordship says, "Soon after I had published these Sermons, I received an anonymous Letter, addressed to me at Thurcaston, of which the following is a copy: [*Then follows the Letter, with the Answer.—And the Bishop subjoins:*] I should not perhaps have thought it worth while to print either of these Letters, if a noble person had not made it necessary for me to give the *former* to the publick, by doing this honour (though without my leave or knowledge) to the *latter*. By which means, however, we are now at length informed (after the secret had been kept for twice twelve years) that the anonymous Letter-writer was Edward Gibbon, Esq. afterwards the well-known author of "The History of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*."—Of Mr. Gibbon's

title of "An Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church; and, in particular, concerning the Church of Papal Rome," in one volume *, 8vo.

Letter to me, I have no more to say: and of his *History*, only what may be expressed in few words.—It shews him, without doubt, to have possessed parts, industry, and learning; each in a degree that might have entitled him to a respectable place among the compilers of antient history. But these talents were disgraced, and the fruit of them blasted, by a FALSE TASTE OF COMPOSITION: that is, by *a raised, laboured, ostentatious style*; effort in writing being mistaken, as it commonly is, for energy —by *a perpetual affectation of wit, irony, and satire*; generally misapplied; and always out of place, being wholly unsuited to the historic character—and, what is worse, by a *free-thinking libertine spirit*; which spares neither morals nor religion; and must make every honest man regard him as a bad citizen, as well as writer.—These miscarriages may, all of them, be traced up to the one common cause, an EXCESSIVE VANITY.—Mr. Gibbon survived, but a short time, his favourite work. Yet he lived long enough to know that the most and best of his readers were much unsatisfied with him. And a few years more may, not improbably, leave him without one admirer.—Such is the fate of those, who will write themselves into fame, in defiance of all the principles of true taste, and of true wisdom! R. W.

Hartlebury Castle, Nov. 18, 1796."

* This volume (of which a second edition was printed in the same year; a third in 1773; and a fourth in 1776;) produced "A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; wherein the Importance of the Prophecies of the New Testament, and the nature of the Grand Apostacy predicted in them, are particularly and impartially considered. By Edward Evanson, M. A."

This Mr. Evanson is thus noticed by Bp. Warburton:

"The Chancellor has given the vacant vicarage of Tewkesbury to one Evanson, *of your College*, whom I have instituted; and as he introduced himself to me in your name, I have given him some expectations of a Perpetual Curacy in the neighbourhood, in my gift, to help him to pay his Curate of Tewkesbury." *Letter to Dr. Hurd, Dec.* 7, 1769.—On the words "*of your College*," in the above quotation, Bp. Hurd observes, "On this account, I wished to serve Mr. Evanson with the Bishop. But the offence he gave his parish, in not conforming to the Liturgy, obliged him, in no long time, to quit his vicarage of Tewkesbury, and his curacy together. He, afterwards, addressed a printed Letter to me, of which I took no notice.—What has since become of the poor man, I have not heard. I write this, August 31st, 1797."

Mr. Edward Evanson was born at Warrington, April 21, 1731; was entered of Emanuel College; B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753; and

was

In a letter from Thurcaston, dated June 14, 1769, Dr. Hurd tells the Bishop of Gloucester, "In my

was some time vicar of South Mimms, Middlesex. He was presented to the curacy or vicarage (so Bacon terms it) of Tewkesbury, in the gift of the Crown, 1769; Bp. Warburton gave him the perpetual curacy of Tredington in Gloucestershire; and in August 1770 (in exchange for South Mimms) he obtained the rectory of Longdon in Worcestershire. But, for omitting parts of the service, and preaching against the received opinions about the Incarnation of Christ and the Resurrection of the Body, Mr. Evanson was prosecuted by Neast Havard, the Recorder of Tewkesbury, Hen. Collet, esq. and others; and the depositions of 30 witnesses, 1774, were published in folio; also the sentence of the Consistory Court, and his Sermon preached March 31, 1771, &c. &c. In 1775 he was appointed domestic chaplain to the Solicitor-general. Mr. Havard published a Narrative of the Prosecution, 1778, 8vo, and "A Word at Parting, or Observations on a mutilated Sermon, and Address to the Inhabitants of Tewkesbury, with the Arguments of Counsel in the Court of Delegates touching Mr. Evanson's Prosecution, 1778," 8vo. Mr. Evanson had published, without his name, 1772, "The Doctrines of a Trinity and the Incarnation of God examined upon the Principles of Reason and Common Sense; with a prefatory Address to the King, as first of the Three Legislative Estates of this Kingdom." One of the witnesses above referred to deposed, that, on charging him with the inconsistency of continuing in what he deemed "a corrupt Church," he answered, "He had not learned the art of starving;" that, "in the former part of his life, he had the care of a great School, and no time to think of Religion till he was ordained, and came to have a little time to think for himself, when he found what a corrupt Church he was got into, which otherwise he would not have been in on any consideration; that, in preaching the sermon, 1771, he thought he had done good; but, finding he had done harm, he preached it with a view to begin a reformation, as the time cannot be far off." While Mr. Evanson's friends were celebrating a decree of the Judges Delegates as a complete victory, and a full establishment of their pastor in the vicarage, news arrived that *Mr. Evanson was no longer vicar of Tewkesbury, having ceded it in* 1778.—He was also author of a work intituled "The Dissonance of the Four generally-received Evangelists, 1792," 8vo, and "Arguments against and for the sabbatical Observance of Sunday, by Cessation from all Labour, contained in the Letters of sundry Writers in the Theological Repository; with an additional Letter to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, in Continuation of the same Subject, 1792," 8vo. In 1794 he published "A Letter to Dr. Priestley's young Man," 8vo. He died Sept. 25, 1805.

Those who may wish for further particulars of Mr. Evanson and his writings may consult Gent. Mag. vol. LXXV. p. 1233.

way

way hither, I digressed a little (to let you see that I have the seeds of Antiquarianism in me), to take a view of Gorhambury, when I might with equal ease have taken a survey of the modern finery at Luton Hoo, and had it not in my power to visit both."

Then follows an interesting sketch of that once venerable place—of

"Scenes that to Bacon could retreat afford!"

To which the Bishop answers, "Your account of Gorhambury is very graphical. The *Library*, according to your account, has been an heir-loom, ever since the time of Bacon. You say your antiquarian taste drew you thither. I rather think it was superstition and idolatry, such as I am seized with, whenever I think of *Bishop's-Bourn*: to which you and I must positively make a pilgrimage, if we live to next Spring."

In the same year Dr. Hurd published an edition of "Select Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley *," with a Preface and Notes, in two small volumes octavo.

In 1773, Feb. 27, Dr. Hurd had to lament the loss of an affectionate Mother †, who died at the very advanced age of 88.

* "The learned Editor has cleared the Works of Cowley from many false thoughts, from ill-placed wit, and great puerilities; yet he certainly deprived us of many fine flights of true poetry and of some distinguishing marks which distinguish Cowley from every other Poet." *Morning Chronicle, Jan.* 30, 1776.

† This excellent old lady had attracted much of the attention of Bishop Warburton.—In one of his Letters, he tells his Friend, "I came through Birmingham; and there I met with a person whose sight and good health gave me great pleasure."—And in another, "It was indeed Mrs. Hurd that I was so happy to see at Birmingham. You must give me leave to be a sharer with you in your tenderness to her. But it was by great accident I had this pleasure, and not till after two or three blundering messages of my servant. For as soon as I came into town, I sent to your brother; but, there being two of the name, I wanted to be certain I was right, so sent again and again. All this time I had not the least conception that Mrs. Hurd lived in Birmingham. But she having the goodness to speak to my man, as soon as she knew from whom he came, I got, at last, to the knowledge of her being with her son: and as soon as I did, I went to wait on her. Every word she spoke shewed the goodness of her heart; and her sentiments would have become a Dutchess, or, to speak

It is well known that Dr. Hurd's noble Friend and Patron Mr. Yorke * only enjoyed the Great Seal a few days. But a man of such real merit and genius could not be suffered to follow his own resolution of returning to a college life. Lord Mansfield seized the first occasion of cultivating his acquaintance: and soon after the mitre was placed, as it always ought to be, on the head of Genius and Learning. Dr. Hurd was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Feb. 12, 1775 †. That this promotion was on his part unsolicited,

speak more properly, a Saint. Mentioning you in the manner I thought fit; she said, that if you did your duty, and was of honour to your profession, it was the greatest pleasure she could possibly have in hearing of you. In short, all her notions were generous, affectionate, and pious; and you are worthy of one another." — In a Letter to the Bishop, July 18, 1767, Mr. Hurd says, "The good old woman your Lordship so oft inquires after, is surprizingly well. Her decay is so gradual, that I scarcely perceive any alteration in her health or spirits, since I saw her about this time last year. She is very thankful for your obliging remembrance of her, and still more for your paternal blessing." — And, *March* 11, 1773, "I understood on Sunday last, at Bloomsbury-square, that Mrs. Warburton is still at Bath, and detained there by ill health. When she is enough recovered not to sympathize too much with others, you may let her know that the good woman she saw at Birmingham is no more. We have great reason to thank God for continuing her with us as long as she could have any enjoyment of life, and for taking her to himself in the easiest and gentlest manner. She died in her 88th year, and almost literally *fell asleep* (as I have the great satisfaction to learn from my brother's letter on the 27th of last month)." See vol. V. p. 539.

* This accomplished scholar, born Dec. 30, 1712, was made Solicitor General in 1756, and Attorney General in 1761. He was appointed Lord Chancellor Jan. 17, 1770; and created a Peer, by the title of Baron Morden; but died suddenly, on the 20th of the same month, before his patent was completed.

† Here again we meet with his old and steady Friend:

"My dear Lord, *Feb.* 15, 1775.

"I have waited with impatience to salute you Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in full right. May you long live in health, for the sake of the publick in the first place, and then of your friends. — I have the greatest confidence in your friendship, as I hope you have in mine. It is a supreme pleasure that I leave you in the hands of a more useful, infinitely more honourable, it is impossible he should be a more sincere, or warmer Friend, than, my dear Sir, yours most entirely, W. Gloucester."

and

and what was the sense entertained of it by the College which prided itself on his being one of their body, will appear from the following documents:

"Reverendo admodum in Christo Patri ac domino, domino Ricardo Episcopo Coventriensi et Lichfeldensi, Magister et Socii Collegii Emmanuelis Cantabrigiæ, S. P. D.

"Nunquam sanè, dignissime Præsul, ampliorem vel gratulandi vel gloriandi materiam Divina Providentia nobis obtulit, quàm quando te Episcopali Infulâ insignitum contemplamur.

"Tibi igitur gratulamur, quòd nulla sollicita ambitio, nulla Magnatum necessitudo, nisi quam tua virtus, tua et in Divinis et in humanioribus literis doctrina conciliaverit, viam ad tantam dignitatem munivit; ad quam bonorum omnium votis jamdudum expetitus, et quasi oculis designatus fueris; unde tuo exemplo discant omnes, apud optimum Principem nihil ad honores adipiscendos magis valere, quàm meruisse.

"Gratulamur Ecclesiæ, quæ eximium probitatis exemplar, et simul acerrimum, siquando indigeat, paratum habitura sit vindicem.

"Gratulamur Academiæ, quæ filium, cui summos suos honores libentissimè haud ita pridem detulit, majoribus jam auctum videt.

"Quidni etiam nobis liceat gloriari, cum de splendore tuo nonnihil in hanc Musarum sedem repercuti nôsse videatur? in quâ, non hospes paucorum dierum, non paucorum annorum discipulus, sed ab ineunte juventute bonis literis imbutus, Socius deinde ejusdem per plures annos decus & ornamentum fueris; & in curam tandem animarum, tuo arbitrio, non tam emitti, quàm ab invitis nobis avelli visus esses.

"Quin & gratulemur venerandæ isti urbanæ Societati, quæ te rure diutiùs delitescere non est passa; sed in lucem produxit publicam, quo faciliùs concionatoris munere fungendo, merita tua & dignosci possent & remunerari.

"Nihil jam restat, nisi ut Deum Opt. Max. obnixè

nixè comprecemur ut diu vivas & valeas; in hoc enim voto, quodcunque felix faustumque sit (quantum quidem in te fuerit præsidii, & est certè maximum) pientissimo Regi, Reipublicæ, Ecclesiæ, Academiæ, Collegio demum nostro (cujus tè memorem nupero beneficio comprobasti) conclusum arbitramur. Dat. è Coll. Eman'."

Mr. Farmer (afterwards Master) and Mr. Askew, Fellows of the College, went with this letter to London; presented it to the Bishop Feb. 16, 1775; and brought back the following answer:

"Reverendo admodum Magistro Sociisque dignissimis Collegii Emanuelis apud Cantabrigienses, S. P. D. R. Lichfeldensis & Coventrensis.

"Gratulationes vestras, viri gravissimi, mihi perplacere non est ut dubitem profiteri, qui, quasi sint elegantiâ conscriptæ, & ex quanto vestrûm omnium erga me profectæ amore, planè video.

"Verebar equidem, ut tantam hanc Episcopalis fastigii dignitatem, quâ nec petentem nec ambientem cohonestari me voluit optimus Princeps, dignè satis sustentare possem. Verum animum mirè reficit benevolentia vestra, & facit ut de tenuitate meâ non nunc pertimescam; idque magis, quia laudibus vestris, etiamsi nimiis, non ignotum cumulatis aut disciplinæ vestræ (de quâ multa prædicare soleo) expertem. Quod cum mecum reputo, fidentior paulò ad capessendum hoc gravissimum munus accedo, non modò suffragiis vestris, sed institutis etiam munitus.

"Videtis, viri ornatissimi, quanti me faciam, nec immeritò; cum qualis qualis sum, vos me totum effinxistis. Ideò magis in vos, & vestrum, imò nostrum, Collegium memori me fore animo gratoque promitto: nec aliud mihi ex hujusce loci opportunitate priùs exoptandum censeo quàm ut quantum vobis vestrisque studiis faveam, aliquâ saltem mei vel judicii vel voluntatis significatione, pluribus testari possum.

"Vos

"Vos autem, viri doctissimi, amicissimique, valete!

"Dat. Londini, ad XIII cal. Mart. MDCCLXXV*."

In consequence of this well-deserved promotion, Mr. Mason thus again addressed his friend, with a copy of "Caractacus:"

"Still let my HURD a smile of candour lend
To scenes that dar'd on Grecian pinions tow'r,
When "in low Thurcaston's sequester'd bower,"
He prais'd the strain, because he lov'd the friend:
There golden leisure did his steps attend,
Nor had the rare, the well-weigh'd call of Power,
To those high cares decreed his watchful hour,
On which fair Albion's future hopes depend.
A fate unlook'd-for waits my friend and me;
He pays to duty what is Learning's claim,
Resigning classic ease—for dignity;
I yield my Muse to Fashion's praise or blame."

In 1775 the new Bishop favoured the publick with a re-publication of Dr. Jeremy Taylor's "Moral Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion †," 8vo.

Early in 1776, he published a volume of "Sermons preached at Lincoln's-inn ‡, between the years 1765 and 1776; and on the 5th of June was made Preceptor § to the Prince of Wales and his brother Prince Frederick, 1776.

Very soon after entering into the Episcopal Office, appeared an excellent "Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry ||,

* Cole's MSS. in the British Museum, vol. LVII. p. 407.

† See vol. III. p. 212. ‡ Ibid. p. 222.

§ Once again let us quote Bishop Warburton; and that in one of his latest letters: "I wish you all happiness and success, and long life, in your new station. Nothing can give me so much pleasure as your perfect satisfaction and content in all that concerns you." *July* ... 1776.

|| "Reverend Brethren," says the good Bishop, "it having pleased God to call me to the care of this large Diocese, I thought it

at the Bishop's Primary Visitation in 1775 and 1776†.

‡"The new Bishop preached before the House of Lords §, Dec. 13, 1776, the first Fast for the War.

"He lost his old and best friend, Bishop Warburton, June 7, 1779."

"He published the Second and Third Volumes of Sermons in 1780. These Discourses were prepared for the use of the Society of Lincoln's-inn, and delivered in their Chapel, whilst he was their preacher. Upon his resignation of that office, the Master of the Bench requested him to publish them; [by complying with which, he put the world at large under considerable obligations ‖.]

"He was elected Member of the Royal Society of Gottingen, Jan. 11, 1781."

[He preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at

it became me to take the first opportunity, which the established course of Visitation afforded, of meeting my brethren, the Clergy; that so we might be the sooner acquainted with each other; and that, by means of their prudent advice and information, I might be the better enabled to sustain the weighty office imposed upon me."

† Having, in this Charge, advanced several arguments in favour of Church Authority in matters of Faith, &c. he was answered by an anonymous opponent of the claims of the Established Church (probably one of the Petitioning Clergy whose application to Parliament had, a few years before, attracted a large share of the public notice) in "Remarks on Bp. Hurd's Charge, in a Letter to his Lordship, by a Country Clergyman." See a good account of this pamphlet in the Monthly Review, vol. LVII. p. 412.

‡ From this place, the Memoirs are here given almost literally in the Bishop's own words. [The few Additions are in hooks.]

§ "A Sermon preached before the Right Honourable the House of Lords, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, on Friday, Dec. 13, 1775, being the Day appointed by Authority for a General Fast, on account of the American Rebellion."

‖ Mr. Mainwaring, in the Dissertation prefixed to his Sermons, printed at Cambridge 1780, 8vo. p. lxxi. speaks thus of his Lordship: "No person ever understood the art of method so thoroughly, or has been so successful in shewing the advantages of it, as the present Bishop of Lichfield. It would be very difficult to mention any other species of writing, in which his Lordship does not excell in a very eminent degree.

their

their Anniversary Meeting in the Parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, on Monday, Feb. 16, 1781.]

"The Bishop of Winchester [Dr. Thomas] died Tuesday, May 1, 1781; and Bp. Hurd received a gracious letter from his Majesty the next morning, by a special messenger from Windsor, with the offer of the See of Worcester, in the room of Bishop North (to be translated to Winchester); and of the Clerkship of the Closet, in the room of the late Bishop of Winchester.

"On his arrival at Hartlebury Castle* in July that year, he resolved to put the castle into complete order, and to build a Library, which was much wanted. The Library was finished in 1782, and furnished with a collection of books, late Dr. Warburton's, and ordered by his will to be sold, and the value given to the Infirmary at Gloucester 1783 †. To these, other considerable additions have been since made.

"Archbishop Cornwallis died in 1783; and Bishop Hurd had "the offer of the Archbishoprick from his Majesty, with many gracious expressions, and was pressed to accept it; but humbly begged leave to decline it, as a charge not suited to his temper and talents, and much too heavy for him to sustain, especially in these times ‡. The King was pleased not to take offence at this freedom, and then to enter

* An old schoolfellow calling soon after on the Bishop at Hartlebury, on his road to London, his Lordship asked, "if the House at Congreve, in which he was born, was standing?"—When the Bishop's father left Congreve, he went to Penkridge, and resided there several years.

† The principal part of Bishop Warburton's Library, which was at Gloucester, was purchased by Bishop Hurd. The books which were in Grosvenor-square, were sold to Mr. T. Payne; see vol. V. p. 640.

‡ The fact is well known; but I had the honour of receiving the information from his Lordship himself, soon after the offer had been made. "I took the liberty," said the good Bishop, "of telling his Majesty, that several much greater men than myself had been contented to die Bishops of Worcester; and that I wished for no higher preferment."

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with him into some confidential conversation on the subject. It was offered to the Bishop of London, Dr. Lowth, and refused by him, as was foreseen, on account of his ill health. It was then given to Dr. Moore, Bishop of Bangor."

[In 1783, an excellent likeness of Bishop Hurd was engraved by Hall, from an original by Gainsborough in the possession of his Majesty; intended for publication after his death. Another portrait of his Lordship was given to Dr. Farmer, for the Master's Lodge at Emanuel College *.]

"In 1784 he added a considerable number of books to the new Library at Hartlebury.

"In 1785 he added more books to the Library. And put the last hand to the Bishop of Gloucester's Life, to be prefixed to the new Edition of his Works then in the press.

"He confirmed Prince Edward (their Majesties' fourth son) in the Chapel of Windsor Castle, May 14, 1785.

"In this year, Dec. 24, he confirmed Princess Augusta (their Majesty's second daughter) in the Chapel of Windsor Castle; preached in the Chapel the next day (Christmas day), and administered the Sacrament to their Majesties and the Princess Royal and Princess Augusta.

"He preached before the Lords †, Jan. 30, 1786.

"He preached before their Majesties ‡ and Royal Family in the Chapel of Windsor Castle; and administered the Sacrament to them, on Christmas day 1786.

"In the end of February 1788 was published, in seven volumes, 4to; a complete Edition of The Works

* His Lordship's arms were, those of the See of *Worcester*; impaling, Argent, on a chief Or, a raven close proper.

† "A Sermon preached before the Right Honourable the House of Lords, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, on Monday January 30, 1786, being the Anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom."

‡ "His Majesty was pleased this year to bestow a prebend of Worcester (vacant by the death of Dr. Young) on Bp. Hurd's chaplain, Mr. Kilvert."

of

of Bishop Warburton*." [The publication of the Life was at that time postponed.]

"March 13, 1788, a fine gold medal was given him by his Majesty at the Queen's house; the King's head on one side. The reverse was taken from a seal of the Bishop's †, which his Majesty chanced to see and approved. The die was cut by Mr. Burch, and the medal designed for the annual Prize-Dissertation on Theological Subjects in the University of Gottingen.

"This Summer the King went to Cheltenham to drink the waters, and was attended by the Queen, the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth. They arrived at Cheltenham in the evening of Saturday July 12, and resided in a house of Earl Falconberg. From Cheltenham they made excursions to several places in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, and were everywhere received with joy by all ranks of people. On Saturday, Aug. 2, they were pleased to visit Hartlebury, at the distance of 33 miles or more. The Duke of York came from London to Cheltenham the day before, and was pleased to come with them. They arrived at Hartlebury at half an hour past eleven. Lord Courtoun, Mr. Digby (the Queen's Vice-Chamberlain), Col. Gwin (one of the King's Equerries), the Countesses of Harcourt and Courtoun, composed the suite. Their Majesties, after seeing the House, breakfasted in the Library; and, when they had reposed themselves some time, walked into the garden, and took several turns on the terraces, especially the Green terrace in the Chapel garden. Here they shewed themselves to an immense crowd of people, who flocked in from the neighbourhood, and standing on the rising grounds in the Park, saw, and were seen, to great advantage. The day being

* Of this Edition, printed at the expence of Mrs. Stafford Smith, there were only 250 copies. It was arranged by Bp. Hurd; and the Greek notes were revised by Dr. Woide.

† A Cross with the initials on a label—I. N. R. I. a Glory above, and the motto below, ΕΚ ΠΙΣΤΕΩΣ.

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extremely bright, the shew was agreeable and striking. About two o'clock, their Majesties, &c. returned to Cheltenham.

"On the Tuesday following, August 5, their Majesties, with the three Princesses, arrived at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Bishop's Palace in Worcester, to attend the charitable meeting of the three Quires of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer Clergy of those Dioceses; which had been fixed, in consequence of the signification of the King's intention to honour that solemnity with his presence, for the 6th, 7th, and 8th of that month.

"The next morning, a little before ten o'clock, the King was pleased to receive the compliments of the Clergy. The Bishop, in the name of himself, Dean and Chapter and Clergy of the Church and Diocese, addressed the King in the Great Hall, in a short speech *, to which his Ma-

* "We, the Bishop and Dean and Chapter and Clergy of the Church and Diocese of Worcester, humbly beg leave to present our dutiful respects to your Majesty, and to express the joy we feel on your Majesty's arrival at this place. Your presence, Sir, gladdens the hearts of your faithful subjects, wherever you go. But we, the Clergy of this place, have a peculiar cause to rejoice in the honour vouchsafed us at this time; a time, devoted to an excellent charity for the relief of a most deserving though unfortunate part of our Order. This gracious notice and countenance of us at such a moment, shews, as your whole life has invariably done, your zealous concern for the interests of Religion, and the credit of its ministers. And we trust, Sir, that we entertain a due sense of this goodness; and that we shall never be wanting in the most dutiful attachment to your Majesty's sacred person, to your august house, and to your mild and beneficent government. In our daily celebration of the sacred offices, committed to our charge, we make it our fervent prayer to Almighty God, that He will be pleased to take your Majesty into his special protection; and that your Majesty may live long, very long, in health and honour, to be the blessing and the delight of all your people." [The above is the substance, and I believe the words, of my address to the King at Worcester, 6th August 1788.] To this address his Majesty was pleased to return an answer, very gracious, personally, to the Bishop himself, and expressive of the highest regard for the Clergy of the Established Church. R. W."

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jesty was pleased to return a gracious answer. He had then the honour to address the Queen in a few words, to which a gracious reply was made; and they had all the honour to kiss the King's and Queen's hand.

"Soon after ten, the Corporation, by their Recorder, the Earl of Coventry, addressed and went through the same ceremony of kissing the King's hand. Then the King had a Levee in the Great Hall, which lasted till eleven, when their Majesties, &c. walked through the Court of the Palace to the Cathedral, to attend Divine Service and a Sermon. The apparitor general, two sextons, two virgers, and eight beadsmen, walked before the King (as on great occasions they usually do before the Bishop); the Lord in waiting (Earl of Oxford) on the King's right hand, and the Bishop in his lawn on the left. After the King, came the Queen and Princesses, attended by the Countesses of Pembroke and Harcourt (Ladies of the Bed-chamber), and the Countess of Courtoun, and the rest of their suite. At the entrance of the Cathedral, their Majesties were received by the Dean and Chapter in their surplices and hoods, and conducted to the foot of the stairs leading to their seat in a gallery prepared and richly furnished by the Stewards * for their use, at the bottom of the Church near the West window.

"The same ceremony was observed the two following days, on which they heard sacred musick, but without prayers or a sermon. On the last day, Aug. 8th, the King was pleased to give 200*l.* to the charity: and in the evening attended a concert in the College Hall for the benefit of the Stewards.

"On Saturday morning, Aug. 9, the King and Queen, &c. returned to Cheltenham.

"During their Majesties' stay at the Palace they attended prayers in the Chapel every morning (ex-

* Edward Foley, esq. Member of Parliament for the County, and William Langford, D. D. late Prebendary of Worcester.

cept

cept the first, when the service was performed in the Church), which were read by the Bishop. The King, at parting, was pleased to put into my hands for the poor of the City 50*l.* and the Queen 50*l.* more; which I desired the Mayor (Mr. Davis) to see distributed amongst them in a proper manner. The King also left 300*l.* in my hands towards releasing the Debtors in the County and City jails.

"During the three days at Worcester, the concourse of people of all ranks was immense, and the joy universal. The weather was uncommonly fine. And no accident of any kind interrupted the mutual satisfaction, which was given and received on this occasion.

"On Saturday, August 16, the King and Royal Family left Cheltenham, and returned that evening to Windsor. In the beginning of November following, the King was seized with that illness, which was so much lamented. It continued till the end of February 1789, when his Majesty happily recovered. Soon after I had his Majesty's command to attend him at Kew; and on March 15, I administered the Sacrament to his Majesty at Windsor in the Chapel of the Castle, as also on Easter Sunday, April 12, and preached both days.

"At the Sacrament of March 15, the King was attended only by three or four of his gentlemen. On Easter-day, the Queen, Princess Royal, and Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, with several Lords and Gentlemen and Ladies of the Court, attended the King to the Chapel, and received the Sacrament with him.

"On April 23 (St. George's day) a public Thanksgiving for the King's recovery was appointed. His Majesty, the Queen, and Royal Family, with the two Houses of Parliament, &c. went in procession to St. Paul's. The Bishop of London preached. I was not well enough to be there.

"May 28, 1790, the Duke of Montagu died. He was a Nobleman of singular worth and virtue; of an ex-

exemplary life; and of the best principles in Church and State. As Governor to the Prince of Wales and Prince Frederick, he was very attentive to his charge, and executed that trust with great propriety and dignity. The Preceptor was honoured with his confidence: and there never was the least misunderstanding between them; or so much as a difference of opinion as to the manner in which the education of the Princes should be conducted.

"In October 1790, I had the honour to receive from the King the present of two fine full-length pictures of his Majesty and the Queen, copied from those at the Queen's House, St. James's Park, painted by the late Mr. Gainsborough.

"These pictures are put up in the great drawing-room at the palace in Worcester, and betwixt them, over the fire-place, is fixed an oval tablet of white marble with the following inscription in gold letters:

"Hospes,
Imagines, quas contemplaris,
Augustorum Principum,
Georgii III, et Charlottæ Conjugis,
Rex ipse
Ricardo Episcopo Vigorniensi
Donavit
1790."

"The Bishop's younger brother, Mr. Thomas Hurd, of Birmingham, died Sept. 17, 1791; and his elder brother, Mr. John Hurd, of Hatton, near Shifnal, Dec. 6, 1792."

[The very admirable "Address of the Clergy of the Diocese of Worcester to his Majesty, on the late Proclamation, June 1, 1792," a production of no ordinary merit, may also without hazard be ascribed to the pen of this worthy Prelate *.]

"My noble and honoured friend, the Earl of Mansfield, died March 20, 1793.

* See the Annual Register, vol. XXXIV. p. 75.

"My

"My old and much esteemed friend, Dr. Balguy *, Prebendary and Archdeacon of Winchester, died January 19, 1795.

"The Life of Bishop Warburton †, which was sent to the press in Autumn 1794 ‡, was not printed off till the end of January, nor published till towards the end of February 1795.

"He printed in the course of this year, at the Kidderminster press, a Collection of Bishop Warbur-

* Of whom see vol. III. pp. 220. 232. His tomb at Winchester, described in p. 232, is thus inscribed:

"Near this place lies interred
the Rev. Thomas Balguy, D.D.
Archdeacon of Winchester, Prebendary
of this Church, and Vicar of Alton;
born 27th of Sept. 1716, died 19th of Jan. 1796.
A sincere and exemplary Christian;
a sound and accurate Scholar;
a strenuous and able Defender of the Christian Religion,
and of the Church of England.
His preferment had been accepted with gratitude,
not sought by him.

In 1781, Geo. III. named him to the Bishopric of Gloucester; which, on account of his infirmities, he desired leave to decline."

† "A Discourse, by way of General Preface to the Quarto Edition of Bishop Warburton's Works: containing some Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author." See p. 603.— "I have now," says Bp. Hurd, on the conclusion of this Life, "as I found myself able, and in the manner I judged most fit, discharged my duty to this incomparable man: a duty which he seemed to expect would be paid to him by one or other of his surviving friends, when, in the close of his preface to Mr. Pope's Works, he has these affecting words — 'And I, when envy and calumny take the same advantage of my absence (for, while I live, I will trust it to my life to confute them) may I find a friend as careful of my honest fame as I have been of his.' — I have, I say, endeavoured to do justice to his memory; but in so doing I have taken, the reader sees, the best method to preserve my own. For, in placing myself so near to him in this edition of his immortal works, I have the fairest, perhaps the only chance of being known to posterity myself. Envy and Prejudice have had their day: and when his name comes, as it will do, into all mouths, it may then be remembered, that the writer of this life was honoured with some share of his esteem; and had the pleasure of living in the most entire and unreserved friendship with him, for near thirty years. R. Worcester.

"I decus, I, nostrum; melioribus utere fatis." Virg. Æn. VI. 546.

‡ Two editions of this volume have since been published in 8vo.

ton's Letters to himself, to be published after his death for the benefit of the Worcester Infirmary. —The edition consisted of 250 copies, 4to—was finished at the press in the beginning of December.

"In the Summer of 1796, visited my Diocese in person, I have great reason to suppose for the last time; being in the 77th year of my age—*fiat voluntas Dei!*

"Mrs. Stafford Smith, late Mrs. Warburton, died at Fladbury, September 1, 1796.

"Mr. Mason died at Aston, April 5, 1797. He was one of my oldest and most respected friends. How few of this description now remain!

"By God's great mercy, enter this day (24 Jan. 1799) into my 80th year. Ps. xc. 10. But see 1 Cor. xv. 22. Rom. viii. 18. 1 Pet. i. 3—5. Χάρις τῷ Θεῷ ἐπὶ τῇ ἀνεκδιηγήτῳ αὐτοῦ δωρεᾷ. 2 Cor. ix. 15.

"It pleased God that I was able this Summer to confirm over all parts of my Diocese.

"And to visit my Diocese in person once more, June 6 to 17, 1800.—*L. D.*

"Lost my old and worthy friend Dr. Heberden *, in the 91st or 92nd year of his age†, May 16, 1801.

"Consecrated, on Tuesday the 15th of June, 1802, the new Church and Church-yard of Lower Eatington, near Shipston, in Warwickshire.

* "Dr. Middleton had been well acquainted with Dr. Heberden at Cambridge, where he flourished in great reputation, for several years, before he removed to London. He has now [1794], for some time past, declined all business; but, through the whole course of it, was the most esteemed of any physician I have known, not only for his skill, but generosity, in the exercise of his profession.—My own personal obligations to him must be my excuse for the liberty I take in paying this small tribute of respect to his merit and character."

Bp. HURD, *in Warburton's Works*, 8vo, vol. I. p. 56.

Dr. Johnson being asked in his last illness what Physician he had sent for—"Dr. Heberden," replied he, "*ultimum Romanorum*, the last of our learned Physicians."

† He was born in August 1710; and died May 17, 1801. See vol. III. p. 71.

"My

"My most deserving, unhappy friend, Dr. William Arnald *, died at Leicester, August 5, 1802.

"1803, May 31 to June 3. Visited my Diocese by commission—Commissioners, Dr. Arnold, my Chancellor; and Dr. Evans, Archdeacon.

"St. James' day, July 25, 1804, held an Ordination in Hartlebury Chapel—three Deacons, five Priests—the last I can expect to undertake.

"1805. Confirmations by the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Majendie). March 27, Stratford.
28, Bromsgrove.
29, Hales Owen.
— by the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Cornewall.)
June 14, Worcester
15, Pershore
17, Kidderminster

"1806. Visited my Diocese this year by Commission.
Commissioners,
The Chancellor and Archdeacon.

Warwick - - -	May 26.
Worcester - - -	28.
Kidderminster - -	30.
Pershore - - - -	31.

"Sept. 26, 1807. The Prince of Wales visited Lady Downshire, at Ombersley Court, this month. I was too infirm to wait upon him either at Ombersley or Worcester; but his Royal Highness was pleased to call at Hartlebury, on Saturday the 26th of this month, attended by his brother the Duke of Sussex, and Lord Lake, and staid with me above an hour.

"April 23, 1808. Granted a Commission to the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Majendie), to consecrate the new Chapel and Burying-ground at Red Ditch, in the parish of Tardebig; which was performed this day, Thursday, April 21, 1808, the proper Officers of the Court and two of my Chaplains attending."

* Son of Bp. Hurd's very learned Predecessor at Thurcaston; of whom see the "Additions" to the Second Volume of this Work.

"To the preceding short narrative (the last paragraph of which was written by the Bishop only five weeks before his death) little more," says the faithful Editor of his Lordship's Works*, will be added.

"So late as the first Sunday in February before his death, though then declining in health and strength, he was able to attend his parish church, and to receive the Sacrament. Free from any painful or acute disorder, he gradually became weaker; but his faculties continued perfect. After a few days confinement to his bed, he expired in his sleep, on Saturday morning, May 28, 1808; having completed four months beyond his eighty-eighth year. He was buried in Hartlebury Church-yard, according to his own directions.

"He had been Bishop of Worcester for almost twenty-seven years: a longer period than any Bishop of that See since the Reformation."

Of Bishop Hurd's character little more need be said. Where Calumny had not even ventured to insinuate a fault, and where Respect and Reverence were the constant attendants, it would be unnecessary to expatiate on good qualities.

As a Writer, his taste, learning, and genius, were universally confessed. His Sermons are read with not less advantage than they were delivered.

With his friends and connexions he had obtained their best eulogium, their constant and warm attachment; and with the world in general a kind of veneration, which, in times like the present, could neither be acquired nor preserved but by the exercise of great virtues.

And here let me be allowed to boast that, from the commencement of my typographic life to the day of his death, I had the honour of uninterruptedly enjoying his Lordship's patronage †.

* Richard Hurd, Esq. his Lordship's nephew, and heir to the benevolence as well as to the fortune of his venerable Relation.

† This is one of the pleasing recollections (and happily I have had many such) which has alleviated many an anxious hour, and will

The late Reverend Stebbing Shaw, in his History of Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 280, enumerating

will cheer the latest moments of my life. To have been favoured with distinguished marks of attention by some of the highest Luminaries of Literature is no small degree both of comfort and of fame. I had often the satisfaction of attending this good Prelate officially, when he was only *Mr. Hurd*, in the business of his various learned Works; and uniformly experienced the most gratifying affability; which was not lessened by the progressive Dignities to which he was regularly advanced. After Dr. Hurd became a Bishop, I have frequently been honoured by an invitation to his hospitable dinners, with a very small, but select, party of his Lordship's Friends; when the culinary feast, neatly elegant as it always was, formed the least part of the treat. The rich stores of a capacious and highly-cultivated mind were opened with the utmost placidity of manner, and were a never-failing source of instruction and delight.—After his Lordship had wholly quitted his town residence, he more than once invited me to visit him at Hartlebury; but, unfortunately, my continual avocations debarred me of the great pleasure which I should have received by such a journey.—And I trust that I shall now be excused, if I introduce a few specimens of his Lordship's friendly notes. I have had some occasion to regret that I did not properly attend to the judicious suggestions in the second and third of them.

1. "SIR, *Hartlebury, Dec.* 18, 1782.

"I shall be obliged to you to send me the Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer, in boards, and his Quarto Greek Testament, if it be ready to be delivered. I will also trouble you to procure for me Neale's History of the Puritans*, of the following dates and editions: 1st volume, 8vo, 2d edition, 1732; 2d volume, 8vo, London, 1733; 3d volume, 8vo, London, 1736; and to send these, with the other books, to me at Hartlebury. If it would not be too much trouble, I should further wish you to send to my house for any parcels that may have been left there for me; and to put them up in the same packet. I will send directions to my house keeper there to deliver them to your order. R. WORCESTER."

2. "SIR, *Hartlebury, Jan.* 13, 1783.

"I thank you for sending me the books and parcels. I am reading your Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer. As a tribute of respect to the memory of your worthy friend, this volume does you great credit. It is also valuable in another respect, as it gives a general view of the literature of our age, and of the principal Writers. But, while you are enriching the Antiquarian world, I hope you do not forget yourself. The profession of an Author, I know from experience, is not a lucrative one: that of so good a Printer, as you are, I hope and believe, is. I only mention

* Preparatory to the Quarto Edition of Bishop Warburton's Works.

this,

the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, says, "Of this excellent and highly-esteemed Prelate, we could

this, because I see a large Catalogue of your Publications at the end of this book. I wish you could procure for me, against I come to town, the first edition of the "Alliance," and "Divine Legation," which may be of use to me; as well as those editions of Neale's History, which I mentioned, and which you are so good to say you will enquire after. R. WORCESTER."

3. "DEAR SIR, *Hartlebury, Jan.* 24, 1783.

"I am much obliged by your kind offer of the two editions I wanted, of the Alliance, and Divine Legation*; and desire you will keep them in your hands, till I come to town. You are also very good to excuse my freedom with you; but, as times go, almost any trade is better than that of an Author; and yours is one of the most honourable, as well as profitable, I know. Besides, to tell you the truth, I had an interest in drawing you off from writing, yourself; as I hope soon to employ you upon a work worth your care†: you may be sure I do not mean any thing of my own. R. WORCESTER."

4. "DEAR SIR, *Hartlebury Castle, Sept.* 1, 1784.

"I thank you for sending me the first sheet†, which I received on Monday last; but our post goes out so irregularly here, that I could not return it before this day. It is printed very correctly; and I find nothing to alter, or even to suggest to you, besides one or two trifles, which you will see.

"I am afraid Mr. Woide‡ gives himself more trouble than I intended. It is enough if he take care that the references be tolerably exact, and that there be no gross mistakes in the Greek and Latin quotations. A minute accuracy would be endless, and is not necessary. R. WORCESTER."

5. "DEAR SIR, *Hartlebury Castle, Aug.* 5, 1794.

"I have your kind favour of the 2d. As to my health and spirits, of which you are willing to think so favourably, they are such as may be expected at my time of life. But, as this *Life*§ of my friend has lain by me so long, I think it may as well be printed under my own direction, as left to the care of my executor. I shall send the copy by a safe hand in about eight or ten days. It is so fair that the compositor can hardly mistake, if he would. But I know you will revise the proofs with all due care. So that the press need not stand still; and the whole may be printed off, as fast as you will, without sending the proof sheets to me. As I intend this Life only for the purchasers of the Bishop's Works, I would not have it printed in any other form, at least for the present. Perhaps it will be right to enter it at Stationers Hall,

* Early Editions, with Notes and Corrections by Mr. Bowyer.
† The Works of Bishop Warburton.
‡ Who had undertaken to correct the Greek and Latin quotations.
§ Of Bishop Warburton. See p. 501.

if

wish to say more; but, on a living character of such eminence, it only becomes us at present to add the

if that may be done—the Life being part of the seven volumes, which were not entered. I shall write again to you, very probably, before you receive the copy. But in the mean time you will let me know whether you shall be at home during the course of this month; and whether it will be most convenient to you to run off the work now, or to defer doing it till the end of the summer. I am faithfully, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate servant, R. WORCESTER."

6. "DEAR SIR, *Hartlebury Castle, Nov.* 17, 1794.

"I have your favour of the 13th, and thank you for the print of a *certain* church. It is very like, and sets before me the agreeable retreat, in which I passed many years of my life, and could have been well contented to pass the remainder of it, if it had pleased God. Your notice of the unmerited honours done to Thurcaston, and its rector, is very obliging; and puts me in mind to ask what progress your constant business has allowed you to make in the History of Leicestershire, for which I reserve a place in my Library. I hope you will be able to send me all the sheets of the *Life* by Christmas-day; and am truly, Sir,

"Your obliged and affectionate servant, R. WORCESTER."

7. "DEAR SIR, *Hartlebury, Jan.* 5, 1795.

"I have this morning the proofs you sent me. The title-page will do very well; only I think you should say at the bottom of it 'London, printed by John Nichols, 1794.' It is not to be sold at all; Mr. Cadell only delivering the copies to purchasers of the edition on their sending their tickets, as was mentioned in the advertisement of 1788. In the beginning of the Life I have said, as I remember, and it is printed accordingly; 'first printed in 1794.'

"I am much obliged to you for your kind intention about Mr. Towne. He was an excellent man, and worthy of the notice you propose to take of him. R. WORCESTER."

8. "DEAR SIR, *Hartlebury Castle, Jan.* 29, 1795.

"Every thing is right; and the press-work now done. I have therefore to desire that you will send to Mr. Cadell the number of copies of the Life, which are to be distributed by him, according to my promise, to the purchasers of the Quarto Edition. The additional 50 copies I will pay you for myself. These copies (I mean so many of them as remain, after you have taken out the proper number required by the entry at Stationers Hall, and any copies you may chuse for yourself) I desire you will send to me at this place.

"Mr. Cadell wrote to me, as he promised. I told him, that in honour, and indeed in justice to Mrs. Stafford Smith, I could not allow myself to print an edition of the Life for sale, till the whole 4to impression of the Bishop's Works, of which this Life makes a part, be sold off. If the Irish Booksellers will print it,

classical sentiments of a deceased admirer."

"Viro reverendo doctoque Andreæ Chappo, D. D. salutem plurimam dicet Thomas Seward, A. M. Canonicus Lichfieldiensis, die Augusti quinto, 1780."

"Diœcesi nostræ nunc feliciter præsidet Richardus Hurd; virum scilicet, quem uno omnes ore utcunque cætera dissentientes prædicant et admirantur; qui non modò ingenii et eruditionis famâ, verùm

it, it cannot be helped; though I hardly think they will find their account in pirating the uninteresting life of so obnoxious a person, as my late Friend. Still, be this as it will, I must keep to my point, which I do so scrupulously, that I do not even make a single present; for, as to the copies which I desire you to take out, I consider them not as a present, but a debt.

"In conclusion of this affair, let me thank you once more for your kind attention to me; which makes me very much, dear Sir, your obliged and affectionate servant, R. WORCESTER."

9. "DEAR SIR, *Hartlebury Castle, Feb.* 5, 1795.

"You are much too partial to my head *, which is not worthy of standing within a mile of that of the old Martyr of Thurcaston. But, though I must not grant this request, I hope you will admit one of mine, which is, that I may be allowed to be at the expence of the plates of Thurcaston and Anstey. You will also be so good as to reserve for me two copies of your Leicestershire, and to let me know what and how I am to pay for them, whether by subscription or otherwise. I am much pleased with the additional plates you have sent me. Beaumanor is pretty, and very neatly executed. Rodeley Temple and Church are both very exactly taken. I shall have much entertainment from your work, if I live to see it. I believe the list of Mr. Towne's works is exact. Believe me, dear Sir, your much obliged and affectionate servant,

R. WORCESTER."

10. "GOOD SIR, *Hartlebury Castle, Feb.* 13, 1795.

"I am glad you allow me to pay for the plate of Thurcaston, and should remit the amount forthwith, but that I also wish to have your permission to take to myself the expence of Bp. Latimer's head; which I suspect to have been copied from the old heir-loom at Thurcaston. Be so good as to tell me what the expence of this head is, that I may include the whole sum for the church and picture in one draught. I expect to receive the copies on Saturday next. You have taken, I see, but *three* for yourself. If you wish to have any more, I will at any time send them to you. R. WORCESTER."

* I wished to have added the Bishop's Portrait, in the History of Leicestershire, as a companion to that of Bishop Latimer.

11. "DEAR

etiam morum innocentiâ, urbanitate, suavitate, venerabilis: In humanioribus studiis apud Academiam Cantabrigiensem facilè princeps: critici enim acuminis et peramplæ doctrinæ quamplurima exemplaria adhuc juvenis edidit. Dialogos quosdam deinde historicos, politicos, et morales, scripsit, quos non

11. "DEAR SIR, *Hartlebury Castle, Feb.* 18, 1795.

"You oblige me very much in allowing me to contribute this Head towards your valuable and expensive work. I seem to have some claim to this privilege, as the picture is taken, as I supposed it was, from that at Thurcaston, certainly a very old one, as appears from the worm-eaten wood on which it is painted. The best inscription will be the plainest and shortest. What think you of the following?

Hugh Latimer B. & M.
born at Thurcaston.

underneath you may say in small letters: *from an original picture in the Rectory house there.*

"When the head of Latimer is engraved, I shall be glad of one to hang up in my Print-gallery in this house. Many thanks for your duplicates, which are prettily done. I very much like your plan of Charnwood-forest. I received the copies of the Life, and am, dear Sir, your faithful humble servant, R. WORCESTER."

12. "DEAR SIR, *Hartlebury Castle, Feb.* 23, 1795.

"I see no need of an inscription to acknowledge such a trifle. But you will do as you please.

"I did not, you may be sure, forget Mr. Reed, who so obligingly gave me Mr. Tickell's translation *. I did not think myself at liberty to give so much as a single present of the Life, because it is not my property, and belongs entirely to Mrs. Stafford Smith. But I only waited for the publication of it, to desire Mr. Reed's acceptance of a set of the Bishop's Works, with this Discourse prefixed. I have not yet seen the publication announced in the papers, but expect it will be done this week; and have therefore written to Mr. Cadell to forward the books to Mr. Reed † immediately. When you see Mr. Reed, I beg you will present my compliments to him; and am, Sir,

"Your faithful humble servant, R. WORCESTER."

* See vol. V. p. 640.

† "I have seen a printed copy of Tickell's translation [of the first book of Homer's Iliad], in which are entered many criticisms and remarks in Mr. Pope's own hand. It was then in Mr. Warburton's hands. It was afterwards sold, by mistake, among the other books which he had at his house in town, to Mr. T. Payne, and came at length into the possession of Isaac Reed, esq. of Staple-inn; who was so obliging as to make me a present of it, to be kept in the Library at Hartlebury (in which that of Mr. Pope is included), where it now remains." Bp. HURD, in Warburton's Works, 8vo, vol. I. p. 49.

sine

sine summâ voluptate perlegamus. Postea Prophetias Veteris et Novi Testamenti claro et insigni ordine digessit et explicuit. His ingenii et pietatis documentis et morum suavitate inductus, Comes de Mansfield* (Judicum nostrorum meritò Princeps) Regi

13. "DEAR SIR, *Hartlebury, July* 14, 1804.

"I have received two copies of the Fifth Part of your History of Leicestershire; and admire the unwearied pains with which you have conducted so far, and so successfully, this great work: I cannot expect to see the remaining parts; but I hope it will please God to give you life and health to finish them.

"In looking over the too partial eulogy of an old friend, among the incumbents of Thurcaston, I observe two small inaccuracies, which you may find occasion, hereafter, to correct. They are referred to in the inclosed paper. I wish you success in all your literary and professional labours; and am, dear Sir,

"Your faithful and affectionate servant, R. WORCESTER."

"SIR, *Hartlebury, Jan.* 2, 1808.

14. "I thank you, dear Sir, for your kind letter of the 19th of the last month; and for your care in sending so soon the two copies of the Sixth Part of your History of Leicestershire. I have received them with great satisfaction, and heartily rejoice with you on your having advanced so far in your long career, that one stage more will bring you to an end of it. This noble work will afford abundant information, as well as entertainment, to all your Readers, especially to the lovers of Provincial History.

"The above is in the hand-writing of my Nephew. I add, in my own, that I am, with the truest regard, good Sir,

"Your faithful and affectionate servant, R. WORCESTER."

* The Bishop's gratitude to this his illustrious Patron, with his usual energy and elegance of language, has given to posterity a concise and elegant delineation of his character: "Mr. Murray, afterwards Earl of Mansfield and Lord Chief Justice of England, was so extraordinary a person, and made so great a figure in the world, that his name must go down to posterity, with distinguished honour, in the public records of the Nation. For his shining talents displayed themselves in every department of the State, as well as in the Supreme Court of Justice, his peculiar province; which he filled with a lustre of reputation not equalled perhaps, certainly not exceeded, by that of any of his predecessors. Of his conduct in the House of Lords I can speak with more confidence, because I speak from my own observation. Too good to be the leader, and too able to be the dupe, of any party, he was believed to speak his own sense of public measures; and the authority of his judgment was so high that, in regular times, the House was usually determined by it. He was no forward, or frequent speaker; but reserved himself, as was fit, for occasions

commendavit nostro, ut fieret Præceptor Principis Walliae et fratris ejus secularis Episcopi Osnabrugensis. Ex illo igitur Spes Britanniæ nunc pendet, et exinde derivata virtus in patriam populumque fluat. Viventi sanè nihil laudis afferimus, nisi id quod bonorum omnium votis continetur vitæ quæ tot utilitatibus publicis impenditur diuturnitatem apprecantium *."

"Amongst his other valuable productions," adds Mr. Shaw, "his Commentary on Horace's "Epistolæ ad Pisones & Augustum †," from a thorough

occasions worthy of him. In *debate*, he was eloquent as well as wise; or rather, he became eloquent by his wisdom. His countenance and tone of voice imprinted the ideas of penetration, probity, and candour; but what secured your attention and assent to all he said, was his constant good sense, flowing in apt terms and the clearest method. He affected no sallies of the imagination, or bursts of passion. Much less would he condescend to personal abuse, or petulant altercation. All was clear, candid reason, letting itself so easily into the minds of his hearers as to carry information and conviction with it. In a word, his public senatorial character resembled very much that of Messala, of whom Cicero says, addressing himself to Brutus—"Do not imagine, Brutus, that for worth, honour, and a warm love of his country, any one is comparable to Messala: so that his eloquence, in which he wonderfully excels, is almost eclipsed by those virtues. And even in his display of that faculty, his superior good sense shews itself most: with so much care and skill hath he formed himself to the truest manner of speaking! His powers of genius and invention are confessedly of the first size; yet he almost owes less to them, than to the diligent and studious cultivation of his judgment."—In the commerce of private life, he was easy, friendly, and agreeable; extremely sensible of merit in other men, and ready on all occasions to countenance and produce it. From his early youth, he had attracted the notice, and obtained the friendship and applause of our great Poet."

Life of Bishop Warburton, 8vo vol. I. pp. 36, 37.

* Shaw's History of Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 280.

† The author of a "Literary Portrait" of Bp. Hurd, penned in 1776, says, "The Bishop of Lichfield has been invariably through Life the friend and champion of Dr. Warburton. He is certainly one of the best Criticks of the age; and though not like Longinus,

(Who is himself that great sublime he draws)

nor can boast the depth and penetration of Aristotle; yet to go on with Pope—though

"He

knowledge of the Author, is allowed to be a most pure, classical, and masterly performance."

The following Epitaph, written many years before his Lordship's death, has been generally attributed to the ready pen of the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart.

" PASSENGER,
the urn you have visited contains the heart of
———, Bishop of ——— ;
a Prelate distinguished by every virtue, and
immortalized by every qualification that
could adorn the Christian, the

" He steers securely——"
I dare not add,——
" and discovers far :
the character of another Critick, by the same Poet, bears the nearest resemblance to Dr. Hurd :

" In grave Quintilian's copious work we find,
The justest rules, and clearest method join'd.

"The Commentary and Notes upon Horace's Art of Poetry, and the Epistle to Augustus, will ever remain a monument of his taste, erudition, and critical sagacity. He is certainly accurate ; and though I will not add, with some literary snarlers, that he is cold too, yet I will venture to say, that his warmth of imagination, and high colouring, bear no proportion to those qualities in his Right Reverend Friend. If we allow more imagination to Dr. Warburton, we must, with equal justice, give more judgment, correct taste, accurate diction, and a clearer method of conveying his sentiments, than has perhaps fallen to the share of any of our present Writers. It seldom happens, where there is such accuracy and judgment, that the imagination is playful; but, on the other hand, let us not conceive that the arguments and opinions of a judicious Writer should necessarily be delivered coldly. The contrary is really the truth with regard to Dr. Hurd. He convinces with strength, and instructs with spirit: and though his prose is not so rich and figurative as his Friend's; yet his feeling of the beauties of Shakspeare, and other Poets, though not expressed with poetical rapture, yet it shews that his heart can glow with the enthusiasm of genius, while his mind preserves its state, and is neither over-heated with the Poet, or coldly phlegmatic with the mere Commentator. His manner, language, and perspicuity, are the models for critical writing.—When I have given this just praise to his observations upon Horace, I cannot bestow so much upon his " Dissertation on the Province of the Drama ;" nor can I be allowed room enough here to produce the objections which I could oppose to his dramatic opinions."

Gentleman,

Gentleman, and the Scholar.
The Royal Pupils, whose confidence he
gained by the elegance of his manners,
and the sincerity of his counsels,
knew and admired the worth and
integrity of their Preceptor.
They cherished the man who had taught them,
the important lesson how to be beloved,
while the arrow of Death forebore to
vindicate its errand; and erected this
tribute to his memory, when robbed
of the felicity of contemplating
his living perfections."

In 1811, the Literary World was favoured with Three publications, for which they are indebted to the late Bishop of Worcester; namely,

1. "The Works of the Right Honourable Joseph Addison. A new Edition, with Notes * by Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Worcester †. In Six Volumes," 8vo.

* To say that the Bishop's Notes on the writings of Mr. Addison are excellent and judicious, is almost unnecessary; but I shall copy one on Mr. Addison's "Epistle to Dryden:"

"It would not be fair to criticise our Author's Poetry, especially the poetry of his younger days, very exactly. He was not *a Poet born:* or, he had not studied, with sufficient care, the best models of English Poetry. Whatever the cause might be, he had not the command of what Dryden so eminently possessed, a truly *poetic diction.* His Poetry is only pure Prose, put into Verse. And "Non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis." However, it may not be amiss to point out the principal defects of his *expression,* that his great example may not be pleaded in excuse of them."

† The Right Reverend Editor's Advertisement is brief, but pithy.

"Mr. Addison is generally allowed to be the most correct and elegant of all our writers: yet some inaccuracies of style have escaped him, which it is the chief design of the following notes to point out. A work of this sort, well executed, would be of use to Foreigners who study our language; and even to such of our countrymen as wish to write in perfect purity. R. WORCESTER."

"Extract from a Letter of Bishop Warburton to Dr. Hurd.

"*Gloucester, Sept.* 10, 1770.

"Your *grammatical* pleasures, which you enjoy in studying the most correct of our great writers, Mr. Addison, cannot be greater

Prefixed to these Volumes is the following truly classical Inscription, written in 1805:

" Eximio Viro
JOSEPHO ADDISON:
Gratiâ, Famâ, Fortunâ commendato;
Humanioribus Literis unicè instructo;
haud ignobili Poetæ;
in Oratione solutâ contexendâ
summo Artifici;
Censori Morum
gravi sanè, sed et perjucundo,
levioribus in argumentis
subridenti suaviter,
res etiam serias
lepore quodam suo contingenti;

greater than the *political* ones I taste, in reading, over again, the most *incorrect* of all good Writers (though not from his incorrectness, which is stupendous) Lord Clarendon, in the late published *Continuation* of his History. I charge you, bring your Addison to town. Nothing is *minutiæ* to me which you *write* or *think*."—See 'Letters from a late eminent Prelate, &c. Letter 227, 4to. 1808."—And in Letter 228, in the same collection, Oct. 16, 1770, the Bishop says,

"Your reflections on Lord Clarendon are the truth itself. The History of his Life and Administration I have just finished. Every thing is admirable in it but the style; in which your favourite and amiable Author [Mr. Addison] has infinitely the advantage. Bring him with you to town. There, I own, your late amusements have the advantage of mine. It was an advantage I envied you."

"Extract of a Letter from Dr. Hurd to the Rev. Mr. Mason.

"*Thurcaston, Oct.* 26, 1770.

"You will ask what I have done in this long leisure. Not much, indeed, to any purpose. My Lecture has slept: but I found an amusement in turning over the works of Mr. Addison. I set out, many years ago, with a warm admiration of this amiable Writer. I then took a surfeit of his natural easy manner; and was taken, like my betters, with the raptures and high flights of Shakespeare. But maturer judgment or lenient age (call it which you will) has now led me back to the favourite of my youth. And, here, I think, I shall stick: for such useful sense in so charming words, I find not elsewhere. His taste is so pure, and his *Virgilian prose* (as Dr. Young styles it) so exquisite, that I have but now found out, at the close of a critical life, the full value of his writings."

Pie-

Pietatis, porrò, sinceræ,
hoc est, Christianæ,
Fide, Vitâ, Scriptis,
studiosissimo cultori:
Eximio, proindè, viro,
Josepho Addison,
Hoc monumentum sacrum esto."

2. "The Works of the Right Reverend William Warburton, D. D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester*. A new Edition, in Twelve Volumes †. To which is prefixed, *A Discourse by way of General Preface*, containing some Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author; by Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Worcester, 8vo."

3. "The Works of Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Worcester, in Eight Volumes," 8vo.—These Volumes were arranged, and fully prepared for the press, by the Author himself; who has inserted in them his separate pamphlets ‡.

This article shall be closed with some lines on the addition of a Library to the Episcopal House at Hartlebury; where the venerable Prelate had for

* "The Bishop grew very exact and critical in giving the later editions of his Works; so that he would review the same sheet several times, and, of course, gave the compositor no small trouble; which made his learned Printer, Mr. Bowyer, whom he much esteemed for his friendly qualities, as well as merit in his profession, say pleasantly to him on a certain occasion—'Those were fine times, when you never blotted a line, but allowed me to print your copy as fast as it came to hand, and without interruption.'" *Bp. Hurd*, in Warburton's Works, 8vo, vol. I. p. 77.

† See vol. V. p. 638.

‡ Amongst these, I am glad to observe, were the "Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship," which had before been too officiously dragged forward against his will; and "The Opinion of an Eminent Lawyer, &c." the remaining copies of which, in 1759, had been burnt by his express order.—There is also a very interesting Correspondence between Bp. Hurd and Mr. Gibbon.

several

several years passed the placid evening of life in elegant hospitalities and dignified retirement:

Thus Phœbus to Minerva said,
"By HURD in all things we 're obey'd:
Nor Socrates, however fervent,
Was more than HURD your humble servant.
Genius and Taste from me he drew,
But martial dignity from you;
Now, with propriety refin'd,
He manifests a grateful mind.
Behold the hoary, Gothic seat,
Which rises in that green retreat!
To us a votive Temple there
Is finish'd by his filial care.
Whate'er in Literature is best,
The various treasures of the East,
The eloquence of Greece and Rome,
Shall dignify the spacious dome.
Whate'er in Learning's common-weal,
Of modern date hath had our seal,
Shall to this venerable fane,
Through HURD, a free admission gain;
Hence (whom we deem our special care)
Each British Genius shall be there.
There Locke and Newton claim your smile,
And Bacon, glory of the Isle;
There, Chiefs of the poetic band,
My Shakspeare and my Milton stand;
And Clarendon, with sterner pride,
Shall o'er th' historic ranks preside:
Thus, fill'd with all that 's good and great,
The votive fane shall stand compleat."
The Maid replied—"If in our shrine
His modest merit should assign
To his own work a station due,
Your observation would be true."

ADDITION to Mr. GOUGH (see p. 268.)

In a fragment of his own Memoirs, fairly transcribed, June 14, 1779, Mr. Gough says, "My first Preceptor was a worthy little creature from Courland, *Barnewitz*, from whom I received the rudiments of Latin; and who just lived to tincture me with Greek, with that happy mixture of instruction and amusement that I shall always remember with pleasure, and regret that I did not long enjoy the benefit of his society. He died in 17... after I had been his pupil ... years; and lies buried in Hackney church-yard, in that obscurity from which the fluctuating records of such a public cemetery did not permit me to rescue him.—Upon his demise, I was committed to the care of the Rev. Roger Pickering, Pastor of the Dissenting Congregation at Jewin and afterwards at Silver-street, and one of the Lecturers at Salters Hall. He had received his education in Trinity College, Cambridge; where an unhappy premature marriage disconcerted his prospects in the Established Church, as much as his independent spirit obstructed them among the Dissenters, where his superior abilities created him powerful rivals among his envious brethren; and his imprudences in worldly matters involved him in distresses, which he at last sunk under in the prime of life, and which involved his family in perplexities, from which my sister's friendship rescued the two daughters, as a maternal uncle's kindness did the son. From this most accomplished as well as learned man I must acknowledge myself to have derived great advantage; and had he been left to indulge the liberality of his temper, uncontrouled by female and maternal partiality and peculiarity, I might have been forwarded in that style of life to which it was his ambition to train me, and to which I ever after wanted both the spur and the guide.

"His troubles and imprudences separated us before my father's death. That event gave a different turn to my situation. It was deemed highly expe-

dient to send me out into life to some public seminary. Geneva and Cambridge had each their pretensions to me. Maternal influence pleaded for the sobriety and strictness of the first, while it promised itself something from the vicinity of the other. My uncle and other relations urged an English education in preference to a foreign; and I was sent to Cambridge.

"I was admitted Fellow-commoner at Bene't, in 1751, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Barnardiston, who appointed for my private tutor, Mr. John Cott.

"In the first of these gentlemen I found a protector from the supposed ..... of my Fellow-collegians, and, though no scholar himself, an agreeable friend: to the latter I regularly repeated my lesson without a grain of instruction on his part.

"I shall ever remember with pleasure and gratitude the connexions I formed, and the advantages I derived, from the *Old House*. There was a congeniality in it to all my wishes. Being a small Society, it was little encumbered with Noblemen or Fellow-commoners[1]. The studious *Yorkes*[2] had but lately left it; all but the present Bishop of *Gloucester*[3], whom the shyness

[1] An old Cambridge Friend expresses some surprize at this observation about the paucity of Noblemen and Fellow-commoners in Bene't College. The size considered, they had actually a very large proportion of gentlemen of that order. Philip Carteret Webb, the son of the Antiquary, should be added to that list; and (he thinks) a Mr. Ashburnham, son of the Bishop of Chichester. —The worthy Friend to whom I owe this remark adds, "I was quite in the midst of my old acquaintances in Mr. Gough's recension of his Fellow Collegians: I have the memory of every one of them quite perfect in idea, as if I had met them yesterday walking up and down *Trumpington-street*."

[2] Four of the sons of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.—Of these, 1. Philip (afterwards the second Earl of Hardwicke) took the degree of LL. D. 1749.—2. Charles, M. A. 1749 (afterwards the celebrated Lawyer; who was appointed Lord Chancellor, and created Lord Morden, but died before his patent was completed, Jan. 20, 1770.)—3. John, M. A. 1749.—4. James.

[3] The Hon. James Yorke, M. A. 1752; rector of Horkesley, Essex, 1754; vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields 1756; Canon of Windsor 1756; Dean of Lincoln 1762; D. D. 1770; Bp. of St. David's 1774; translated to Gloucester 1779; and to Ely in 1781. He died, at Forthampton, Gloucestershire, in 1808, æt. 78; and was buried there in a vault prepared by himself.

pe-

peculiar to his family, and connexions in more distant Colleges, kept in retreat from the Members of this House. The son[1] of Sir *Thomas Miller*, Bart. was too self-sufficient and vain to connect himself with Undergraduates[2]. The youngest of Lord *Bristol's*[3] sons quitted College for the Army. *Edmund Burnaby*[4] was trained in too pedantic a style to be agreeable; *John Scott*[5] too eccentric to be caressed, notwithstanding the natural goodness of his temper.—Few Fellows were resident at a time; but those who were so, were agreeable companions: And among Graduates who had not arrived to that rank, I shall for ever regret Mr. *Webster*[6] and Mr. *Cowper*[7]; the former, by a habit of study brought a weak constitution to a premature end; the latter lived to make a greater progress, when he was carried off by a violent fever. My friends *Haistwell*[8] and

[1] Mr. Miller, the son of a Sussex Baronet, never took a degree: he was a Fellow Commoner, like Mr. Gough and the rest.

[2] This was rarely, it is believed, the practice at that time in any of the Colleges.

[3] The Hon. William Hervey, fourth son of George Earl of of Bristol, died, a General in the Army, Jan. 27, 1778, unmarried.

[4] Author of several Translations from the Classics, and other Poetical Works.

[5] The Hon. John Scott, only brother of Henry, the last Earl of Deloraine. He married Miss Young the celebrated singer. Of the sale of his Library, see vol. III. p. 629.

[6] John Webster, B. A. 1756; M. A. 1759.—Mr. Webster had the great honour of being senior wrangler and first medallist of his year.

[7] Younger son of the Rev. John Cowper, D. D. rector of Great Berkhamsted, Herts (who died in 1756). He took the degree of B. A. 1759; M. A. 1762. He was a very good classical scholar; and gained the second Chancellor's prize medal at the time of taking his first degree, a d the first medal of a Bachelor's Dissertation prize in 1760.; was elected Fellow of Bene't College in 1764; and appointed private tutor to the present Lord Walsingham. He was presented to the rectory of Foxton in Cambridgeshire 1765; and dying, at Cambridge, March 20, 1770, in the prime of life, was buried at Foxton; and his Library was sold, by Mr. Robson, in 1771. He was the author of the first Poem in p. 374 of the Gent. Mag. vol. XXXI.—His elder brother, William Cowper, esq. (the celebrated Poet) died April 25, 1800. See vol. III. pp. 61. 603. 743.

[8] Mr. Haistwell married Miss Brickenden, of Newbury; and received on that occasion an Epithalamium from Mr. Gough

Forster[1] survive indeed; but separated from me, the one by family settlement, the other by residence on his distant livings[2]: but, however I may lose the society of the former, and by his own want of steadiness the benefit of his ready pencil, I should be ungrateful indeed to pass over the solid advantages to which the other introduced me by an acquaintance with his elder brother[3]." Friendship, without rendering me

(see vol. VI. p. 338); but from that time he lost all his social agreeableness. He died, in the prime of life, at Bristol Wells, Jan. 27, 1783, of a hectic complaint; and was buried in Inkpen church, among his wife's relations, her uncle being the incumbent—but without a single memorial to tell where he lies.

[1] Rev. Benjamin Forster; of whom see before, p. 270.

[2] Boconnock, in Cornwall.

[3] The excellent English Merchant noticed in another part of this work; who addressed some elegant verses to Mr. Gough, on their visiting Pleshy; and to whom Mr. Gough, in return inscribed two beautiful little Poems. (See vol. VI. pp. 332, 333.)—Here another instance of mortality occurs. This truly worthy gentleman died, after the preceding lines were written, April 20, 1812, in his 83d year. He was Governor of the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, over which he presided 30 years, and late Governor of the Russia Company, from which he retired in 1810, having filled the situation 29 years. Few men possessed a sounder judgment, or more capacious mind; and as with these were combined piety the most sincere, and manners the most amiable, he was eminently successful in the discharge of every duty, both public and private; and as such exemplary conduct marked his life, so was the hour of his death calm and serene; with perfect resignation to the will of his God, he breathed his last without a struggle, surrounded by his family, who will long lament the loss of one of the best of husbands and of parents, as will society, of one of its most useful and benevolent members. Very creditable proofs of Mr. Forster's literary talents, both in prose and verse, are before the publick. Of the former, his "Letter on the Linen Trade," in February 1774, and his "Observations on the Russia Trade," in May the same year, are particularly luminous; and there are those living who recollect his very able Speech on those subjects at the Bar of the House of Commons. Of his Poetry, his verses to Mr. Gough, re-printed in 1809, with several other poetical productions, for the use of his friends, under the title of "Occasional Amusements," in a small duodecimo volume of 87 pages, are pleasing specimens.—Of Mr. Forster there is a capital mezzotinto, a private print, from a fine painting by Hoppner, at the request of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance. Another portrait, completed but a few days

blind to his peculiarities, construes them into the feelings of a worthy heart—who would train men to virtuous Philosophy, if the system of human things would bear it.

"Among my Collegiate acquaintance not devoid of a bookish turn and agreeable manners, I must reckon Dr. *Guyon Griffith*[1], rector of St. Mary Hill, and Mr. *Edward Fisher*[2] of Duxford; and the Sunday-night's Club of a few Clergy of different Colleges, who met alternately at each other's rooms after the fatigues of the day; among whom Mr. *James Marriott*[3] and myself were the only persons not intended for Orders. The rest were, Mr.

days before his death, by Shee, for the Mercers' Company, is in the present year's (1812) Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

[1] Guyon Griffith, second son of Guyon Griffith, M. D. of Colchester, was entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he became Fellow; B. A. 1750; M. A. 1754; D. D. 1766; rector of St. Mary at Hill and St. Andrew's Hubbard united parishes, to which he was presented in 1763, on the death of Dr. Dalton; and lecturer of St. Michael, Cornhill. He died at Bath, Jan. 1, 1784.

[2] Afterwards of Linton; and recollected by Mr. Gough in his last Will; see p. 331.

[3] Afterwards the very eminent Civilian. He was the son of an Attorney in Hatton Garden, (and his mother afterwards married a Mr. Sayer.) He was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; LL. B. 1752; LL. D. 1757. His promotion began by making an arrangement of the Duke of Newcastle's library when Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He was elected Master of Trinity Hall in 1764, on the death of Dr. Dickins; in the same year was appointed advocate-general to his Majesty, and received the honour of knighthood; and was appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court in 1778, in the room of Sir George Hay. He twice represented the borough of Sudbury. (See his speech in defence of the Ministry, Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 164.) His principal publication was the "Case of the Dutch Prizes taken in the War before last," about 1759. In 1769 he published "The Rights and Privileges of both the Universities, and of the University of Cambridge in particular, defended, in a Charge to the Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions for the Peace at Cambridge, Oct. 10, 1768; also, an Argument in the Case of the Colleges of Christ and Emanuel." Several of his verses are published in Dodsley's Collection, particularly "Laura," and others, which had been printed for private use, some singly, others in a volume. He died at Twinsted hall, near Sudbury, March 21, 1803, aged 72.

Cott,

Cott[1], Mr. *Griffith*[2], Mr. *Cooch*[3], Mr. *Robinson*[4], and sometimes Mr. *Ashby*[5]. Among the Fellows, Mr. *Green*[6] and Mr. *Claggett*[7], and latterly Mr. *Masters*[8] and Mr. *Colman*[9], were those whose society I most affected; and but for that shyness which a late entrance into the world and an irresistible habit of application to books superinduces, I should have earlier enjoyed the acquaintance of many persons eminent for their proficiency in various branches of Literature, and have cultivated the acquaintance of many more to whom I did not then even aspire.

"The study of our National Antiquities was a favourite pursuit; and was it to be wondered at, that it should be fostered within those venerable walls, which owed their support and splendour to Archbishop Parker, and had nursed a succession of British Antiquaries to the present time? or that, without any view to a degree or a profession, I should exceed the time usually spent in College? or that, as I was to return home again to books and study, without any prospect of being able to gratify my wish of visiting foreign countries, that desire should, by recoil, impel me powerfully to ramble over my own?

"I had little opportunity to gratify this desire while at College; but, when I quitted College, I by little and little every year made excursions over the greatest part of England and Scotland, with only a

[1] See before, p. 614.
[2] See p. 617.
[3] Thomas Cooch, of St. John's College; LL. B. 1751.
[4] Of Bene't College, B. A. 1757.
[5] President of St. John's College. See memoirs of him, vol. I. 577.
[6] John Green, of Bene't College, B. A. 1748; M. A. 1752.
[7] William Claggett, of Bene't College, B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753.
[8] Rev. Robert Masters, of whom see vol. III. p. 479.
[9] This gentleman was a native of Northamptonshire; admitted of Bene't college 1745; proceeded B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753; was chosen Fellow 1752; appointed Whitehall Preacher 1767; took the degree of B. D. 1761; was senior Non-regent 1765; Proctor 1759; was presented to the valuable rectory of Stalbridge, co. Dorset, 1773; elected F. A. S. 1778; chosen Master of the College, in the room of Dr. Barnardiston, June 25, 1778 (in which he was succeeded by the Rev. Philip Douglas, B. D.); and took the degree of D. D. the same year; Vice-chancellor 1779, and again 1794; in which year he died, Dec. 27.

ser-

servant. Such were and are the difficulties and embarrassments that attend forming parties for such purposes; and my attention was too much fixed on buildings and scenery, to apply myself to the more obvious help for obtaining information in travelling by applying to living informants.

"The year 1774, by the death of my Mother, made me completely master of myself. An agreeable marriage, which had been for some years before in contemplation, fixed me in a happy train of domestic life, at the same time enlarging my connexions and scene of action: and if my life for the last eleven years has not been distinguished by any considerable events, but passed on in the uniform succession of literary unambitious retirement, blest with that decent competency which suffices for bounded wishes; it has not in return been checquered by dishonourable or reproachful traits of conduct to myself or others. Be it my constant endeavour that it never shall.

"If I have relieved the wants and distresses of the unhappy without ostentation, have done justice without interest, have served the common cause of Literature without vanity, maintained my own independence without pride or insolence, have moderated my attachment to external objects, and placed my affections on the virtuous and honest character, and may trust to have so passed through things temporal as finally not to lose things eternal—I shall have *lived enough*."

After a period of more than seven years, Mr. Gough thus resumed his narrative:

"*June* 1, 1786. When a man has laid in a fund of knowledge, in any branch, from Books, or other means of attainment, it is not to be wondered that the itch for scribbling seizes him. My Authorship was fixed to the line of Antiquity. While at College, I had begun to make additions to the list of Writers on the Topography of Great Britain and Ireland, prefixed to Gibson's Camden. I inserted these in Rawlinson's "English Topographer," till

till I fancied I might commence Topographer myself. I formed a Quarto Volume; and it was printed, 1768, at Mr. Richardson's [1] press—*on credit*: my allowance not permitting any advance of money before publication. Mr. Richardson refused interest on his labour. The sale was rapid beyond expectation; and I was, on the balance between me and *honest Tom Payne*, gainer of seven pounds [2].

"I had been elected F. A. S. the year before (1767), not long enough to enjoy the good opinion which the late Bp. Lyttelton [3] was pleased to conceive of me from this first essay. It recommended me, however, to the notice of his successor in the Chair and Deanry, Dr Milles [4]; and I possessed his partiality in appointing me Director of the Society, 1771, on the death of Dr. Gregory Sharpe [5]. I have been frequent witness to the domestic happiness of Dr.

[1] It was printed by Mr. William Richardson (nephew to the celebrated Writer, vol. IV. p. 580.) who at that time was in partnership with Mr. S. Clarke, a Quaker, who died about 1768.

[2] The names of T. Payne and W. Brown occur in the title-page; and Mr. Gough, with the anxious solicitude of a young Author, thus minuted the result.—"*Nov.* 29, 1768, When *Brown* had sold but five, *Payne* had sold forty, if not fifty. He sent them to such as were likely to buy them. Lord *Dacre* liked it exceedingly, and bought it. Bishop of *Carlisle* said, he thought Gough had not been sufficiently conversant with the archives of the Society of Antiquaries (to which Payne could not say if Gough was F. A. S.); that he could have given great assistance, particularly in the article of MSS. having large Collections for Worcestershire. *T. Snelling* declared, It must be Gough, from his connexions with Brown, and frequent inquiries of this kind at his own shop. He told Gough, the preface contained many interesting matters, and that the Antiquaries were much obliged to him; and added, it would be a spur to Topographical Writers. Dr. *Scott* commended the design highly, but said it would cost him too much to buy it—meaning that he should be led to collect the articles in it. One sent to Dr. *Barrington*, brother to *Daines Barrington*—returned. One to the King—kept. *Payne* said, it would both sell, and get Gough reputation; and after, that it did the latter. *Henry Baker*, The world is much obliged to Gough for it. *T. Astle*, You must have taken immense pains to collect it. *T. Davies* wished Gough joy of the success of the book. *May* 1, 1769."

[3] Of whom see vol V. p. 373. [4] Of whom see vol. IV. p. 471.

[5] The very learned Master of the Temple. He died Jan. 8, 1771, æt. 58. See vol. III. pp. 501. 619; iv. 503; vi. 299.

Milles;

Milles; who kept his children in that friendship and affection with him and one another, which all who knew him will bear testimony to with me. If Ambition prompted him to take the Antiquarian Chair, he filled it with becoming dignity as an Antiquary. Perhaps he did not enough keep up his authority in the Society, which was declining before his death.

"Having now leisure, reputation, and an unincumbered income, I was induced, by the assistance of friends, to publish a new Edition of the 'British Topography,' augmented to two volumes, 4to, in 1780; which I have reason to think has not injured the reputation I had already acquired.

"On Christmas-day 1770, I began a translation of 'Camden's Britannia,' from the original, and last Edition of 1607. Essex was the first County whose translation I attempted. I went on till the whole 'Britannia' was completed; and then I set about the additions on the opposite pages. I had announced such an intention in the account of this Book in the Second Edition of the 'Topography;' and Mr. Payne, on the publication of the first edition, had suggested such an undertaking. The Publick did not attend to the announcement; nor did T. Payne think any thing more about the design. But, having completed my work, and thinking it hard that all my pains should be thrown away, I reminded him of his suggestion, and pressed him to undertake the publication. At length I prevailed. He agreed with Mr. Nichols to print it; with Mr. Edward Noble[2], his own foreman, who was a very ingenious Mathematician, and had published "Elements of Linear Perspective, 1771," to prepare a new set of maps; and with Messrs. J and F. Cary to engrave the maps and other prints. With these preparations we all embarked in this extensive and expensive understanding. The First Volume was finished in 1782. But before this last was completed, the design received a heavy shock by the death of poor

[2] Of whom see before, p. 648

Noble

Noble in a deep decline. His loss, however, was, by the assistance of John Cary, replaced; and the bulk of the maps was executed by Christmas 1785. Assistance was readily given me in those Counties where I had friends; but, if the Publick at large knew much of the intention, they withheld their aid; and as to the Society of Antiquaries, the work was slightly if ever mentioned there: so that the burden lay on my shoulders, and T. Payne's (and his Printer's) purse. Still, however, we proceed; and I trust,—*Dabit Deus his quoque finem.*

"About 1772 or 1773, I formed another design, of illustrating our National Antiquities, by selecting from my notes all the Sepulchral Monuments and Inscriptions which I had collected in my excursions. When I had written these out fair in chronological arrangement, I had the vanity to think of publishing them in the manner of Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise." This was likely to prove a more costly work than any I had yet undertaken. I undertook it, however, by degrees. Mr. Basire's specimens of drawing and engraving gave me so much satisfaction, that it was impossible to resist the impulse of carrying such a design into execution. Mr. Ord and Sir John Cullum prompted me; Mr. Carter was so good a Second, and the work was so pleasing to myself, that the fatigue and labour were no more thought of, and the expence hardly attended to. The First Part of the Work is now completed, and before the Publick; who must crown my labours, and reimburse my cost[1]—if they approve what I have done for them. Lesser or anonymous publications, the things of the present moment, I shall not here stop to enumerate; nor what I have done towards the Society's publications.

"I will boast, however, of my Library and Literary Collections, which are my delight and pride. Those who know the value of such articles will pardon my vanity, and, it may be, not think them a

[1] Let it be recollected that this was written in 1786.

small

small accession to the National Fund in the British Museum when I am tired of them, or to bequeath them when I can make no further use of them [1].

"Here let me emerge from the depths of Antiquarian research, and break from my close attention to it, to lament a loss in my family, which I shall ever feel; the death, under my own roof, of Mrs. Elizabeth Hall [2], my wife's second sister. Her good sense and knowledge of the world, her turn for retirement, her temper in general placid and uniform, except when disturbed by excessive care for the welfare of those about her, which she often misunderstood:—her disposition so congenial to her sister's and my way of life, rendered her as useful as dear to us. We had the benefit of her conversation and advice near eleven years; and I flatter not when I say there is none can replace her.

"This instance of mortality but reminds me of the changes we must all expect in our worldly situations. Every year now materially affects my enjoyments, I see my friends decaying with age, or broken down by malady. A course of eleven years has deprived me of many whom I lived in habits of intimacy with from my childhood, of others whom a congenial turn of mind endeared to me. Among the first of these, the foremost is John Misenor [3], esq. a most worthy honest man, esteemed and promoted by my Father. Among the last I must mention Mr. Haistwell [4], Mr. Tyson [5],

[1] I must repeat, that this also was written in 1786.

[2] Third daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of Golding, Herts. She died March 15, 1785, æt. 49.

[3] He died Oct. 27, 1777, æt. 63. [4] See before, p. 615.

[5] Michael Tyson, Fellow of Bene't College; B. A. 1764; M. A. 1767; B. D. 1775: presented to the rectory of Lamborn, Essex, in March 1778. He was married, in the August following, to Miss Peggy Wale, of Cambridge.—That Mr. Tyson possessed a very considerable share of Mr. Gough's esteem, is evident from every passage in which his name is mentioned in my late worthy Friend's writings. See particularly the conclusion of a Preface already cited in this volume, p. 288; and the verses in p. 335.—The two following Letters also will shew his affection.

1. To the Rev Dr. COLMAN, Master of Bene't College, Cambridge.

"DEAR SIR, *Enfield, May* 5, 1780.

"It is with the deepest concern I inform you of the loss

of

Mr. Essex [1], Sir John Cullum [2], all removed within the space of five years—at a time too

of our valued friend Mr. Tyson, who was taken off yesterday afternoon by a violent fever. It began the middle of the preceding week, and prevented his going the Visitation. On Saturday last with difficulty he was prevailed on to let Dr. Grant be called in. A gleam of hope appeared when I was over on Tuesday; but Nature, exhausted, sunk down soon after to eternal rest. You may easily conceive the situation of Mrs. Tyson. I have offered her every assistance in my power; and I hope she will experience every kindness in your power, and that of the College. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, R. Gough."

"P. S. This is intended to accompany a copy of the British Topography, for the College Library."

2. To the Rev. W. Cole, Milton, near Cambridge.

"Dear Sir, *Enfield, May* 5, 1780.

"It gives me peculiar concern that our correspondence which has so long been intermitted by my negligence, should begin with the melancholy account of the loss of our poor valued friend at Lamborne. After a violent fever of near a week, Nature, exhausted by his own imprudence and several slight attacks since he has been settled, sunk, under this last, yesterday afternoon. Every method has been tried to save him, that Dr. Grant a Physician in high practice, a careful Apothecary of Woodford, a good nurse and servants, and friendly neighbours, could devise. I flattered myself with the enjoyment of many happy years with such a friend and neighbour, whose assistance I had amply experienced in our congenial pursuits. Alas! the vanity of human wishes. He has not even lived to see the completion of the 'British Topography;' a copy of which now waits your acceptance when you let me know how it may be conveyed to you. Mrs. Tyson resisted the repeated solicitations of her friends to send for her own relations to bear her company in her afflictions. In her husband's short lucid intervals, Dr. Gould his neighbour drew up a paper for him to sign as a provision for her: for the child has its grandmother's jointure settled on it. This paper, sufficiently witnessed, is all, I fear, she has to trust to. Mr. Tyson, senior, on hearing of his son's illness, which prevented him from meeting him at the Visitation last week, very kindly wrote to him not to spare for any assistance from the Faculty. Dr. Glynn was also written to, as having been long acquainted with his constitution at College; but it did not suit him to leave Cambridge: he sent a prescription which proved the same as that used by Dr. Grant. This last had before prescribed a regimen for which he is famous, and on which he had written a book, but by which, I fear, he lowered our poor friend rather too much. It gave me great pleasure to hear, by your last to Mr. Tyson, your own health was so restored. May you long survive, to the emolument of your friends and science, is the sincere wish of, Dear Sir, Yours, &c. R. Gough."

[1] Mr. James Essex, F. S. A. died at Cambridge of a paralytic stroke,

when their conversation and correspondence was become most essential to me, and when I find myself

stroke, Sept. 14, 1784, æt. 61; and was thus, at the time, commemorated by Mr. Gough: "Those who have made Gothic Architecture their study, as well as those who on a superficial view cannot help being struck with its stupendous efforts, will for ever regret the irreparable loss of this great master of that science, whose modesty was equal to his abilities. The repairs and improvements of King's College Chapel at Cambridge, of Ely and Lincoln minsters, planned and conducted by him, will be a lasting monument of his skill, if the publick should never be indulged with his drawings, admeasurements, and observations, on the first of these admirable specimens of that style of building; not to mention his improvements of several Colleges in Cambridge, and of Maddingley, the seat of Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart. in that County; and his repair of the tower of Winchester College Chapel; as well as innumerable instances of his friendly assistance. His proposals for publishing the plans and sections of King's College Chapel, in fifteen plates, with remarks and comparisons, may be seen in British Topography, vol. I. p. 237. All that were actually published of his writing were, "Remarks on the antiquity of different modes of brick and stone buildings in England." Archæol. vol. IV. p. 73." "Observations on Lincoln Cathedral," ib. 149; and, "On the origin and antiquity of round churches, and of the round church at Cambridge in particular," ib. vol. VI. p. 163; and "On Croyland abbey and bridge," which forms the XXIId number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." He was preparing further remarks on the rise and progress of his favourite science, in its various parts, which death intercepted. His designs for the new building of Bene't, King's, and Emanuel Colleges, Trinity Hall, and the Public Library, at Cambridge, were engraved, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1748, 1752. The first of these drew him into a controversy with the Historian of that house, who disputed his claim to the design, and obliged him to publish "A Letter to his Subscribers to the Plan and Elevation of an intended addition to Corpus Christi College in Cambridge. Cambridge, 1748-9," 8vo; which effectually closed the dispute. Mr. Essex had made himself master of the antient site of Cambridge, his native town, where his father had followed the business of a carpenter with success many years. His mother died in her 84th year, four months before him. He married the daughter of Mr. Thurlbourn, an eminent Bookseller of that town, by whom he left one daughter.—See before, p. 288.

[a] This elegant and learned Scholar was born in 1733, descended from a family of that name seated in Suffolk as early as the 15th century. He was educated at Catherine Hall, of which Society he was afterwards Fellow, and he obtained the first Senior Bachelor's Dissertation Prize in 1758. He married Peggy the only daughter of Daniel Bisson, esq. of West Ham, by whom he had no issue. In April 1762, he was presented to the rectory of Hawsted, in Suffolk, by his father, who

neither in a situation nor humour to replace them by new acquaintance—if indeed in the general mortality of persons of their turn and disposition it were easy to replace them at all." [*Here the MS. ends.*]

who died in 1774, and his mother in 1781; in March, 1774, he became F. S. A.; in December that year he was instituted to the living of Great Thurlow, in the same county, on the presentation of the late Henry Vernon, esq. and in March 1775 he was elected F. R. S. His admirable History of the Parish of Hawsted, of which he was lord and patron, and Hardwicke house, a perfect model for every work of the same nature, was published in the XXIIId number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." What collections he possessed of his own and T. Martin's for the county of Suffolk, may be seen in the British Topography, vol. II. pp. 242, 247, besides a variety of notes taken in his tours about England. He communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine, Observations on Cedars, vol. XLIX. p. 138, and (qu.) on Yew-trees in Church-yards, ib. 578; to the Phil. Trans. vol. LXXIV. an account of an extraordinary frost; and to the Antiquarian Repertory, No. XXXII. an Account of St. Mary's Church at Bury, and revised the second edition, 1771, of the description of that town. —Under the auspices of his brother and successor, Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, a new and elegant edition of the "History of Hawsted," is now in the press.—Sir John Cullum died Oct. 4, 1785; and was buried at Hawsted, with the following epitaph:

"Sacred to the memory
of the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Baronet,
M. A. F. R. S. and F. S. A.
late Lord of this Manor,
and Patron and Rector of this Church;
whose life was an ornament to his profession,
and who mingling the researches of the Antiquary,
with the studies and practice of the Divine,
has faithfully transmitted
the history and annals of this his native place
to latest posterity.
He departed this life October the 9th, 1785,
in the 53d year of his age."

The above inscription was placed on a marble tablet over the North door of Hawsted Church; and the body was buried (according to the express direction in the will, dated Dec. 1, 1784), "in the Church-yard, under the great stone that lies at the North door of the Church."—The tablet has since been removed, and put up on the North wall on the inside of the Church; and immediately underneath it, a black marble with white letters thus inscribed:

"Peggy and Elizabeth Blagrave
dedicate this memorial
to their much loved and affectionate relative
Dame Peggy Cullum, relict of Sir John Cullum, Bart.
She departed this life, Aug. 2, 1810, aged 78 years."

JOHN

JOHN NICHOLS,

son of Edward and Anne Nichols, was born at Islington, Feb. 2, 1744-5; and received his education in that village, at the academy of Mr. John Shield *.

* This gentleman, a native of North Britain, after having been well grounded in classical literature at the University of Edinburgh, was engaged as an assistant in a reputable academy at Ware. At that time a capital school for young ladies was kept at Islington (and such seminaries were not then to be met with at every tenth house) by a Mrs. Science, wife to Mr. Thomas Science, a remarkably scientific Watchmaker. On the death of Mrs. Science, the school was carried on by a daughter of her former husband (who had been her assistant) of the name of Barker. With this lady Mr. Shield becoming enamoured, a matrimonial union ensued; and the school for young ladies. (which had some time before greatly declined in consequence of old Science marrying a rich young heiress entrusted to his guardianship, a Miss Hughes of Worcester, who had a fortune of 30,000*l.*), was converted into an academy for boys, which was carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Shield for a long series of years with the greatest reputation and success—as some living scholars now shining ornaments in the literary world, some also who have distinguished themselves in civil and military offices, and many more of the first eminence in the line of commerce, can testify. His earliest Scholar was *William Hawes*, afterwards well known as the benevolent Founder of the Royal Humane Society. Mr. Shield had had also the credit of educating the Rev. *William Tooke*, noticed in vol. III. p. 249; and Mr. *George Perry*, from whom a Letter to another of the Scholars of Mr. Shield, mentioning very honourably the talents of a third, may be seen in p. 637. The death of his wife, which had been preceded by that of a lovely daughter snatched away by the small-pox when on the point of marriage to Mr. Church (nephew to Mr. James Burgh, of Newington Green, and afterwards an eminent surgeon at Islington) having led Mr. Shield to wish for retirement, he quitted the school, at a time when it was in full reputation, to seek comfort in a second marriage with a RICH old neighbour. How far he succeeded in his wish, is not for me to tell. It may be sufficient to say, that from the moment of his marriage he became an altered man. No longer delighting in the company of his former friends; his vivacity, his taste for rational amusements, and no small portion of his natural good sense, seemed to have abandoned him. Wealthy himself, and that wealth joined to the greater fortune of an opulent wife, he has often lamented to the writer of this article (who was eight years under his tuition, was greatly beloved by him, and entertained for him an almost filial

His original designation was to the Royal Navy; which was rendered abortive by a Relation's death *.

In 1757, before he was quite 13, he was placed under the care of Mr. Bowyer; who, in a short time received him into his confidence, and intrusted to him the management of his Printing-office.

In 1765, he was sent to Cambridge, to treat with the University for a lease of their exclusive privilege of Printing †. But that learned Body having determined to keep the property in their own hands, he in the following year (having previously become a Freeman of London, and a Liveryman of the Company of Stationers) entered into partnership with his Master; with whom in 1767 he removed from White Friers into Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street. This union continued till the death of Mr. Bowyer in 1777.

In August 1778, he became associated with his Friend Mr. David Henry in the management of the Gentleman's Magazine; and since that time not a single month has elapsed, in which he has not written several articles in that Miscellany; some of them with his name, or his initials; and others (as is essential to a periodical work) anonymously ‡. But he can truly say, that he never wrote a single line, either in the Magazine or elsewhere, that he would not at the time have avowed had it been necessary, or that he now wishes to recall.

filial regard) that he dared not ask any old acquaintance to visit him; was debarred the liberty of amusing himself occasionally at a coffee-house; and was unable to purchase a shilling pamphlet, having frequently not the command of a six-pence of his own property. His *amiable* wife died December 13, 1785; and his own death followed (March 17, 1786) within the short space of three months. Within a few years he had lost two out of three sons (one of them killed by a fall from a carriage); and his property devolved to Mr. John Shield, an only surviving child; by whom it was unfortunately dissipated; and who was afterwards master of St Andrew's School in Hatton Garden, where he died in Dec. 1810.

* See before, in this volume, p. 451. † See vol. II. p. 458.

‡ Under the signatures, very frequently, either of *Alphonso*; *Eugenio*; *M. Green*; *A London Antiquary*; *J. N.* &c. &c. &c.

In

'In 1781 he was elected an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh; and in 1785 received the same distinction from the Society of Antiquaries at Perth.

In December 1784, he was elected into the Common Council, for the Ward of Farringdon Without; whence, in 1786, on a violent collision of parties, he was ousted. In the Summer of 1787 he was unanimously re-elected; and received from Mr. Alderman Wilkes the unsolicited appointment of one of the Deputies of the Ward.

At the end of 1797, on the death of Mr. Wilkes, he withdrew from his seat in the Common Council; but in the following year, on the pressing solicitation of some of his friends, again accepted of it.

In 1804, he attained the summit of his ambition—in being elected Master of the Stationers' Company.

On the 8th of January 1807, by an accidental fall, he fractured one of his thighs; and, on the 8th of February 1808, experienced a far greater calamity, in the destruction of his printing-office and warehouses, with the whole of their valuable contents.

Under these accumulated misfortunes, sufficient to have overwhelmed a much stronger mind, he was supported by the consolatory balm of friendship, and the offers of unlimited pecuniary assistance—till, cheared by unequivocal marks of public and private approbation (not to mention motives of a higher and far superior nature *) he had the resolution to apply with redoubled diligence to literary and typographical labours.

In December 1811, having completed the "History of Leicestershire," and made a considerable progress in the Volumes in which this article appears, he bad a final adieu to civic honours;—intending also to withdraw from a business in which he has been for 54 years assiduously engaged; and hoping *(Deo volente)* to pass the evening of life in the calm enjoyment of domestic tranquillity.

* "I thank God, I had the hope of a Christian; and that supported me." *Bishop Hough to Lady Knightley, Feb. 2, 1781-2.*

He was married, in 1766, to Anne daughter of Mr. William Cradock, of Leicester, and again, in 1778, to Martha daughter of Mr. William Green, of Hinckley. By the first wife (who died in 1776) he has two daughters living, 1812; by the second (who died in 1788) one son and four daughters.

He never affected to possess any superior share of erudition, or to be profoundly versed in the learned languages; content, if in plain and intelligible terms, either in conversation or in writing, he could contribute his quota of information or entertainment.

The Publications of which he has been either the Author or the Editor are numerous.

1. "Islington, a Poem *, 1763," 4to;

2. "The Buds of Parnassus, 1763," 4to; republished in 1764, with some additional Poems.

3. "The Origin of Printing, 1774," 8vo; the joint production of Mr. Bowyer and himself; reprinted in 1776; and a Supplement added in 1781.

4. "Three Supplemental Volumes to the Works of Dean Swift, with Notes, 1775, 1776, 1779," 8vo.

* Among other youthful votaries of the Muses, Mr. Nichols very early aspired to distinction; and employed some leisure hours in writing verses, which generally found their way into the Newspapers and Magazines of the time, to most of which (and to the Gentleman's and Ladies Diaries) he was an occasional contributor from 1761 to 1766, when the term of his apprenticeship expired. At an early part of that period he furnished Mr. Kelly with a few numbers of "The Babler:" and his old friend Mr Redmayne, then Printer of the Westminster Journal, with a series of Letters from "The Cobler of Alsatia." He assisted Mr. Bowyer in the publication of "Verses on the Coronation of King George the Second, 1761:" and translated many of the Latin epigrams. In 1765, he contributed several poems to a miscellaneous collection, published by Dr. Perfect of Town-Malling, under the title of "The Laurel Wreath," 2 vols. 12mo.; and in 1778 gave, in the Public Advertiser, a few numbers of "Modern Characters," selected from the Works of Dean Swift.

Some notes, communicated by him to the re-publication of Mr. Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays in 1780, are acknowledged by Mr. Reed in the preface to that work.

In 1789 his old friend the Rev. Samuel Pegge inscribed to him his "Annales Eliæ de Trickenham, 4to;" and in 1802, Mr. Hutton of Birmingham, in a dedicatory epistle, addressed to him a pleasant "History of the Roman Wall," 8vo.

5. "Index

5. "Index to the Miscellaneous Works of Lord Lyttelton, 1775," 8vo.

6. "Index to Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son, 1776," 8vo.

7. "The Original Works, in Prose and Verse, of William King, LL. D. with Historical Notes, 1776," 3 vols. small 8vo.

8. "Brief Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer, 1778," 8vo; distributed, as a tribute of respect, amongst a few select friends. [See vol. III. p. 294.]

9. "History of the Royal Abbey of Bec, near Rouen*, 1779," small 8vo.

10. "Some Account of the Alien Priories, and of such Lands as they are known to have possessed in England and Wales †, 1779," 2 vols. small 8vo.

11. "Six Old Plays," on which Shakspeare grounded a like number of his; selected by Mr. Steevens, and revised by Mr. Nichols, 1779, 2 vols. small 8vo.

12. Mr. Rowe-Mores having left at his death a small unpublished impression of "A Dissertation upon English Typographical Founders and Foundries;" all the copies of this very curious pamphlet were purchased at his sale by Mr. Nichols; and given to the publick in 1779, with the addition of a short explanatory "Appendix."

13. "A Collection of Royal and Noble Wills ‡; 1780," 4to.

14. "A Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, with Historical and Biographical Notes; 1780;" 4 vols. small 8vo; to which four other volumes, and a general Poetical Index by Mr. Macbean, were added in 1782.

15. In 1780, on the suggestion, and with the assistance, of his firm friend Mr. Gough, and with

* From a MS. communicated by Dr. Ducarel.

† These volumes, originally compiled from the MSS. of John Warburton, esq. were revised through the press by Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Gough: many valuable notes were added by both, and a Glossary by Mr. Gough.

‡ In which he was again assisted by Dr. Ducarel; and also by Mr. Gough, who contributed the Preface and the Glossary.

him concurring in a wish to save from the chandler and the cheesemonger any valuable articles of British Topography, MS or printed, he began to publish the BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA;" which was completed (in LII. Numbers) 1790.

16. "Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth, 1781," 8vo*; re-published in 1782 †, again in 1785 ‡; and a fourth edition, in two very handsome quarto volumes, with CLX genuine Plates, 1810; each edition being considerably enlarged.

17. "Biographical Memoirs of William Ged, including a particular Account of his Progress in the Art of Block-printing, 1781," 8vo.

18. A Third Edition [much enlarged] of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures and Observations on the New Testament §, 1782," 4to. [See vol. III. p. 295.]

19. "Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer, F. S. A. and of many of his learned Friends, 1782," 4to. [See vol. III. p. 296.]

20. "The History and Antiquities of Hinckley, in Leicestershire, 1782," 4to.; of which a second edition, in folio, extracted from the "History of Leicestershire," was printed in 1812.

21. Mr. Bowyer's "Apology for some of Mr. Hooke's Observations concerning the Roman Senate, with an Index to the Observations, 1782," 4to.

* "Since the First Edition of this Work [*the Anecdotes of Painting*] a much ampler account of HOGARTH and his Works has been given by Mr. Nichols; which is not only more accurate, but much more satisfactory than mine; omitting nothing that a Collector would wish to know; either with regard to the history of the Painter himself, or to the circumstances, different editions, and variations of his Prints. I have completed my list of Hogarth's Works from that source of information." *Lord Orford's Works, 4to. vol. III. p.* 453.

† A translation into German of the *second edition* was published at Leipsic, by Mr. A. Crayen, in 1783.

‡ In this work he was indebted for nearly every critique on the Plates of Hogarth, to the late George Steevens, esq. who wrote the Prefaces to the second and third editions; and by whom large additions for a fourth were made, in a copy purchased at his sale, by the late George Baker, esq. of St. Paul's Churchyard; who politely allowed them to be copied for the last edition.

§ A translation into German of the second edition of this Work also was published at Leipsic, by Professor Schultz, in 1774.

22. "Novum Testamentum Græcum, ad fidem Græcorum solùm Codicum MSS. expressum; adstipulante Joanne Jacobo Wetstenio: juxta Sectiones Jo. Alberti Bengelii divisum; et novâ Interpunctione sæpiùs illustratum. Editio Secunda, Londini, curâ, typis, & sumptibus Johannis Nichols, 1783." [See vol. III. p. 298.]

23. In 1783, he collected "The principal Additions and Corrections in the Third Edition of Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets, to complete the Second Edition" (of 1781).

24. "Bishop Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, with Notes," vols. I. and II. 1783; vol. III. 1784; vol. IV. 1787.—A new Edition of this Work, corrected and much enlarged, was published in 1799, with Memoirs of the Bishop; and a Fifth Volume, entirely new.

24. In conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Ralph Heathcote *, he revised the second edition of the "Biographical Dictionary," 12 vols. 8vo, 1784; and added several hundred new lives.

25. "A Collection of Miscellaneous Tracts, by Mr. Bowyer, and some of his learned Friends, 1785," 4to. [See vol. III. p. 302.]

26. "The History and Antiquities of Lambeth Parish †, 1786."

27. "The Tatler, 1786," *cum Notis Variorum*, 6 vols. small 8vo ‡.

28. "The Works, in Verse and Prose, of Leonard Welsted, Esq. with Notes and Memoirs of the Author, 1787," 8vo.

29. "The History and Antiquities of Aston Flamvile and Burbach, in Leicestershire, 1787," 4to.

30. "Sir Richard Steele's Epistolary Correspondence

* Of whom see memoirs in vol. III. p. 531.

† Compiled principally from papers communicated by Dr. Ducarel, in return for assistance which had been given him by Mr. Nichols in the Histories of the Two Archiepiscopal Palaces of Lambeth and Croydon.

‡ The principal merit of this edition is due to the Rev. Dr. John Calder, who was furnished with the notes of the late learned and venerable Prelate, Bishop Percy. Mr. Nichols wrote the preface, and contributed several notes.

spondence, with Biographical and Historical Notes, 1788," 2 vols. small 8vo.

31. "The Progresses and Royal Processions of Queen Elizabeth, 1788." 2 vols. 4to.—Of this Collection a Third Volume was published in 1804.

32. "The History and Antiquities of Canonbury, with some Account of the Parish of Islington, 1788," 4to.

33. "The Lover and Reader, by Sir Richard Steele, illustrated with Notes, 1789," 8vo.

34. "The Town Talk, Fish Pool, Plebeian, Old Whig, Spinsters, &c. by Sir Richard Steele; illustrated with Notes, 1790," 8vo.

35. "Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester *, 1790," 2 vols. 4to.

36. An Edition of Shakspeare, 1790," in seven volumes, 12mo; accurately printed from the Text of Mr. Malone †; with a Selection of the more important Notes.

* Very few copies were printed, principally with a view of soliciting communications towards a regular history of that County.

† I have very recently deplored the loss of two old and much-valued Friends, whom I hoped to have gratified by the perusal of these volumes—Bp. Percy and Mr. Forster; and, at this moment, am to add Mr. Malone to the number. This truly elegant and learned gentleman *(heu valde deflendus!)* died May 25, 1812. —Few men enjoyed health less interrupted than Mr. Malone, until the vital powers suddenly lost their tone; and, from the early symptoms, his friends were not allowed to deceive themselves with any expectations of recovery. He had the consolation of his sister's affectionate assiduities in his last moments, and the anxious enquiries of a long list of illustrious friends. Mr. Malone had the happiness to live with the most distinguished characters of his time; he was united in the closest intimacy with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lord Charlemont, and the other members of a society, which for various talent and virtue can never be surpassed. Mr. Malone is best known to the world by the distinction upon which he most prided himself, his association with the name of Shakspeare. Like Mr. Steevens, he devoted his life and his fortune to the task of making the great Bard better understood by his countrymen. As an Editor, this is the peculiar fame of Edmond Malone, that he could subdue the temptations to display his *own* wisdom or wit, and consider only the integrity of his Author's text. For many years Shakspeare's page was the sport of innovation;

37. "The Theatre and Anti-theatre, &c. of Sir Richard Steele, illustrated with Notes, 1791," 8vo.

38. "Miscellaneous Antiquities, in continuation of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," Six Numbers, 4to. 1792—1798.

39. "The History and Antiquities of the Town and

vation; and men, who knew nothing of the ancient language of their country, suggested as amendments of a corrupt text, phraseology that the Father of the British Drama never could have written. Mr. Malone, still more pertinaciously than Mr. Steevens, adhered to the ancient copies. To obtain them, was the great effort of his life; and a large part of his very moderate fortune was devoted to purchases, to him of the first necessity—to many collectors, of idle curiosity. The library of Mr. Malone was accessible to every scholar; and in any difficulty his sagacity and experience were received, and gratefully acknowledged, by men themselves of profound erudition. The last article which he printed was a sketch of his friend Windham's character, and he distributed it privately among his acquaintance. Since the year 1790, he had been zealously continuing those labours, which in that year produced his edition of Shakspeare's Plays and Poems. Had he lived to carry a second edition through the press, the world would have received a large accession to its knowledge of Shakspeare. From the careful habit which he had of entering every new acquisition in its proper place, and the accurate references which he made to the sources of his information, it is apprehended there will be little difficulty in carrying this design into effect. With such a stock of materials as perhaps no other man than Mr. Malone could have collected, the executor of his critical will can have only a delightful task. Mr. Malone died unmarried. He was the brother of Lord Sunderlin; and, had he survived his Lordship, would have succeeded to the title, the remainder being in him.—It is now proper to notice the moral qualities of this lamented character. Few men ever posseseed greater command of temper; it characterized his virtues: they were all of the gentle, yet steady kind. To form new friendships could hardly be expected from one who had survived the most distinguished ornaments of the world: but they left their principles to him as a legacy: and he never lost an opportunity of stigmatising the innovators, who, under the pretence of reforming, were really debasing the character of the country: this engendered a knot of enmities, which tried to annoy him by daring falsehood and dull ridicule. His reputation as a critic will vindicate itself—as a man, he needs no vindication. It is difficult to withdraw from a subject of so much interest: for the present this mention may be sufficient: the full debt of the Friend, the Scholar, and the Gentleman, will be paid in another and more durable form. In the words devoted by Mr. Burke to distinguished valediction, "Hail, and Farewell!"—I owe the substance of this note to some unknown Friend.

County

County of Leicester;" Parts I. and II. 1795. Folio.—A Third Part was published in 1798; a Fourth in 1800; a Fifth in 1804; a Sixth in 1807. (reprinted in 1810); and the Seventh in 1811. (See p. 637.)

40. "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times in England, 1797," 4to.

41. "Bishop Kennett's Funeral Sermon *, with Memoirs of the Cavendish Family, 1797," 8vo.

42. "Chronological List of the Society of Antiquaries of London †, 1798," 4to. compiled in conjunction with Mr. Gough.

43. An Edition of Shakspeare, 1799," in eight volumes, 12mo; accurately printed from the Text of Mr. Steevens: with a Selection of the Notes.

44. Having recovered the MS. of the Reverend Kennett Gibson's "Comment upon Part of the Fourth Journey of Antoninus through Britain" (which in 1769 Mr. Gibson proposed to publish by subscription, but which upon his death was supposed to have been lost); Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols jointly published it in 1800, with the Parochial History of Castor and its Dependencies; and an Account of Marham, and several other places in its neighbourhood.

45. In 1800, he completed "The Antiquaries Museum," which had been begun in 1791 by his friend Jacob Schnebbelie ‡.

46. In 1801, he published Dr. Pegge's "Historical Account of Beauchief Abbey, in the County of Derby §."

47. In the same year, he published a new and complete Edition of the "Works of Dean Swift," in XIX vols. 8vo; which in 1803 were reprinted in

* Printed from a corrected copy of the former edition, purchased from the Rev. Henry Freeman. See p. 323.

† To which Mr. Gough intended to have added biographical memoirs of the several members;

"—— *quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.*

‡ Who dying in 1792, before the third number was completed, the Work was continued, for the benefit of his family, to XIII numbers (the last of which contains memoirs of the Author) by Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols.

§ The MS. of this Work had been entrusted to him for that purpose by his venerable and much respected friend, Dr. Pegge.

XXIV volumes, 18mo; and again in XIX volumes, 8vo, in 1808.

48. In 1803, in conformity to the last will of Samuel Pegge, esq. (son of the learned Antiquary already named), he ushered into the world, "Anecdotes of the English Language, &c." 8vo.

49. "Journal of a very young Lady's Tour from Canonbury to Aldborough, through Chelmsford, Sudbury, Ipswich; and back, through Harwich, Colchester, &c. Sept. 14—21, 1804; written hastily on the Road, as occurrences arose;" not intended for publication; but a very few copies only printed, to save the trouble of transcribing.

50. In 1806, he published, from the MSS. of his Friend Mr. Samuel Pegge, "The Fourth and Fifth Parts of Curialia: or, An Historical Account of some Branches of the Royal Household, &c." 4to.

51. In 1809 he printed from the Originals, and illustrated with Literary and Historical Anecdotes, "Letters on various subjects, to and from Archbishop Nicolson," 2 vols. 8vo.

52. An enlarged Edition of "The Epistolary Correspondence of Sir R. Steele," in two vols. 8vo. 1809.

53. In the same year he edited another posthumous Work of Dr. Pegge's, under the title of "*Anonymiana*; or, Ten Centuries of Observations on various Authors and Subjects," 8vo.

54. A new edition of Fuller's History of the Worthies of England, with brief Notes, 1811. 2 vols. 4to.

55. The Seventh and concluding Portion of the HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER."

56. A Fourth Edition, enlarged and corrected of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures on the New Testament," 1812, 4to.

57. "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, 1812," 6 vols. 8vo.

*** The following Letter to Mr. Nichols is referred to in p. 613.

"DEAR SIR, *Calcutta, October* 1, 1783.

"I arrived here in June 1782, and soon after had the pleasure of seeing our old schoolfellow *Gladwin*, whom I found busily engaged in his Translation of the "Ayeen Akbery, or the Institutes of

of the Emperor Akber;" of which he had published a Specimen, London 1777, quarto, printed by W. Richardson. The work complete is now in the press of Mr. Wilkins here, and the first volume (as it will consist of three) nearly finished. Mr. Wilkins is the gentleman in whose hands Typography has made a rapid progress; some years ago, when in the interior parts of the country and in the midst of thickets, with no assistance but that of a people hardly civilized, he made every tool necessary to forming the punches and matrices, and casting a complete fount of Bengal characters so currently united as not to leave their junctions visible but on very minute examination; as you may see in Mr. Halhed's Bengal Grammar at Elmsly's.—He has since that, formed a very current and beautiful fount of Persian Talik characters, in which the contrivances and divisions in exactly imitating the writing in the same space, are truly admirable; and intends, when his present avocations will permit, to cast a complete set of Shanscrit characters, in order to print a grammar of that recondite language, which he has composed. Such typographical merit as this gentleman's should surely be known whilst he is living, and secured from oblivion when the world is unfortunate enough to lose him: on which account I have long been solicitous to obtain from him the dates of his transactions in the Typographical labours he has performed, as proper to be inserted amongst the *Fasti Typographici*, which several ingenious persons have favoured the publick with, particularly your late 'History of Printing,' which I have heard of, but never saw: and I am sorry to say, from the want of curiosity in those who bring out books to India, may probably not see till my return, unless you would be kind enough to forward a copy or two yourself; which might easily be done by delivering them in a packet sealed up to Mr. Chapman, head messenger at the India House, who, as from his dispatching all the packets he has frequent opportunities, will take care to send them by the first conveyance; and by the time they arrive I hope to be able to make a return in Oriental Printing from Mr. Wilkins's press, if not likewise to send you the dates before mentioned; which he delays giving me, as intending some account of them himself; though I doubt not, when he sees by your work, that such a communication, either to you or to me for you, would not be lost, he may be tempted to furnish us with the necessary data without further hesitation.—I trust to your love of science in general, and Typography in particular, for your excusing the liberty I have taken above.—It would be rendering a signal service to me and many of my friends here, if you would be so obliging as to transmit an account of such translations of Persian and Arabic Books as may be published from time to time in Europe.—The titles may be met with in Catalogues, especially as I would wish a retrospect of about ten years, recollecting to have seen a thick quarto volume of Abulfeda, translated in Holland or Germany, and marked 1*l.* 1*s.* in some Catalogue, which I find no one here acquainted with, having only some pieces in Hudson, Geog. Min. 8vo. and the Ægypt, by Michaelis, 8vo. Your learned friend Mr. Gough, though not in this line, yet as a *Librorum Helluo indefessus*, might assist

in

in this matter, and save you much trouble. Accept my best wishes for your health and success; and be assured, I ever remain, dear Sir, your sincere friend, GEORGE PERRY."

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO VOLUME VI.

P. 18. l. 28. *r.* "on a silver hour-glass."

P. 19. l. 11. *after* "1737," *add,* "printed in the 'Reliquiæ Galeanæ,' p. 311."

Ibid. l. 32. *after* "Spalding," *add,* "prefixed to a MS Catalogue of the Library in the Church."

P. 41. l. 27. *for* "Sir William," *read* "Sir Henry."

P. 75. In 1744 Mr. Bowyer presented a copy of the Laws of Howel Dha to the Gentlemen's Society of Spalding; and received from their President an acknowledgement, printed in the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ," p. 96, whence the following is transcribed:

"DEAR SIR, *Spalding, ult. Jun.* 1744.

"The copy of Dr. Wotton's Welsh Laws of Howel Dha, your donation to the public library of our Society, I have lately received, and carried it to those Gentlemen at their meeting, who are much obliged to you for that useful and valuable present. Our friend the Reverend Mr. Prebendary William Clarke might have much enlarged his Preface, and I conceive not improperly, if, as an introduction to those, he had prefixed (what I promised the Doctor [Dr. William Wotton] in London, and sent Mr. Clarke notice I had made my clerk transcribe, from my common-place-book) a collection in Latin, from Cæsar, Tacitus, Dio, Xiphilin, &c. supplied from fragments picked up by Scaliger, Camden, Selden, Hales, &c. of all the "Leges & Conciones Britannorum & Saxonum transmarinorum," and have his thanks for, in a letter dated from Buxted, Jan. 16, 1713; and were accordingly by me, I find, carried up to London for him, but judged too ancient for his purpose. I was, however, a subscriber, had the book when published, and still have it in Chart. Mag. and esteem it much. Some time after the receipt of yours, I sent our friend Mr. R. Gale the account you sent me in it of the coin of Caligula found at Chichester, which you had from our said friend the learned Prebendary; and he, in answer, says, it is a confirmation of the antiquity of that city, and of the inscription there found in April, 1723, of King Cogidubnus, whereon his Dissertations are published in the Philosophical Transactions, [N° 379.] and Dr. Stukeley's Itin. Curios. [I. 188.] and the inscription itself by Mr. Clarke in his Preface to the Welsh Laws."

P. 92. George Johnson, son of Walter, died about 1786. Bishop Thurlow had a particular esteem for him. On his decease, his books were sold to a bookseller at Darlington, from whose catalogue Mr. Allan bought Dugdale's Monasticon complete for *four guineas!* Walter (whom Mr. Johnson calls his "reverend and learned kinsman") was chaplain to the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord of Spalding; lecturer and librarian there; curate of Gedney, rector of Red Marshall, Durham; and vicar of Leeke, Staffordshire.

P. 94. "Dr. Roger Long was Author of the well-known much-approved treatise of Astronomy; Master of Pembroke Hall

Hall in Cambridge. He is now [1769] in the 88th year of his age, and for his years vegete and active. He was lately [in October] put in nomination for the office of vice-chancellor. He executed that trust once before, I think in the year 1737. A very ingenious person, and sometimes very facetious. At the Public Commencement in the year 1713, Dr. Greene (master of Bene't College, and afterwards Bishop of Ely) being then Vice-chancellor, Mr. Long was pitched upon for the Tripos-performance: it was witty and humourous, and has passed through divers editions. Some that remembered the delivery of it told me, that in addressing the Vice-chancellor (whom the University wags usually styled *Miss* Greene), the Tripos-orator, being a native of Norfolk, and assuming the Norfolk dialect, instead of saying, Domine Vice-Cancellarie, did very archly pronounce the words thus, Domina Vice-Cancellaria; which occasioned a general smile in that great auditory.—His friend the late Mr. Boufoy of Ripton told me this little incident: That he and Dr. Long walking together in Cambridge, in a dusky evening, and coming to a short *post* fixed in the pavement, which Mr. B. in the midst of chat and inattention took to be a *boy* standing in his way, he said in a hurry, "Get out of my way, boy." *That boy, Sir* (said the Doctor very calmly and slily,) *is a* post boy, *who turns out of his way for nobody.*—I could recollect several other ingenious repartees, if there were occasion. One thing is remarkable. He never was a hale and hearty man; always of a tender and delicate constitution, yet took great care of it. His common drink, water. He always dines with the fellows in the hall. Of late years he has left off eating flesh-meats; in the room thereof, puddings, vegetables, &c. Sometimes a glass or two of wine." *Mr. Jones, MS.* —The Headship of Pembroke Hall is worth about 100*l. per annum*; but the Professorship is 350*l.* and in the gift of some of the great Officers of State. Dr. Long held also a living worth 400*l.* upwards of 40 years, which in that time had been in the patronage of four different gentlemen, and, we are told, the present Patron bought it within the last twelve months." *News, Dec.* 16, 1770.

P. 99. note l. 4. *for* 416, *read* 423.

P. 181. Add to the Letters of Mr. T. Warton.

"*Our quarto pamphlet** will be at press at Oxford next month. I am much obliged to you for the great entertainment you have given me in the Life of Bowyer.—Tell Mr. Gough, I have not seen Mr. Carter the draughtsman at this place; but I have a young man getting forward with a drawing of Prior Richard de Basynge's tomb in the Cathedral. T. Warton. *Winton, Oct.* 5, 1782."

"Dear Sir, *Trinity College, Oxon. April* 20, 1785.

"About four months ago, I sent to the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers, Prebendary of Winchester, my opinion about the antiquity of the paintings (of the miracles of the Virgin Mary) which cover the walls of St. Mary's Chapel in Winchester Cathedral. What I said on that subject is new, and places the paintings on the most indubitable authority before 1500. Mr. Carter's plates of that Chapel, I see, are out; and I thought my account to Sir Peter would have appeared in his letter-press relating to those plates.

* See vol. III. p. 695; vol. VI. p. 180.

But

But it is not now too late, and he might print it in a future number, (though of other things) as a supplement and an omission. Sir Peter would give him the letter on application. I would have wrote to Carter, but have forgot his address. I am, dear Sir, Your most obedient servant, T. WARTON."

Sept. 14, 1785. "I beg the favour of you to insert the following lines (the production of an ingenious young friend) in this month's Magazine. When you see Mr. Gough, tell him that I am going this morning, with the Rev. Mr. Milner of St. Peter's House in this place, to inspect the old font in the Cathedral, and that we will send the result of our examination. T. WARTON."

P. 213. The following "Relation of a Duel" is copied from "The Weekly Journal" of June 20, 1719:

"On the 10th instant, about eight in the evening, passing on foot, without a servant, by the Royal Exchange, I there saw Dr. Mead's chariot, with him in it, and heard him bid his footman open the door. But Dr. Mead made no sign to speak to me, nor did I in the least suspect that he would follow me. I walked so gently, that, had he intended to have come up with me, he might have done that in less than 20 paces. When I came to the College-gate, which stood wide open, just as I turned to enter it, I received a blow, grazing on the side of my head (which was then uncovered), and lighting upon my shoulder. As soon as I felt the blow, I looked back, and saw Dr. Mead, who made a second blow at me, and said, I had abused him. I told him that was false, stepped back, and drew my sword at the instant; but offered to make no pass at him until he had drawn; in doing which he was very slow. At the moment that I saw he was ready, I made a pass at him; upon which he retreated back about four feet. I immediately made a second, and he retired as before. I still pressed on, making two or three more passes; he constantly retiring, and keeping out of the reach of my sword; nor did he ever attempt to make so much as one single pass at me. I had by this time drove him from the street quite through the gateway, almost to the middle of the College-yard; when, making another pass, my right foot was stopped by some accident, so that I fell down flat on my breast. In an instant I felt Dr. Mead, with his whole weight upon me. It was then easy for him to wrest my sword out of my hand, as he did; and after that, gave me very abusive language, and bid me ask my life. I told him, I scorned to ask it of one who, through this whole affair, had acted so like a coward and a scoundrel; and at the same time, endeavoured to lay hold of his sword, but could not reach it. He again bid me ask my life. I replied, as before, I scorned to do that, adding terms of reproach suitable to his behaviour. By this time some persons coming in interposed, and parted us. As I was getting up, I heard Dr. Mead, amidst a crowd of people, now got together, exclaiming loudly against me for refusing to ask my life. I told him, in answer, he had shewn himself a coward, and it was owing wholly to chance, and not to any act of his, that I happened to be in his power. I added, that had he been to have given me any of his physick, I would, rather than take it, have asked my life of him; but for his sword, it was very harmless;

less; and I was ever far from being in any the least apprehension of it. J. WOODWARD*, *Gresham College, June* 13, 1719."

P. 217. note, l. penult. Elizabeth (one of Dr. Mead's daughters), the widow of Dr. Nicholls, was living at Epsom in 1798.

P. 260. The late Gustavus Brander, esq, who died at Christ Church in Hampshire, had a mind strongly tinctured with literary propensities, and a heart which was always most gratified in employing his great fortune in acts of beneficence. A singular accident happened to him in the year 1768, which had so strong an effect upon his mind, that it influenced his character ever after with an ardent sense of piety, and a peculiar reliance upon the superintendence of Providence. As his carriage was passing down Temple Lane, the horses suddenly took fright, and ran with the most violent rapidity down three flights of steps into the Thames, and would have proceeded into the middle of it, if the wheels had not been so clogged by the mud, that the horses could not drag them any further The servant behind was so absorbed in terror, that he was unable to throw himself from the carriage; but, as soon as it stopped, he jumped off, and procured some assistants from a neighbouring public house, who, after disengaging the horses, pulled the carriage on shore. In consequence of the above circumstance the present gateway at the Temple-stairs was erected, to prevent any future accident of the same kind. Mr. Brander, from a sense of this singular fatality that marked his preservation, made the following bequest: "Two guineas to the Vicar, ten shillings to the Clerk, and five to the Sexton of the parish of Christ Church, for a commemoration sermon on the third Sunday in August, as an everlasting memorial, and as expressive of my gratitude to the Supreme Being for my signal preservation in the year 1768, when my horses ran violently down the Temple Lane in London, and down three flights of steps into the Thames, on a dark night; and yet neither horses, nor carriage, myself, or servants, received the least injury: it was fortunately low water."

P. 266. By a singular chance, at the sale of the library of Dr. Guise, in January 1812, I met with *two copies* of Mr. Gough's juvenile Translation of the "History of the Bible;" and at the end of one of the volumes are ten sheets of Mr. *Pickering's* Dictionary (perhaps the only copy of them in existence).

P. 268. l. 8. *r.* "the Rev. *Guyon* Griffith.' See p. 617.

P. 344. Add the following Letter from Mr. West to Dr. Ducarel.

"DEAR SIR, *Alscot, Sept.* 4, 1764.

"Accept my sincere thanks for your kind remembrance of an old friend, who pleases himself with the hopes of seeing you and his Antiquary friends in town next winter, and heartily rejoices at the appointment that has been made of such faithful and knowing persons to digest the collections of the Paper-office. I hope, when that is done, the Auditor of the Land-Revenues Office will be thought of, where is a great farrago of Learning and MSS.; and I am glad to see Mr. Grenville in this respect follows the example of one of his able

* See vol. II. 301. 597. III. 616. IV. 180. V. 95. 411, 412. 420. 425. VI. 17

pre-

predecessors, the Earl of Oxford; *est aliquid prodire tenùs si non datur ultra.* You are extremely good in what you have written to Abbé Barthelemy. I could only wish your friendship to me had not made you exaggerate the circumstances and abilities of your old acquaintance, both which, he is himself truly sensible, are very moderate. Dr. Maty has seen my book, that belonged to Louis XIV. and shewed it the Duke de Nivernois, but his stay was so short, and his head so full, he had not time to attend to curious matters, though relative to his own country. The book would certainly cost in England, with the actual surveys, above 1500*l.* My wish has always been, in collecting either books or MSS. to put them where they could be of more intrinsical value than in my own little Museum. Pray make my compliments to the Triumvirate; they put me in mind of Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Savill, and Mr. Selden; or, more lately, of Anstis, Madox, and Roger Gale. I hope the world will at least see an abstract of their learned labours; to which, and to themselves, no one wishes more success than, dear Sir, your most obedient and faithful humble servant, J. West.

P. S. I shall most readily accept either Tapestry Hangings, or Chairs, or large Looking Glasses, for my book."

P. 345. After Mr. West's sale, some curious volumes of loose papers and title-pages were presented to the British Museum, and sent up into the garret among the old volumes, in the same room with the Gazettes, No. 8, on the left hand side going into the room.—In No. 9, on going out of the room into 10, is a shelf of papers, relative to London Proclamations, principally single leaves, tied up in small parcels.

P. 348. In a preface to the "Select Epigrams of Martial, translated and imitated by William Hay, Esq. with an Appendix of some by Cowley and other hands, 1775," 12mo, the modest author says, "I can with truth and sincerity declare, that I never once had a particular person in my eye. Were I to censure others, my own foibles would reprove me. And it would ill become me to ridicule my neighbour, who lie so open to ridicule myself. Nor have I the least provocation. I thank God, I have no enemy. I know of none; and should be sorry to make any, and to offend where I intended to divert."

P. 450. In the chancel of Shrivenham, Berks, is this inscription: "In the south-eastern part of the chancel are deposited the remains of William Wildman, Visc. nt Barrington, born Jan. 15, 1717, died Feb. 1, 1793. His strong discriminating understanding, his active talents, and unremitting assiduity in public business, rendered him early conspicuous in the House of Commons, of which he was 39 years uninterruptedly a member. During 34 years of that period, under the reigns of George II. and III. (two Princes whose confidence he enjoyed,) he served the Crown with inflexible integrity, high honour, and distinguished abilities, in the offices of Secretary of the Admiralty, Master of the Great Wardrobe, Secretary at War, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Treasurer of the Navy. In 1778, he retired from Parliament and public employment, to private life, in full possession of his

mental and bodily powers, and in the highest merited favour with his Sovereign. The candour of his mind, the soundness of his judgment, his accurate knowledge of mankind, and the urbanity of his manners, made him the delight of every society in which he lived. His zeal to promote the public good, his wish to diffuse happiness to all around him, his benevolence which flowed from the heart, his kindness to the tenants and poor of his estates, and his affection to his family, secured to his character an esteem, attachment, veneration, and love, which it has been the lot of few to experience. This monument is erected to his memory by his three surviving brothers, to whom he was the best of fathers and of friends."

P. 451. Admiral Barrington distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour as a Sea Captain in the wars of 1741 and 1756, particularly by the capture of the Count de Florentine, a French ship of 60 guns, the flag of which still remains in the chancel of Shrivenham Church. He gained immortal honour by his repulse of a very superior force of the enemy at St. Lucie, when he had the command of a fleet in the West Indies in 1779. The Admiral lies buried in the family vault at Shrivenham, where a monument has been lately erected to his memory, with the following inscription. The verses are from the pen of Mrs. Hannah More.

" Sacred to the memory of the Honourable Samuel Barrington,
Admiral of the White, and General of Marines,
born February 15, 1730, died August 16, 1800."

" Here rests the Hero, who, in glory's page,
Wrote his fair deeds for more than half an age.
Here rests the Patriot, who for England's good,
Each toil encountered, and each clime withstood;
Here rests the Christian, his the loftier theme,
To seize the conquest, yet renounce the fame.
He, when his arm St. Lucia's trophies boasts,
Ascribes the glory to the Lord of Hosts;
And when the harder task remain'd behind
The passive courage and the will resign'd,
Patient the veteran victor yields his breath,
Secure in him who conquered sin and death."

P. 462. The great and good Lord Lyttelton, with all his splendid talents, was no Arithmetician. Mr. Walpole, Jan. 24, 1756, says, " George Lyttelton opened the budget well enough in general, but was strangely bewildered in the figures; he stumbled over millions, but dwelt pompously on farthings."— " Bishop Warburton meeting Lord Lyttelton on the road going to pay his respects to Mr. Legge, who was come into the country, on his resignation with Mr. Pitt; the Bishop said, " Party, like distress, obliges men to make strange acquaintances. Here is Lord Lyttelton going to pay his respects to Mr. Legge. Mr. Legge knows only that 2 and 2 make 4, and his Lordship don't know that—or, that is just what his Lordship don't know. *T. F.*"

P. 464. note, l. 5, *for* " about 1765," *r.* " in 1769."

P. 465. Of Dr. *Robert Sanders*, see vol. II. p. 729; vol. IV. p. 729.

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